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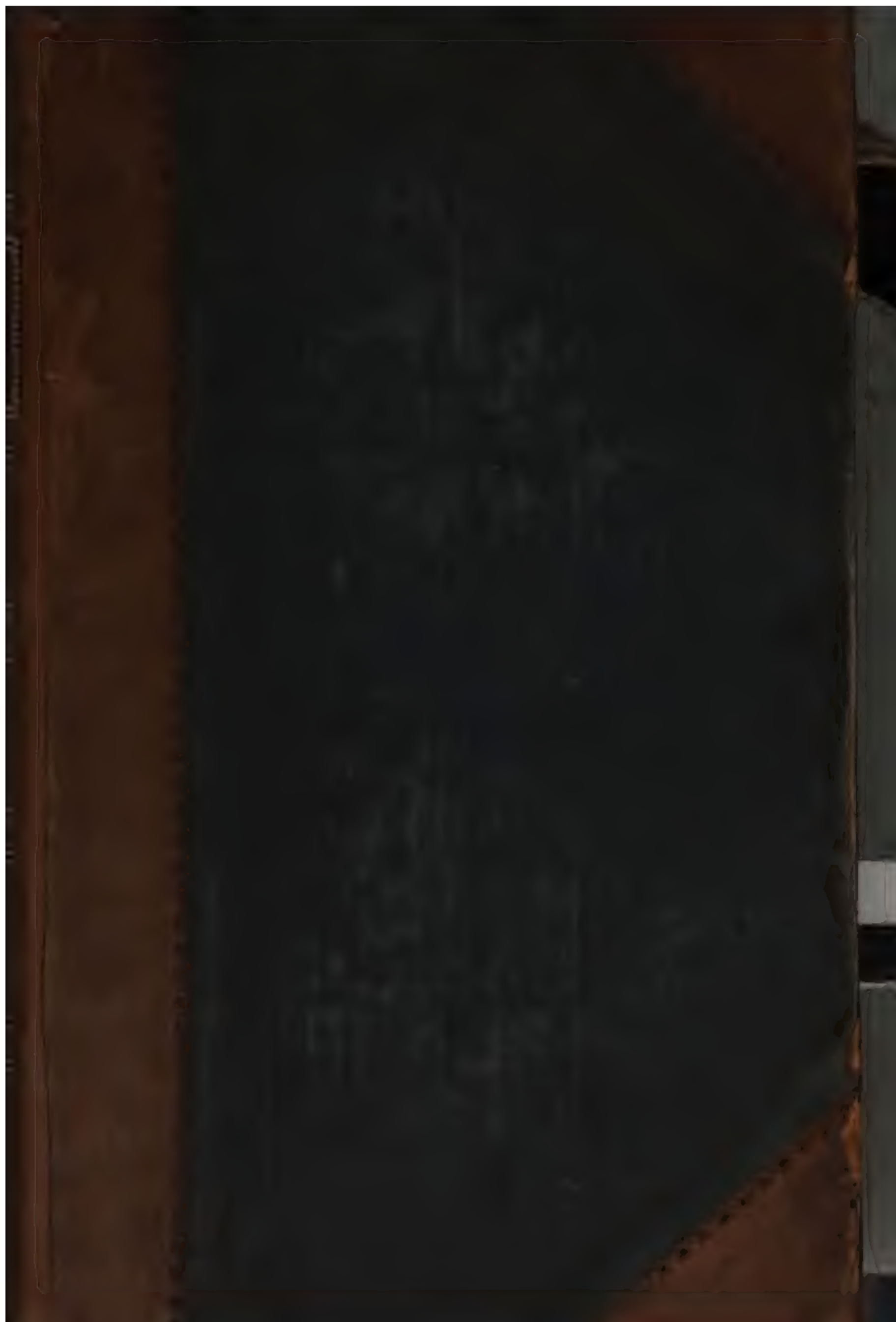
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





TITUS LIVIUS.



THE THIRD DECADE,

PART I. ✱

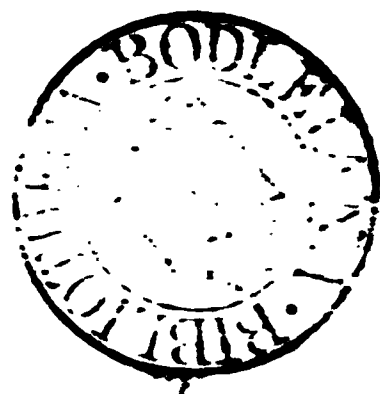
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THE
HISTORY OF ROME

BY
TITUS LIVIUS.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, AND
VARIOUS READINGS.

VOL. II. PART I.
THE THIRD DECADE.



BY
CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER, D.D.
LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND PRINCIPAL OF
ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER;
WHITTAKER AND CO. AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON;
J. AND J. J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE.
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294. e. 29.

TO
HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

K.G. D.C.L. ETC. ETC. ETC.

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MY LORD DUKE,

IF apology be necessary for prefixing Your Grace's illustrious name to the present volume, it will be found in the matter of which this volume treats. It was impossible for an Englishman to follow the interesting details of that struggle for ascendancy which commenced between two antagonist powers of the ancient world in the plains of THE PENINSULA, and not to revert with national pride to the yet more important struggle which this age has witnessed, on the very same arena, brought to a successful issue, through the blessing of PROVIDENCE, by Your Grace's counsels and arms. It was impossible to resist the conviction, that to no one, with so much propriety as to Your Grace, could be dedicated this eventful portion of THE HISTORY OF ROME: a period including the brilliant career of one of the greatest generals of antiquity; *who, after liberating the Peninsula from invading armies, transferred the war to the land of the invaders; and thence returned in triumph to a grateful and admiring country, having dictated peace to the enemy at the very gates of their capital, after vanquishing the chief, through whose consummate military skill and political address, the destinies of Europe and the pretensions to Universal Empire were long kept in suspense.*

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

MY LORD DUKE,

With every sentiment of profound respect,

Your Grace's most obedient and very faithful Servant,

CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER.

OXFORD, JUNE 18, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW Edition of LIVY being called for, it has been judged that the public convenience will be best consulted, by issuing the THIRD DECADE at once, and following it up by the FIRST, the FOURTH, and the fragment of the FIFTH, as soon as they shall be prepared on the same plan. But to bring within a smaller compass what yet remains for publication, the greater portion of the NOTES has been embodied in the present volume.

Explanations of abridgements used in the Marginal References, in the Various Readings, and in the Notes, will be given when the work is complete: now, it may only be necessary to premise, that the text is generally that of BEKKER.

THE
ROMAN HISTORY

BY
TITUS LIVIUS.

DECADE III.

BOOK XXI.

EPILOGUE.

IN ¹ Italiam belli Punici secundi ortus narratur, et Hannibalis Pœnorum ducis contra fœdus per Iberum amnem transitus, a quo Saguntum, sociorum populi Romani civitas, obsessa octavo mense capta est. de quibus injuriis missi legati ad Carthaginienses qui quererentur. cum satisfacere nollent, bellum iis indictum est. Hannibal superato Pyrenæo saltu per Gallias, fuis Volcis qui obsistere conati erant, ad Alpes venit, et laborioso per eas transitu, cum montanos quoque Gallos obvios aliquot præliis reppulisset, descendit in Italiam; et ad Ticinum amnem Romanos equestri prælio fudit, in quo vulneratum P. Cornelium Scipionem protexit filius, qui Africani postea nomen accepit. iterumque exercitu Romano ad flumen Trebiam fuso Hannibal Apenninum quoque, per magnam militum vexationem propter vim tempestatum, transiit ². Cn. Cornelius Scipio in Hispania contra Pœnos prospere pugnavit, duce hostium Magone ³ capto.

IN parte operis mei licet mihi præfari quod in principi-
pio summæ totius professi plerique sunt rerum scriptores ¹,
bellum maxime omnium memorabile, quæ unquam gesta
sint, me scripturum, quod Hannibale duce Carthagi-
nienses cum populo Romano gessere ². nam neque vali-

Prefatory
Remarks.

Magnitude
of the se-
cond Punic
war.

1 'Against' the Romans and their allies in Italy. D. This, however, is a harsh construction. R.

2 Rather *transire frustra conatus est*: SA. cf. 59; and xxii, 1. C.

3 Rather *Hannone*: cf. 60. DL.—but cf. Oros. iv, 13. OU, on Fr. Str. ii, 3, 1. R.

1 Thucydides, for instance. M.

2 For *gesserint*. B.

**Prefatory
Remarks.**

diore*s* opib*us* ullæ inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt arma, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris³ fuit. et haud ignotas belli artes inter se, sed expertas primo Punico conserebant^a bello. et adeo varia belli fortuna ancepsque Mars fuit, ut propius periculum^b fuerint qui vicerunt⁴. odiis etiam prope majoribus certârunt quam viribus, Romanis indignantibus quod victoribus victi ultro⁵ inferrent arma, Pœnis quod superbe avareque⁶ crederent imperitatum^c victis esse. fama etiam est Hannibalem annorum ferme novem, pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum P. i, 65-88. perfecto Africo⁷ bello exercitum eo trajecturus sacrificaret, xxxv, 19; altaribus admotum, tactis sacris jurejurando adactum 'se, P. iii, 11; 'cum primum posset, hostem fore populo Romano.' ange- ii, 1; AH. 9; bant⁸ ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia⁹ Sardiniaque amissæ: N. xxii, 2; V. ix, 3; S. i, 77-139; nam et Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum con- ii, 349 sqq; cessam, et Sardiniam inter motum Africæ fraude¹⁰ Roma- xiii, 744 sqq. norum, stipendio etiam insuper imposito^d, interceptam.

^a 'Brought into collision or into play.'—*conferebant* H. as *contulerunt* above: R. but cf. *conserere pugnam et ex propinquo vires conferre*, 50. ED. ^b F. M.—*periculo* cet. Mss; *propiusque fuere periculo quis superare datum*, Sil. i, 13. But Livy seems to prefer the accusative; iv, 17; xxii, 40; xxv, 11; xxxv, 10; xliv, 9: so Cic. fr. Or. Pis. id. Mil. 22; Sall. often. M. G. ^c *imperatum* al. Mss; but the other is a favourite word with our author; i, 2; 17; 24; iii, 39; iv, 5; xxii, 41 twice; &c. cf. Sil. ii, 52. D. ^d F.—*superimposito*, pl. Mss; G. C. as in xxxviii, 56; xxxix, 50; Cels. M. v, 27, 6; Col. R. R. viii, 3; Pliny H. N. xxix, 6; Quint. I. O. i, 1; but *imponere* with *insuper* occurs, 45; G. Virg. Æ. i, 61; iii, 579. cf. also xxii, 2; xliv, 5; Apul. M. i, fin.; Sil. i, 349; Plaut. Quer. pr. D.

3 *Robur* applies to the mind, *vires* does not. B.

4 Rome was in more imminent peril after the disastrous battle of Cannæ, xxii, 54; than Carthage was even after Hannibal's defeat at Zama: but the Romans had elasticity of mind to bear up against adverse fortune. C.

5 *Ultro* denotes a person's doing what is not to be expected, or what does not become him. i, 5. C.

6 Their overbearing temper and cupidity were evinced by their fraudulently grasping at the lands of the vanquished. DE. Sardinia is particularly alluded to. C.

7 This war was conducted by Hamilcar, on the part of Carthage, against the revolted mercenaries in Africa and Sardinia. It commenced immediately at the close of the first Punic war, and lasted 3 years and 4 months; Y.R. 513—516. cf. 2, 1. S. C. R.

8 Cf. Pol. iii, 13. S. Hamilcar was of

opinion that his countrymen had too soon yielded to despondency: that, even after the blow they received at the Ægates [Pol. i, 60 sq.], they might have protracted the war, or, at any rate, have concluded a peace on better terms. C.

9 Sicily had been the bone of contention in the first Punic war: vii, 27; Pol. i, 62 sq. iii, 27. S. R.

10 The Romans fabricated some hollow pretext for declaring war against the Carthaginians, before the latter had recovered their breath from quelling the African mutiny. Carthage, rather than involve herself in a fresh war at such an unfavourable juncture, not only surrendered Sardinia, but, in compliance with the demand of the Romans, gave them 1200 talents of silver, (by way of indemnification for the expenses incurred in their military preparations, R.) 'over and above' (*insuper* DJ.) the sum stipulated by the treaty made at the Ægates. C. S.

his anxius curis ita se Africo bello, quod fuit sub re-
centem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos¹, ita deinde
novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit,
ut appareret^a majus eum quam quod gereret agitare in
animo bellum, et si diutius vixisset, Hamilcare duce
Poenos arma Italiæ illaturos fuisse, quæ Hannibalis
ductu intulerunt. mors Hamilcaris² peropportuna et
pueritia³ Hannibalis distulerunt bellum. medius Hasdru-
bal⁴ inter patrem et filium octo ferme annos impe-
rium obtinuit, flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari
conciliatus⁵, gener inde ob altam indolem provecto^b annis
adscitus, et quia gener erat, factionis Barcinæ⁶ opibus,
quæ apud milites plebemque plus quam modicæ erant,
haud sane voluntate principum, imperio potitus^c. is
plura consilio⁷ quam vi gerens, hospitiiis^d regulorum
magis conciliandisque⁸ per amicitiam principum novis
gentibus quam bello aut armis rem Carthaginiensem
auxit. ceterum nihilo ei pax tutior fuit: barbarus eum
quidam palam, ob iram interfecti ab eo domini, obtrun-
cavit; comprehensusque ab circumstantibus haud⁹ alio
quam si evasisset vultu, tormentis quoque cum lacera-
retur, eo fuit habitu oris ut superante lætitia dolores ri-
dentis etiam speciem præbuerit. cum hoc Hasdrubale,
quia miræ artis in sollicitandis gentibus imperioque suo

Prefatory
Remarks.

Hamilcar
meditates
war with
Rome.

xxiv, 41;
P. ii, 1; 36;
S. i, 140
sq. On his
death, his
son-in-law
Hasdrubal
succeeds to
the com-
mand,
N. xxi, 3.

AH. 4; 6.

and is assassinated.

AH. 8; J.
xliv, 2; 5;
AHn. 2.

^a *Omnibus* ad. S. N. R. marg. but the verb occurs by itself in iv, 6; xxxiii, 1; D. iii, 17; xxi, 9; xxvii, 4; xxxv, 32. G. ^b em. L.—*profecto* or *profectus* Mss; and *animi* pl. Mss—*profectus* (meaning that 'when Hasdrubal lost the beauty which recommended him as a boy, he was advanced to be Hamilcar's son-in-law.') KL. pr. or *profection* conj. DU. ^c in imperio positus F. ^d F. G. N. D. conj. T. pr. GT.—*auspiciis* pl. Mss—*aucupii* al. pr. M.

1 'Five years' denotes the whole interval between the close of the first Punic war and Hamilcar's crossing into Spain. DCE. 1, 7. R.

2 Hamilcar fell in battle against the Vettones, one of the fiercest tribes of Spain. According to others, he was drowned in an attempt to cross a river which obstructed his flight. C.

3 Hannibal was then 18. M. In c. 3, Livy uses the words *viridum puberem* of him, when 5 years older. For Hannibal was 9 years of age, when Hamilcar crossed into Spain: Hamilcar held the command there for 9 years; Hasdrubal for 8 more. From these 26 years, are to be subtracted the 3 during which Hannibal served under Has-

drubal. GL. S.

4 Hasdrubal served under Hamilcar, as admiral of the fleet. R.

5 See Hanno's speech in c. 3. S.

6 From Barca the founder of the family, Hamilcar was surnamed Barcas; and he and his brother and sons were called *Barcini*. This was one of the leading political parties into which the senate of Carthage was divided: Hanno was the head of the other: 3; 9 sq; &c. R.

7 Yet the Romans tax him with cruelty and other vices: Sil. i, 145 sqq. R.

8. Understand *sibi*, as *ad amicitiam* with *sollicitandis* below. R.

9. 'No less cheerful.' R.

Prefatory Remarks. jungendis fuerat, foedus renovaverat ¹⁰ populus Romanus, ut finis ¹¹ utriusque imperii esset amnis Iberus, Saguntinisque mediis inter imperia duorum populorum libertas servaretur. in Hasdrubalis locum haud dubia res fuit ³ **P. ii, 13;** quin prærogativam ¹ militarem, qua extemplo juvenis ²⁹ **sq; AH.** Hannibal in prætorium delatus imperatorque ingenti omnium clamore atque assensu appellatus erat, favor etiam plebis sequeretur. hunc vixdum puberem ² Hasdrubal literis ad se arcessierat; actaque res etiam in senatu fuerat, Barcinis nitentibus ut assuesceret militiæ Hannibal atque in paternas succederet ^a opes. Hanno, alterius factionis princeps, “et æquum postulare videtur” inquit “Hasdrubal; et ego tamen non censeo, quod petit,tribuendum.” cum admiratione tam ancipitis sententiæ in se omnes convertisset, “florem ætatis” inquit “Hasdrubal, quem “ipse patri Hannibalis fruendum præbuit, justo jure eum ³ “a filio repeti ⁴ censet. nos tamen minime decet juventutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libidini prætorum ⁵. an hoc timemus, ne Hamilcaris filius “nimis sero imperia immodica et regni paterni speciem “videat, et cujus regis ⁶ genero hereditarii sint relictus exercitus nostri, ejus filio parum mature serviamus? “ego ⁷ istum juvenem domi tenendum, sub legibus, sub^b

P. iii, 8.

^a succresceret F marg. pr. B. C. cf. x, 13; G. Cic. Or. iii, 61. D.

^b sed ed. D.

¹⁰ This was the sixth treaty: cf. Cato Orig. iv; Liv. ix, 43; xiii, ep.; Pol. iii, 27. S.

¹¹ The two nations pledged themselves not to cross the Iberus for purposes of war or conquest. Not that all Spain on the hither side belonged to the Romans, and all on the further side to the Carthaginians: for to the south of the river there were many tribes not subject to Carthage; while on the north the Romans had very little territory, no general, and no army: see Cato's speech, xxxiv, 13. C.

¹ 'The previous suffrages of the military.' *Prærogativa* was (1) that tribe, or century, whose opinion was first asked. It sometimes stands for (2) the opinion of that tribe or century. Its authority was very great; *semper omen valuerit prærogativum*, Cic. for Mur. 38; i. e. the majority of votes always ratified the decision of the *prærogativa*: cf. xxviii, 9; iii, 51; C. xxii, 14.

² See 2, note 3.

³ The pronoun is redundant; as in i, 19; R. 58; Her. vii, 221, n. 25.

⁴ Understand *oportere*: cf. iii, 28; xxi, 36; xxiv, 22. R.

⁵ *Epaminondas Thebanorum imperator ei, qui sibi ex lege prætor successerat, exercitum non tradidit*; Cic. Inv. i, 33; *notare debemus, omnes magistratus et prætores et imperatores appellatos: ut hic ei, qui sibi ex lege prætor successerat: cum imperatori succedere debeat imperator*; Marius Victor. p. 171. *veteres omnes magistratus, cui pareret exercitus prætorem appellaverunt: unde et prætorium tabernaculum ejus dicitur, et in castris porta prætoria, et hodie quoque præfectus prætorio*; Ascon. Ped. on b. ii. ag. Verres, 14. G. Juv. x, 36, n. R.

⁶ *Regni* and *regis* are used invidiously for *imperii* and *ducis*. DCE.

⁷ *Semper gravis inceptio orationis, quæ exordium sumit a pronomine ego*; Donat. on

“ magistratibus docendum vivere æquo jure cum ceteris
 “ censeo, ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens
 4 “ exsuscitet.” pauci, ac ferme optimus quisque, Hannoni
 assentiebantur: sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars melio-
 rem vicit. missus Hannibal in Hispaniam primo statim
 adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit. Hamilcarem
 juvenem * redditum sibi veteres milites credere; eundem
 vigorem in vultu vimque in oculis, habitum oris linea-
 mentaque intueri. dein^b brevi effecit ut pater in se mini-
 mum momentum¹ ad favorem conciliandum esset. nun-
 quam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum
 atque imperandum, habilis fuit. itaque haud facile de-
 cerneret^c utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset:
 neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam præficere malle, ubi
 quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset; neque milites alio
 duce plus confidere aut audere. plurimum audaciæ ad
 pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula
 erat. nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci
 poterat. caloris ac frigoris patientia par; cibi potionisque
 desiderio naturali², non voluptate modus finitus³; vigi-
 liarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata⁴ tem-
 pora: id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum;
 ea neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita⁵: multi
 sæpe militari sagulo opertum, humi jacentem inter custo-
 dias stationesque militum conspexerunt. vestitus nihil
 inter æquales⁶ excellens: arma atque equi conspicieban-
 tur⁷. equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat. prin-

Prefatory
Remarks.

Hannibal's
character.

S. i, 185.

DC. 47;
P. ix, 22—
26.

S. i, 242 sqq.

* *viventem* pl. Mas; ed. G. C. though this does not accord so well with *veteres milites*. G. but cf. *πάλαι ἰσθὺς ἐν πόντῳ σφραγὶς | ἐκβάλλοντα πᾶσι ἡρωότατον, ἱμνόντις βλάπτει | τὸν οὖν ἴσθ' ὄντα ζῶντα* 'Ἀχιλλίᾳ πάλιν, Soph. Ph. 356 sqq. B. ^b *deinde* ed. C. ^c 'decide, judge;' as in vii, 9; *κρίναι*, cf. v, 55; x, 19; xxviii, 14; 33; G. i, 23; viii, 23 twice; xxi, 56; xxii, 61. D.—*discerneret* Mas; ed. C. 'discern, separate.'

Ter. And. iii, 4, 3; L. x, 8; xxi, 10; xxi, 13; xxxix, 17; xlii, 12; 47; R. xxxi, 48; &c. GP.

1 L. xxix, 23; Just. xvii, 2; GR. id. xi, 4; xiii, 6. G. *Momentum* (*movimentum*) is properly the weight which sinks the scale of a balance. i, 47; ii, 7; iii, 27; v, 49; xxiii, 24; xliii, 12. R.

2 Nature is satisfied with what is enough to appease hunger and quench thirst; Luxury is not content unless the viands be of a certain quality. R.

3 For *definitus*; cf. iii, 13; ix, 34;

4 'Not depending on the distinction of day and night: for as long as he had any business to do, he never thought of sleep.' ST.

5 'Invited, courted.' C. Compare the opening speech in Act iii, of K. Henry IV. Part II.

6 He and the soldiers were all dressed alike. R.

7 'Were conspicuous.' S. iv, 13; D. i, 47; xxxv, 52; C. ii, 5. R.

Prefatory Remarks. ceps⁸ in praelium ibat, ultimus conserto^d praelio excedebat. has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia æquabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deûm metus, nullum jusjurandum⁹, nulla religio. cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum triennio sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit^e, nulla re, quæ agenda¹⁰ videndaque^f magno futuro duci esset, prætermissa.

He determines to attack Saguntum, Ceterum ex quo die dux est declaratus, velut Italia ei⁵ provincia¹ decreta bellumque Romanum mandatum esset, nihil prolatandum ratus, ne se quoque, ut patrem Hamilcarem, deinde Hasdrubalem, cunctantem casus aliquis opprimeret, Saguntinis inferre bellum statuit. quibus oppugnandis quia haud dubie Romana arma movebantur, in Olcadum fines prius (ultra Iberum ea gens in parte magis quam in ditione Carthaginiensium erat²) induxit exercitum, ut non petisse Saguntinos, sed rerum serie, finitimis domitis gentibus, jungendoque³ tractus ad id bellum videri posset. ⁴Carteiam^a urbem opulentam, caput gentis ejus, expugnat diripitque. quo metu percussæ minores civitates, stipendio imposito, imperium accipere. victor exercitus opulentusque præda Carthaginem novam in hiberna est deductus. ibi large partiendo prædam stipendioque præterito^b cum fide exsolvendo cunctis civium

^d confecto S. B. HF. N. but when 'the battle is over,' any may quit the field at once, without the least imputation on their courage. B. ^e militavit B. from gl. GB.D. ^f audendaque B. HV. as in xxxv, 35. G. ^a A city of the Bastuli near mount Calpe, xxviii, 30; xliii, 3; (Bæsippon, between Gades and Calpe: see Pliny iii, 1, 3; Mela ii, 6. These, however, as well as other ancients, confound Carteia, Tartessus, and Gades: cf. Sil. iii, 396, n. R. Carteia 'Rocadillo,' formerly Carpeus, was at the bottom of the bay of Gibraltar. AW.) Ptol. ii, 4; Pliny iii, 1. S.—Altheiam (or Althæam D.) conj. ('Αλθαία πόλις Ὀλκαδων οἱ δὲ Ὀλκαδῆς ἴθις Ἰβηρίας πλησιόχωρον Καρχηδόνος τὸ Ἰνικὸν Ἀλθαῖος Steph.) S. 'Ocana.' R. ^b stipendia præterita al. Mss, objecting to the variation of construction, of which Livy is so fond: as *fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaque patria*; v, 19; *socios, ad retinendos in fide animos eorum ferendoque cuique auxilium, adiit*; xxix, 19; *subeundo muros et comminanda oppugnatione*; xxxi, 26. D.

8 This description resembles, in some points, Sallust's character of Catiline; M. c. 5. S.

9 'No respect for an oath.' B.

10 Cf. vii, 14; D. i. e. *providenda*: as in Cic. Or. iii, 1; Att. xiv, 21; (Verr. v, 40. R.) What such things are may be seen in the character of Philopœmen, xxxv, 28. G. Or 'to be seen and known.' B.

1 'The seat of war'; RS. 60.

2 'Rather within the limits assigned to

the Carthaginians by the treaty, than actually under their dominion.' C.

3 'With the view of uniting to the territories acquired by war the Saguntine lands, without which the Punic dominions would be incomplete.' C.

4 Or Spartaria, now 'Carthagena,' founded by Hasdrubal shortly before the 2d Punic war, (cf. xxvi, 42; Sil. iii, 368; Pol. ii, 13; Strabo iii, p. 158;) not by Hannibal, as stated App. Hisp. 12. (SW.) R.

suorum sociorumque animis in se firmatis, vere primo in ^{Prefatory} ^{Remarks.} ^c ^{then on the} ^{Vaccæi.} Vaccæos promotum bellum. Hermandica et Arbocala urbes vi captæ. Arbocala et virtute et multitudine oppidanorum diu defensa. ab Hermandica profugi exsulibus Olcadum, priore æstate domitæ gentis, cum se junxissent, concitant Carpetanos; adortique Hannibalem regressum ex Vaccæis⁵ haud procul Tago flumine agmen grave præda turbavere. Hannibal prælio abstinuit; castrisque super ripam positis, cum prima quies silentiumque ab hostibus fuit, amnem^d vado trajecit, valloque ita producto⁶ ut locum ad transgrediendum hostes haberent, invadere eos transeuntes statuit. equitibus præcepit ut, 'cum ingressos aquam viderent, adorirentur.' peditum agmen in ripa et^e elephantos^f (quadraginta autem^g erant^h) disposuitⁱ. Carpetanorum cum appendicibus⁷ Olcadum Vaccæorumque centum millia fuere, invicta acies, si æquo dimicaretur campo. itaque et ingenio feroces et multitudine freti, et quod metu cessisse credebant hostem, id morari⁸ victoriam rati quod interesset amnis, clamore sublato passim sine ullius imperio, qua cuique proximum est, in amnem ruunt. et ex parte altera ripæ vis ingens equitum in flumen immissa⁹, medioque alveo haudquam pari certamine concursum, quippe ubi pedes instabilis¹⁰ ac vix vado fidens vel ab inermi equite, equo temere acto, perverti posset, eques corpore armisque liber, equo vel per medios gurgites stabili, cominus eminusque rem gereret. pars magna flumine absumpta; quidam verticoso amni delati in hostes ab elephantis ob-

^a *Cartorum* or *Carthorum* ad. pl. Mss: but *Elmantica* ('Salamanca' T.) and *Arbucala* are cities of the *Vaccæi*; Pol. iii. 14. GL. S. ^d *agmen* F. D. cf. viii. 24. DU. *Gynden late fusum amnem vado* ('where there was a ford' DCE.) *transire tentavit*; Sen. Ira iii, 21. G. cf. xxxviii, 12; 18. R. ^e *et ad. G.—elephantosque conj. D.* ^f *aut ad. B.—ante some Edd. and om. autem erant—ad conj. ad. S.* ^g C. E. F. G. H. pr. PH. G.—om. pl. Mss, S. GB. or tr. before XL. ^h F. G. H. pr. G.—om. pl. Mss. S. GB. ⁱ B. C. E. G. GA. H. 2, 3 L. 2 P.—*disponit* pl. Mss. G. D.

5 The Vaccæi were a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, R. in parts of Leon and Old Castile. AIV.

6 'Having pitched his camp at such a distance from the bank, as to leave room for the enemy to cross the river.' C.

7 The Olcades and Vaccæi were but as 'an appendage' to the Carpetani, who con-

stituted the main strength of the army. C. cf. ix, 41; xxxix, 27. R.

8 'Deeming that the only obstacle to their gaining a victory was the interposition of the river between themselves and the enemy.' C.

9 By Hannibal. C.

10 'Not having a sure footing:' contrary to *stabiles* just below, R. and 28.

P.C. Scipio
T.S. Longus

These and
the other
people to
the south
of the Ebro
are sub-
dued.

An embassy
from Sagun-
tum to
Rome.

xxiv, 42 ;

xxxiv. 17.

P. iii, 13—
17 ; 20 ; 33

sqq ; N. xxii,
3.

P. iii, 40 ;

E. iii, 8 ; N.

xxii, 4 ;

All. 262.

Attack of
Saguntum.

triti sunt. postremi, quibus regressus in suam ripam
tutior fuit, ex varia trepidatione cum in unum colligeren-
tur, priusquam ex tanto pavore reciperent animos, Han-
nibal agmine quadrato ¹¹ amnem ingressus fugam ex
ripa fecit ¹², vastatisque agris intra paucos dies Carpetanos
quoque in deditionem accepit. et jam omnia trans Iberum
præter Saguntinos Carthaginiensium erant. cum Sagun-
tinis bellum nondum erat, ceterum jam belli causa cer-
tamina cum finitimis serebantur, maxime Turdetanis.
quibus cum adesset idem qui litis erat sator¹, nec cer-
tamen juris sed vim quæri appareret, legati² a Saguntinis
Romam missi auxilium ad bellum jam haud dubie im-
minens orantes. consules tunc Romæ erant P. Cornelius
Scipio et Ti. Sempronius Longus, qui cum legatis in
senatum introductis de re publica rettulissent³, placuis-
setque mitti legatos in Hispaniam ad res sociorum in-
spiciendas, quibus si⁴ videretur digna causa, et Hannibali
denunciarent ut ab Saguntinis sociis populi Romani
abstineret, et Carthaginem in Africam trajicerent ac
sociorum populi Romani querimonias deferrent, hac⁵
legatione decreta necdum missa, omnium spe⁶ celerius
Saguntum oppugnari allatum est. tunc relata de^b integro
res ad senatum. et^c alii provincias consulibus Hispaniam
atque Africam decernentes 'terra marique rem gerendam'
censebant; alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque in-

^a Here begins the apodosis : yet all editors, before *DCE*, placed a full stop before *hac*. *R.*
^b F. G. G.—*delata* ex pl. Mss ; cf. Tac. A. xiv, 17. (*E.*) *de integro* is the usual form, c. 8 ;
18 ; 21 ; 59 ; G. xxii, 6 ; xxiii, 16 ; 20 ; 26 ; &c. *D.* Her. i, 60, n. 23. ^c om. *G. C. D.*

¹¹ Cf. ii, 6 ; xxxi, 37 ; xxxix, 30 ; xliv,
9 ; *R.* xxi, 32 ; 57.

¹² *Fugam facere* in viii, 9, signifies *fugere* ;
here it is synonymous with *fugare*, as in 52 ;
xxii, 13 ; 24 ; xxvi, 4. *D.*

¹ 'Hannibal, who had sown the seeds of
discord (iii, 19 ; *R.*) between the Turdetani
and the Saguntines, had now joined the
former.' *S.* *Adesse* 'to favour or support,' iii,
25 ; vi, 38 ; Ov. Her. vi, 151 sq ; Ep. xvi,
18. *D.*

² Livy has here deviated from Polybius
and followed those annalists who referred
this event to a later period ; though he sees
the difficulties which this supposition involves,
c. 16. *S.* Polybius notices the errors of
other writers ; and states that his authority

was a brass tablet engraved by Hannibal
himself, iii, 33. *R.*

³ The consuls proposed that the senate
should deliberate what would be most for the
public weal. *C.* *Referre* is 'to propose any
thing for deliberation, examination, judge-
ment, or enactment :' Cic. Ph. ii, 6 ; Quint.
16. *O.* Without this reference from the
consul or magistrate in authority, no decree
of the senate could be made ; xxvi, 2 ; 27 ;
xxxviii, 42. The words *ad senatum* are some-
times suppressed, where they can be under-
stood from the context ; xxx, 21. *R.*

⁴ For *qui si iis*. *R.*

⁵ 'Expectation ;' i, 5 ; ii, 3 ; cf. iii, 26 ;
R. Her. i, 77, n. 55 ; iii, 62, n. 2 ; vi, 109,
n. 100.

tendebant⁶ bellum. erant qui 'non temere movendam rem
' tantam exspectandosque ex Hispania legatos' censerent.
hæc sententia, quæ tutissima videbatur, vicit; legatique
eo maturius missi, P. Valerius Flaccus et Q. Bæbius
Tamphilus, Saguntum ad Hannibalem atque inde Car-
thaginem, si non absisteretur⁷ bello, ad ducem ipsum in
poenam foederis rupti deposcendum.

P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus

Embassy
from Rome
to Hannibal
at Sagun-
tum.

CP. v, 10;
S. ii, 3 sqq;
F. ii, 6, 7.

7 Dum ea Romani parant consultantque, jam Saguntum¹
summa vi oppugnabatur. civitas ea longe opulentissima
ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi²
a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea
Rutulorum quidam generis: ceterum in tantas brevi cre-
verant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus³, seu
multitudinis incremento, seu disciplinæ sanctitate, qua
fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt.
Hannibal infesto exercitu ingressus fines, pervastatis pas-
sim agris, urbem tripartito aggreditur. angulus muri erat
in planiorem patentioreque quam cetera circa⁴ vallem
vergens. adversus eum vineas⁵ agere instituit, per quas
aries mœnibus admoveri posset. sed ut locus procul
muro satis æquus agendis vineis fuit, ita haudquaquam
prosperare, postquam ad effectum operis ventum est⁶,
cœptis succedebat⁷. et turris ingens imminebat; et
murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceteræ modum altitu-

N. xxii, 3.

P. iii, 17;
Pl. iii, 3, 4.

S. i, 288 sqq;
275 sqq;
291 sqq.

S. i, 329 sqq;
480 sqq;
Ju. xv, 114.

Ve. iv, 15.

Gallant re-
sistance of
the Sagun-
tines.

6 'Were for turning,' iv, 19; xxviii, 41. The imperfect often denotes a wish or attempt. as *reficiebant*, iii, 21; *tenebat*, ix, 46; *revocabat*, xxvi, 8; *abrogabatur*, xxxiv, 1; *restituerebat*, xxxvii, 53; in the subjunctive also, as [*inhiberet*, iii, 50; ED.] *importaret*, xxiii, 19; *avertirent*, 32; *retinerent*, xxv, 33; *decernerent*, xxvii, 20; *acciperet*, xxviii, 45; *bellarent*, xxxv, 45; *effugerent*, xxxvii, 17; *agerent*, xlv, 33; so likewise the infinitive, *abrogari*, xxxiv, 6; the participle, *decernentibus*, iv, 50; *notantibus*, xxvii, 25; the present, *abrogamus*, xxxiv, 6; the perfect, *obtinuere*, iv, 57; and the pluperfect, *diviserant*, v, 24; *recepissent*, xxxviii, 11. The verb *dare* is frequently thus used, ix, 41; xxi, 34; xxviii, 5; xxxi, 19; xxxvii, 53; (so *ἀδύναρ* Diod. xviii, 60.) Cf. Sil. i, 14; 514; iv, 151; xi, 551; xiii, 523; 728; xvi, 183. R. D. Her. i, 123, n. 10; 165, n. 91; v, 18, n. 15; 94, n. 31; ix, 2, n. 6; &c.

7 *Absistere re* 'to desist from a thing.'

absistere loco 'to remove from a place.' BU, on Phæd. iii, 2, 18. Sil. ii, 325; xv, 190; (D.) L. ix, 15; xxiv, 20; xxix, 33; xxxi, 17; 26; xxxiii, 5; xxxvii, 36; 60; xxxviii, 16; xlv, 19. D.

1 Cf. Juv. v, 29; xv, 114; notes. ED. The name of the town is sometimes feminine, c. 19; Sil. i, 332; iii, 178; sometimes neuter, c. 15; 18; 21; Sil. xvii, 329. D.

2 Understand *cives*, implied in *civitas*. R.

3 'From commerce or from agriculture.' DCE.

4 Adverbially, D. as below.

5 For a description of these 'mantelets' see L. Poliorc. i, d. 7; C. or AD, R. A.

6 'When they proceeded to the performance of their work, by bringing the engines into play.' B.

7 'Did success attend their undertakings.' This same construction occurs, ix, 18; xxiv, 19, d; 38; xxv, 37; xxxiii, 5; xxxviii, 25; xl, 11; but *postquam inceptum non succedebat*, xlii, 58; cf. xxxii, 18. G. D. R.

P. C. Scipio⁸ dinis emunitus⁸ erat; et juvenus delecta, ubi plurimum
 T.S. Longus periculi⁹ ac laboris^a ostendebatur, ibi vi majore obsiste-
 bant¹⁰. ac primo missilibus submovere hostem nec quic-
 quam satis tutum munientibus pati¹¹, deinde jam non pro
 mœnibus modo atque turri tela micare, sed ad erumpen-
 dum etiam in stationes operaque hostium animus erat:
 quibus tumultuariis certaminibus haud ferme plures Sa-
 guntini cadebant quam Pœni. ut vero Hannibal ipse,
 Hannibal wounded. S.i, 538 sqq. dum murum incautius subit, adversum femur tragula¹²
 graviter ictus cecidit, tanta circa fuga ac trepidatio fuit,
 ut non multum abesset quin opera ac vineæ desererentur.
 obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio¹⁸
 fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur. per quod tempus ut
 quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac muni-
 tionum nihil cessatum. itaque acrius de integro coortum^a
 est bellum², pluribusque partibus, vix accipientibus³
 quibusdam opera locis, vineæ cœptæ agi admoverique
 aries. abundabat multitudine hominum Pœnus: ad cen-
 tum enim quinquaginta millia habuisse in armis satis^b
 creditur. oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda mul-
 tifarum^c distineri⁴ cœpti sunt^d et non sufficebant. ita-
 que jam feriebantur arietibus muri, quassatæque^e multæ
 partes erant. una continentibus⁵ ruinis nudaverat urbem:
 tres deinceps turres, quantumque inter eas muri erat,

^a *timoris* F. G. pl. Mss; pr. G. Yet Livy constantly couples *labor* with *periculum*, as in iv, 35; xxv, 6; xxvi, 13; xxix, 1; xxxiii, 39; xlv, 36. D. ^a F. G. C. cf. i, 6; v, 12; D. iii, 11; vi, 33; Virg. Æ. i, 147.—*obortum* pl. Mss; ed. G. C. D. the latter denotes an unexpected occurrence. B. i, 58; ii, 37; xlii, 58; xl, 8; V. Æ. iv, 30. E. But cf. *subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est*; Cæs. B. G. iii, 7. D. ^b F. opt. Ms of C. ed. C. D. cf. xxix, 37; Ter. An. iv, 1, 50; Eu. v, 9, 21; DU. xxi, 26; xxxix, 35. D.—om. pl. Mss; ed. G. ^c F. G. C. one of C. xxxiii, 18. D.—*multimodu arte* ed. G. C. ^d F. C. cf. xxxvi, 45; Suet. ii, 43; Virg. Æ. ix, 515; DU. x, 9; 25; xxix, 16; 17; xxxvi, 45. R.—*sunt. et non sufficebant* (*jam enim feriebantur arietibus*) muri, conj. G. pr. C. D. ^e *quassatæ quoque* ed. G. C.

8. xxiv, 21; xxvi, 46. D. *e* in composition signifies 'up'; as in *emergere*, *eminere*, *erigere*, *evadere*, *evolare*, *emunire*, *escendere*. ST.

9 'Where there was most danger to be apprehended, and, consequently, most call for exertion.' R.

10 *Juventus* is usually followed by a plural verb; iii, 27; iv, 56; vii, 2; V. Max. iii, 2, 7. D.

11 'Nor did they leave any place, where those who were working at the wall could be safe from annoyance.' DCE.

12 This was a very formidable missile:

Suid. v. Κόττας. It was so called from *trajiciendo*: Varro L. L. iv, 24. C.

1 The hostile army merely invested the city without assaulting it. C. *In Capenate agro, oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt: at in Volscis Anxur, nequicquam oppugnatum, consideri cœptum*; v, 12.

2 'Hostile operations;' xli, 3. D.

3 For *cipientibus*, ST. 'admitting of the erection of the works.' RS.

4 'To have their attention distracted in various directions.' C.

5 'Continuous, following close one upon another without intermission.' RS.

cum fragore ingenti prociderant, captumque oppidum ea P. C. Scipio
 ruina crediderant Pœni; qua, velut si pariter utrosque T. S. Longus
 murus texisset⁶, ita utrinque in pugnam procursum est.
 nihil tumultuariæ pugnae simile erat, quales in oppug-
 nationibus urbium per occasionem partis alterius⁷ con-
 seri⁸ solent: sed justæ⁹ acies, velut patienti campo, inter
 ruinas muri tectaque urbis modico distantia intervallo
 constiterant. hinc spes, hinc⁹ desperatio animos irritat,
 Pœno cepisse jam se urbem, si paullulum¹⁰ annitatur,
 credente, Saguntinis pro nudata mœnibus patria corpora
 opponentibus, nec ullo pedem referente, ne in¹¹ relictum
 a se locum¹ hostem immitteret. itaque quo acrius et con-
 ferti² magis utrinque pugnabant³, eo plures vulnera-
 bantur, nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente
 telo. fularica¹⁰ erat Saguntinis, missile telum hastili S. i. 350 xqq;
 abiegno¹ et cetera tereti præterquam ad extremum, unde ix, 339.
 ferrum exstabat. id, sicut in pilo, quadratum stuppa cir-
 cumligabant liniebantque pice. ferrum autem tres¹¹ lon-
 gum habebat pedes, ut cum armis transfigere¹² corpus
 posset. sed id maxime, etiamsi hæsisset in scuto nec
 penetrâset in corpus, pavorem faciebat, quod, cum me-
 dium accensum mitteretur conceptumque ipso motu
 multo majorem ignem ferret, arma omitti¹¹ coge-
 bat, nudumque militem ad insequentes ictus præbebat. cum¹³
 diu anceps fuisset certamen, et Saguntinis, quia præter
 spem resisterent, crevissent animi, Pœnus, quia non vi-
 cisset, pro victo¹ esset, clamorem repente oppidani tol-
 lunt hostemque in ruinas muri expellunt, inde impe-

¹ consciri F. ² paullum F. ³ in om. G. C. ⁴ relicto a se loco ed. G. C. ⁵ conserti
 3 L.—confercti 4 L.—confercti conj. G.—conferctim cet. Mss; ed. G. C. ⁶ F. G. and eight
 others—pugnabatur cet. Mss. ⁷ C. E. 2 L. two of C.—var. cet. Mss. ⁸ F. C. one
 of C.—in ad. cet. Mss; but *fularica* is the nominative to the verb, and *ferrum* the accusative
 after it. cf. 28; 61; viii, 10; xxvi, 4; xxxvii, 37; 40; xl, 29. GR. D. R. ⁹ cf. ii, 20;
 xxiii, 9; xxxvii, 41.—transigere 2, 3 L. HV. B. cf. Sil. xiv, 481; and D, on xiii, 166.
¹⁰ ergo ad. G. C. om. F. C. one of C.

6 ' By which, just as if the wall had pro-
 tected the Carthaginians from the Saguntines
 no less than the besieged from the besiegers.'
 ST.

7 ' As either of the parties gained or af-
 forded an opportunity.' E. cf. i, 11. R.

8 ' Which can justly be so called.' C.

9 Hinc repeated, for hinc and illinc; i,

13; iii, 23; xxx, 19; xliv, 11. R.

10 Genus teli missile, quo utuntur ex falis,
 id est locis exstructis, Fest. or ex turribus ligneis
 dimicantes; Non. S. cf. L, Pol. v, 5. D, on
 Sil. vi, 214. F, on the words; Juv. vi, 589, n.

11 For militem omittere arma. B.

1 ' As good as conquered,' ii, 7; viii, 1;
 xxv, 34. R.

P. C. Scipio ditum trepidantemque exturbant, postremo fusum fuga-
T. S. Longus tumque in castra redigunt².

He refuses an audience to the Roman envoys,
Interim ab Roma legatos venisse nunciatum est; quibus obviam ad mare missi ab Hannibale qui dicerent 'nec tuto eos adituros inter tot^b tam efferatarum^c gentium arma, nec Hannibali in^d tanto discrimine rerum^e operæ esse^f legationes audire.' apparebat non admissos Carthaginem protinus ituros. litteras igitur nuntiosque ad principes factionis Barcinæ præmittit, ut præpararent suorum^g animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari + pro^h Romanis posset. itaque, præterquam quod admissi auditi-
xxi, 2. que¹ sunt, ea quoque vana atque irrita legatio fuit. Hanno unus adverso² senatu causam foederis, magno silentio propter auctoritatem suam, non^a assensu audientium egit. 'per deos foederum arbitros ac testes^b monuisse, prædixisse se ne Hamilcaris progeniem ad exercitum mitterent. non manes, non stirpem³ ejus conquiescere viri; nec unquam, donec sanguinis nominisque Barcini quisquam supersit, quietura⁴ Romana foedera.' "juvenem flagrantem cupidine regni, viam-
s. ii, 299. que unam ad id cernentem, si ex bellis bella serendo⁶

^b *tot et tam* conj. R.—*tot tamque* 5 L. GA. but cf. v, 54. D. ^c cf. viii, 14; x, 10; xxxvii, 54; G. i, 19; C. ii, 29; xxiii, 5; xxxiii, 29. D.—*effrenatarum* ed. G. C. ^d in om. G. C. adv. pl. opt. Mss. ^e As this is a solitary instance of such a construction, it may possibly have arisen out of two readings, *p. ro.* (i. e. *Populo Romano*) and *Romanis*. P. D. R. E. ^a em. RB.—*cum assensu* Mss; exc. perhaps V. H. cf. *non silentio modo, sed cum assensu audiri*; iii, 72. G. ^b *obtestans, ne Romanum cum Suguntino suscitarent bellum* ad. F. (and N marg. except that this has *obtestantes* and om. *monuisse*, but *monere* and *prædicere* come together in ii, 10. R.)—*oratio Hannonis suadentis senatum obtestantis, ne* &c. V. 1 L. of which the first four words have evidently crept into the text from the margin. G.

2 'Drive back,' R. xxvi, 12; xxxvii, 43; Just. ix, 4. D.

3 *Arma . . . rerum* is a complete hexameter, as is *hæc . . . cuneoque* (followed by the half line *facti . . . va-*), xxii, 50; *porta . . . urbis*, vii, 11; *sedulo . . . hostis*, 14. Fragments of dactylic lines are more common, as *facturusne . . . primordi*, pr. [cf. Quint. Inst. ix, 4; (BU.) SB. Cic. Or. 56,] *ut . . . juberet*, vii, 13; *moliri . . . refringere*, xxiii, 18. Many instances occur in other authors, *urbein . . . habuere*, Tac. A. i, 1; (RY.) *donec . . . ne*, xv, 73; (AL.) in Cicero, Cato, and Sallust; M, on Cic. Cat. i, 1; cf. BA, Adv. iv, 13; xli, 22; FO, Jur. Int. i, 7. D. DU.

4 Understand *pretium*, C. or *res*, P. as in

i, 24; iv, 8; v, 15; ix, 23; xxix, 17; xxxiii, 20; xli, 25; xliv, 36; Plaut. M. G. ii, 2, 95; Gell. N. A. vii, 17. 'He had no leisure.' D. GB. R.

5 'Of his own party in the senate.' cf. iii, 5; iv, 9; 24; 35; v, 29. D.

1 Namely, by the Carthaginian senate. RS.

2 For *adversante*, i, 46; vi, 42; xxxix, 41; xlii, 28. R.

3 His three sons, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago. R.

4 'Remain undisturbed.' R.

5 This change from indirect to direct speech, (and the reverse,) is common: i, 13; 47; 57; ii, 2; 7; iii, 9; 19; 48; vi, 24; xxxv, 49. R.

6 Cf. ii, 18; xxxi, 6. R.

“succinctus armis legionibusque vivat, velut materiam
 “igni præbentes, ad exercitus misistis. aluistis ergo hoc
 “incendium, quo nunc ardetis. Saguntum vestri cir-
 “cumsident exercitus, unde arcentur foedere: mox Car-
 “thaginem circumsidebunt Romanæ legiones, ducibus
 “iisdem diis per quos priore bello rupta foedera sunt ulti.
 “utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi
 “ignoratis? legatos ab sociis et pro sociis⁷ venientes
 “bonus⁸ imperator vester⁹ in castra non admisit, jus
 “gentium sustulit. hi tamen, unde ne hostium quidem
 “legati arcentur, pulsati ad vos veniunt, res ex foedere
 “repetunt¹⁰. publica fraus absit^c; auctorem culpæ et
 “reum criminis deposcunt¹¹. quo lenius¹² agunt, segnius
 “incipiunt, eo, cum cœperint, vereor ne perseverantius
 “sæviant. Ægates¹³ insulas Erycemque¹⁴ ante oculos
 “proponite; quæ terra marique per quattuor et viginti
 “annos passi sitis. nec puer hic dux erat, sed pater ipse
 “Hamilcar, Mars alter¹⁵, ut isti volunt. sed Tarento, id
 “est^d Italia¹⁶, non abstinueramus ex foedere, sicut nunc
 “Sagunto non abstinemus. vicerunt ergo dii¹⁷ homines-
 “que; et id¹⁸ de quo verbis ambigebatur, *uter populus*
 “*foedus rupisset*, eventus belli velut æquus iudex, unde
 “jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit. Carthagini nunc Han-

P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus

P. i, 44; 60
sq; Pt. iii,
4; F. ii, 2,
36; L. xxii,
56; S. i, 34;
684 sq; ii,
309 sq.
xxi, 41;
xxviii, 41;
P. i, 55; 58;
ii, 7; S. vi,
697; xiv,
203.
xiv, ep.

O. iv, 3. Ph. in P. iii, 26. P. i. 7—11. S. i. 299 sqq.

^c *de re queruntur* ad. al. Mss.—*jure queruntur* (i. e. *jure gentium agunt*, i, 14; iii, 26; Florus ii, 5.) conj. GR. cf. xxii, 3, b. ^d F. V. PE. 2 P. C. H.—*tum in* (for *id est*) G. C.—*tunc T. atque I. G* 2d.—var. cet. Mss.

7 ‘From your allies the Romans, and on behalf of their allies the Saguntines.’ R.

8 Ironically, as in v, 5. cf. Sil. ii, 240. R.

9 Intimating that he was the general of the Barcine faction, but not of the senate. D.

10 ‘The Romans are willing to acquit us of blame in a corporate capacity.’ B. ‘taking it for granted that the fault of breaking the truce does not attach to the Carthaginians as a body, but to Hannibal individually, and that he alone ought to suffer for it.’ C.

11 *Ad supplicium* is understood, as in ii, 13; xxi, 18; xxxviii, 33; and is supplied in c. 44. D.

12 *Leniter agere*, iii, 50; vii, 31. D.

13 Off these islands C. Lutatius Catulus gained a splendid victory over Hanno, which terminated the first Punic war, Y. R. 512. R. xxii, 14.

14 Whence Hamilcar withdrew the garrison (which had been blockaded by the Romans) on paying a certain ransom. C. R.

15 *Ἄγχι τοῖσιν* as *tertius Cato*; Juv. ii, 40; *sapientum octavus*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 296. R.

16 Italy was expressly named in the treaty, and that of course included Tarentum. G. The Carthaginians sent succours to the Tarentines, against the Romans, who were besieging in the citadel Milo the lieutenant of Pyrrhus. R.

17 ‘The gods, who were invoked to witness and to sanction the oaths, which ratified the treaty now broken.’ R. RS.

18 ‘As regards the point, which was debated between us, namely &c.’ R. xxxv, 33.

- P.C. Scipio " nibal vineas turresque admovet; Carthaginiis mœnia
 T.S. Longus " quatit ariete. Sagunti ruinae (falsus utinam vates sim)
 " nostris capitibus incident, susceptumque cum Sagun-
 " tinis bellum habendum cum Romanis est. *dedemus*
 xxiii, 13. " *ergo Hannibalem?* dicet aliquis. scio meam levem esse
 " in eo auctoritatem propter paternas inimicitias. sed et
 N. xxi, 4. " Hamilcarem eo¹⁹ perisse lætatus sum, quod, si ille vi-
 " veret, bellum jam cum Romanis haberemus; et hunc
 V.Æ. vii, " juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac
 319 sqq. " detestor. nec dedendum solum id^{*} piaculum rupti
 " foederis, sed si nemo deposcat, devehendum in ultimas
 " maris terrarumque oras, ablegandumque²⁰ eo unde nec
 " ad nos nomen famaque²¹ ejus accidere[†] neque ille
 " sollicitare quietæ civitatis statum possit. ego ita censeo,
 " legatos extemplo Romam mittendos, qui senatui satis-
 " faciant; alios, qui Hannibali nuncient ut exercitum ab
 " Sagunto abducat, ipsumque Hannibalem ex foedere
 " Romanis dedant: tertiam legationem ad res Saguntinis
 " reddendas decerno." cum Hanno perorasset, nemini 11
 The Car- omnium certare oratione cum eo necesse fuit: adeo¹
 thaginian Senate de- prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat²; infestiusque
 cides in fa- locutum arguebant Hannonem quam Flaccum Valerium
 vour of Hannibal. 6. legatum Romanum. responsum inde legatis Romanis est
 " bellum ortum ab Saguntinis, non ab Hannibale esse:
 P.iii.22 sqq. " populum Romanum injuste facere, si Saguntinos vetus-
 " tissimæ Carthaginiensium societati præponat.' X

Dum Romani tempus terunt legationibus mittendis, Hannibal, quia fessum militem præliis operibusque habebat, paucorum iis dierum quietem dedit, stationibus ad custodiam vinearum aliorumque operum dispositis. interim animos eorum nunc ira in hostes stimulando^{*} nunc

* *ad al.* Mss and Edd. but cf. vi, 21; ix, 10; xxii, 22; G. viii. 9. D. A demonstrative or relative placed between two nouns always agrees with the latter: B. cf. i, 39; vi, 21; viii, 9; xxii, 6; xxiv, 42. R. [†] cf. xxi, 61; xxvii, 29; 50; xxviii, 7; xxxii, 30; xlv, 28; xl, 32. G. D. *καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῷ πρῶτῳ*, Plut. Fab. p. 181 A. R.—*accedere* Mss. ^a *stimulanda* conj. G.

19 'For this reason,' i, 11; ii, 48; iii, 66; iv, 7; &c. D.

20 Understand *censeo*. B.

21 This seems an allusion to the words of an old poet quoted by Cicero; *pervenire ali-*

quo cupio, ubi non Pelopidarum nomen famam-que audiam. ST.

1 'So decidedly' or 'for as much as;' cf. pr. ii, 24; 27 sqq; &c. R.

2 Cf. xxii, 50, j. R.

spe præmiorum accendit. ut vero pro concione ' prædam P. C. Scipio
' captæ urbis' edixit ' militum fore,' adeo accensi omnes T. S. Longus
sunt, ut si extemplo signum datum esset, nulla vi resisti
videretur posse. Saguntini ut a præliis quietem habuerant,
nec lacescentes nec lacesiti per aliquot dies, ita non nocte
non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, ut novum ^b murum
ab ea parte, qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat, refi-
cerent. inde oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante
adorta est; nec qua primum aut potissimum parte ferrent
opem, cum omnia variis clamoribus streperent ⁵, satis
scire poterant. ipse Hannibal, qua turris mobilis ⁴ omnia Ve. iv, 17.
munimenta urbis superans altitudine agebatur, hortator
aderat. quæ cum admota, catapultis ballistisque ⁵ per
omnia tabulata dispositis, muros defensoribus nudâset ⁶,
tum Hannibal occasionem ratus quingentos ferme Afros
cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit. nec
erat difficile opus, quod cæmenta ⁷ non calce durata erant
sed interlita luto, structuræ antiquæ genere. itaque latius
quam cæderetur ruebat ⁸, perque patentia ruinis ⁹ agmina
armatorum in urbem vadebant. locum quoque editum
capiunt, collatisque eo catapultis ballistisque, ut castel-
lum in ipsa urbe velut arcem imminem haberent, muro
circumdant. et Saguntini murum interiorem ab nondum
capta urbis parte ducunt. utrinque summa vi et muniunt <sup>Resolute
firmness of
the Sagun-
tines.</sup>
et pugnant: sed interiora tuendo minorem in dies ^c urbem
Saguntini faciunt. simul crescit inopia omnium longa
obsidione, et minuitur expectatio externæ opis, cum
tam procul Romani, unica spes, circa omnia hostium ¹⁰
essent. paullisper tamen affectos animos recreavit re-
pentina profectio Hannibalis in Oretanos Carpetanos-

^b om. conj. R. ^c HV. 1 L!—*in diem* cet. Mss. The latter expression is seldom joined to any other verb than *vivere*; the former implies *quotidie*, but adds to the meaning the notion of progressive increase or diminution, and therefore is generally found accompanied by a comparative. V. xxxv, 41.

3 Cf. xxii, 14; xxv, 25. D.

4 L, Poliorc. ii, 4. D.

5 L, Poliorc. iii, 2 sq. D. The *catapultæ* were for hurling darts, the *ballistæ* for throwing stones; the latter were the more massive engines. C.

6 Cf. ix, 39; xxi, 8; 14; xxxii, 39; xxxvii, 6; xxxviii, 27; xl, 6. D.

7 ' Rough stones' opposed to *saxum quadratum*, i, 26.

8 *Sternitur altior turris, latere coctili firmissime structa: cujus ruina muri contiguum latus secum immani fragore protraxit*; Ammian xxiv, 4. G.

9 Understand *loca muri*. R.

10 ' In the hands of the enemy.' DCE.

P.C. Scipio que¹¹, qui duo populi delectus acerbitate consternati,
 T.S. Longus retentis conquisitoribus¹² metum defectionis cum præ-
 buissent, oppressi celeritate Hannibalis omiserunt mota
 arma¹³. nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, Maharbale¹²
 Himilconis filio (eum^a præfecerat Hannibal) ita impigre
 rem agente, ut ducem abesse nec cives¹ nec hostes senti-
 rent. is et prælia aliquot secunda fecit, et tribus arietibus
 aliquantum^b muri discussit^c, strataque omnia recentibus
 ruinis advenienti Hannibali ostendit. itaque ad ipsam
 arcem extemplo ductus exercitus, atroxque prælium cum
 multorum utrinque cæde initum, et pars arcis capta est.

Ineffectual
 attempts at
 peace.

Tentata² deinde per duos est exigua pacis spes, Alco-
 nem Saguntinum et Alorcum Hispanum. Alco insciis
 Saguntinis, precibus aliquid moturum ratus, cum ad
 Hannibalem noctu transisset, postquam nihil lacrimæ
 movebant condicionesque tristes ut³ ab irato victore fere-
 bantur, transfuga ex oratore factus apud hostem mansit,
 ‘moriturum’ affirmans ‘qui sub condicionibus his de
 ‘pace ageret.’ postulabatur autem ‘redderent res Turde-
 ‘tanis, traditoque omni auro atque argento egressi urbe
 13. ‘cum singulis vestimentis ibi habitarent ubi Pœnus jus-
 ‘sisset.’ has pacis leges abnuente Alcone accepturos
 Saguntinos, Alorcus, vinci animos ubi alia⁴ vincantur
 affirmans, se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur. erat
 autem tum miles Hannibalis, ceterum publice⁵ Sagun-
 tinis amicus atque hospes. tradito palam telo custodibus
 hostium, transgressus munimenta ad prætorem Sagun-

^a C.—*quem* ed. G. C. ^b B. F?—*aliquantulum* ed. G. D. ^c *decussit* conj. as in xxxii, 17; xxxiii, 17; xxxvii, 6; xliv, 8; &c: D. but cf. xlii, 20. *decutere* is ‘to throw down the upper part,’ cf. i, 54; xxv, 7; xxvi, 23; xl, 45; *discutere*, ‘to throw down so as to disperse the parts.’ DU.

11 These two nations occupied ‘New Castile;’ the former, which was to the south, was so called from Oretum, ‘Oreto,’ its capital; the chief city of the latter was Toletum, now ‘Toledo.’ AW. R.

12 These were the officers sent to superintend and enforce the levies of soldiers; xxx, 7; E. xxi, 21. R. cf. xxiii, 32; xxv, 5; xxix, 34 sq; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2. WR.

13 ‘Abandoned the war they were commencing.’ R.

1 ‘The citizens of Saguntum.’ RS.

2 ‘Trial was made whether it would be

possible to obtain,’ x, 16; xxviii, 38; xxxiii, 27. R.

3 ‘As might be naturally expected,’ *ἀναγκαῖον*, E. viii, 30; xxii, 21; xxiii, 14; xxiv, 45; xxvi, 46; xxix, 1; xxx, 3; 11; xli, 2; R. xxvii, 28.

4 For *cetera*, RS. or *reliqua*, i, 12; iii, 17; v, 55; &c. E. ‘all other protections against the enemy,’ DCE. viz. walls, fortifications, DJ. CP. arms, and physical powers: C. *arma ac mania*, as mentioned in the next chapter.

5 ‘Of the Saguntine people,’ C. *σαγουντινῶν*.

tinum (et ipse ita jubebat) est deductus. quo cum ex-^{P. C. Scipio}
 templo concursus omnis generis hominum esset factus,^{T. S. Longus}
 summoti cetera multitudine senatus Alorco datus est⁶,
 13cujus talis oratio fuit. “ si civis vester Alco, sicut ad^{Speech of}
 “ pacem petendam ad Hannibalem venit, ita pacis condi-^{Alorco on}
 “ ciones ab Hannibale ad vos rettulisset, supervacaneum^{the subject.}
 “ hoc mihi fuisset iter, quo nec orator¹ Hannibalis nec
 “ transfuga ad vos venissem. cum ille aut vestra aut
 “ sua culpa manserit apud hostem (si metum simulavit,
 “ sua ; vestra, si periculum est apud vos vera referenti-
 “ bus), ego, ne ignoraretis esse aliquas et salutis et pacis
 “ vobis condiciones, pro vetusto hospitio quod mihi vo-
 “ biscum est, ad vos veni. vestra autem causa me, nec
 “ ullius alterius, loqui quæ loquor apud vos, vel ea fides
 “ sit², quod, neque dum vestris viribus restitistis, neque
 “ dum auxilia ab Romanis sperastis, pacis unquam apud
 “ vos mentionem feci. postquam nec ab Romanis vobis
 “ ulla spes est, nec vestra vos jam aut arma aut mœnia
 “ satis defendunt, pacem affero ad vos magis necessariam
 “ quam æquam. cujus ita aliqua spes est, si eam quemad-
 “ modum ut victor fert Hannibal, sic vos ut victi audietis³;
 “ si non id quod amittitur in damno, cum omnia victoris
 “ sint, sed quicquid relinquitur pro munere habituri estis.
 “ urbem vobis, quam ex magna jam parte dirutam, cap-
 “ tam fere totam habet, adimit; agros relinquit, locum
 “ assignaturus in quo novum oppidum ædificetis. aurum
 “ et argentum omne, publicum privatumque, ad se jubet
 “ deferri : conjugum vestraque corpora⁴ ac liberorum
 “ vestrorum servat inviolata, si inermes cum binis⁵ vesti-12.
 “ mentis velitis ab Sagunto exire. hæc victor hostis im-

¹ G. pr. B.—*audiat* Mss. C. D. ² *corpora vestra, conjugum* C. F. ³ *privis* conj. L. vii, 37; xxx, 43. But it is possible that Hannibal, finding Alco so averse to the original terms, permitted Alorco to propose less rigid conditions: if, indeed, it be certain that Alorco went with Hannibal's knowledge and authority. D. — *unis* conj. DJ.—Perhaps it may mean ‘one change besides what they had on their backs.’ DCE.

⁶ This phrase denotes that ‘a meeting of the senate was called expressly to give him audience,’ viii, 5; xxi, 18; xxvi, 21; xxxvii, 52. R.

¹ ‘An envoy,’ DCE. i, 15; 38. When those who were sent on legations were liable

to be called upon to speak before senates and popular assemblies, certain powers of oratory were an indispensable qualification for such as were employed in diplomatic missions.

² ‘Even this may prove:’ C. cf. xxiii, 12; xxxviii, 51; xxvi, 24. R.

P.C. Scipio “ perat; hæc, quanquam sint gravia atque acerba, for-
 T.S. Longus “ tuna vestra vobis suadet. equidem haud despero, cum
 “ omnium potestas ei^d facta sit³, aliquid ex his rebus
 “ remissurum. sed vel^e hæc patienda censeo potius quam
 “ trucidari⁴ corpora vestra, rapi trahique ante ora vestra
 “ conjuges ac liberos belli jure sinatis.”

X Fall of Sa-
 guntum.

Ad hæc audienda cum circumfusa paullatim multitu- 14
 dine permixtum senatui esset populi concilium, repente
 primores secessione facta, priusquam responsum daretur,
 argentum aurumque omne ex publico privatoque in forum
 8.ii, 592sq. collatum in ignem ad id raptim factum conjicientes, eodem
 plerique semet ipsi præcipitaverunt¹. cum ex eo pavor ac
 trepidatio totam urbem pervasisset, alius insuper tumultus
 ex arce auditur. turris diu quassata prociderat; per-
 que ruinam ejus cohors Pœnorum impetu facto cum
 signum imperatori^a dedisset² ‘ nudatam stationibus custo-
 ‘ diisque solitis hostium esse urbem,’ non cunctandum in
 tali occasione ratus Hannibal, totis viribus aggressus
 urbem momento cepit, signo dato³ ut ‘ omnes puberes
 ‘ interficerentur.’ quod imperium crudele⁴, ceterum prope
 necessarium cognitum^b ipso eventu est: cui enim parci
 potuit ex iis qui aut inclusi cum conjugibus ac liberis
 domos super se ipsos ‘ concremaverunt⁵, aut armati nul-
 lum ante finem pugnae quam morientes⁶ fecerunt? captum 15
 oppidum est cum ingenti præda. quanquam pleraque ab
 dominis de industria corrupta erant, et in cædibus vix
 ullum discrimen ætatis ira fecerat, et captivi militum
 præda fuerant, tamen et ex pretio rerum venditarum ali-
 quantum pecuniæ redactum esse constat, et multam pre-
 tiosam¹ supellectilem vestemque² missam Carthaginem.

^d a vobis ad. G.

^e F.—vel om. G. C.

^a V.—imperator F. five L. V. H. GA. D. N.

^b F. G.—in ad. G. C.

^c ipsi conj. R.

3 ‘ When all is left to his discretion.’ DCE.

4 Cf. xxix, 18. R.

1 For similar instances of desperation, see xxviii, 23; xli, 11; V. Max. vii, 6, 2 sq; Juv. xv, 93 sqq. R.

2 ‘ Having signified, notified, or sent word;’ v, 36. R.

3 For *urbe capta*, *signum dedit* or *urbem cepit et signum dedit*. B. ‘ He gave verbal orders,’ ii, 20; iv, 39; or ‘ gave out,’ v, 36. R.

4 Understand *fuit*. B.

5 ‘ Burnt the house over their heads.’ B.

6 This appears a blending of two constructions: *antequam morerentur* and *nisi morientes*. B.

1 The adjectives belong to both the following nouns. R.

2 ‘ Costly stuffs and raiment’ formed no inconsiderable article among the wealth of the ancients. Thus Pompey’s property con-

Octavo mense quam cœptum oppugnari, captum Sa- ^{P. C. Scipio}
guntum quidam scripsere; inde Carthaginem novam in ^{T. S. Longus}
hiberna Hannibalem concessisse; quinto deinde mense 6; P. iii, 17.
quam ab Carthagine profectus sit, in Italiam pervenisse. P. iii, 56.
quæ si ita sunt, fieri non potuit ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sem-
pronius consules fuerint ad quos et principio oppugna-
tionis legati Saguntini missi sint, et qui in suo magistratu
cum Hannibale, alter ad Ticinum amnem, ambo aliquanto 46.
post ad Trebiam, pugnaverint. aut omnia breviora ⁵ ali- 51 sqq.
quanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni ⁴ quo P. Cor-
nelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt non cœptum
oppugnari est sed captum. nam excessisse ⁵ pugna ad
Trebiam in annum Cn. Servilii et C. Flamini non potest,
quia Flaminus Arimini consulatum iniit, creatus ⁶ ab 57; 63.
Ti. Sempronio consule, qui post pugnam ad Trebiam ad
creandos consules Romam cum venisset, comitiis perfectis
ad exercitum in hiberna rediit.

- 16 Sub idem fere tempus et legati, qui redierant ab ^{Sensation}
Carthagine, Romam rettulerunt omnia hostilia esse, ^{caused at}
et Sagunti excidium nuntiatum est; tantusque simul ^{Rome by}
mæror patres misericordiaque sociorum peremptorum ^{the capture}
indigne et pudor non lati auxilii ¹ et ira in Carthagini- ^{of Sagun-}
enses metusque de summa rerum ² cepit, velut si jam ^{tum.}
ad portas hostis esset, ut tot uno tempore motibus
animi turbati trepidarent ³ magis quam consulerent ⁴.

sisted of *maximus vini numerus, permagnum optimi pondus argenti, pretiosa vestis, multa et lauta supeller, et magnifica multis locis*; Cic. Ph. ii, 27. Compare also; *ad deprecandum periculum proferebant, alii purpuram Tyriam, thus alii atque odores vestemque linteam, gemmas alii et margaritas, vina nonnulli Græca venalesque Asiaticos*; 2 Verr. v, 56; Xen. An. iii, 1, 13; iv, 3, 18; Her. v, 49; Thuc. ii, 97.

3 'Transacted within a shorter space of time.' R.

4 Saguntum must have fallen some time before the end of the preceding year: for the consuls came into office on the ides of March; (xxii, 1; xxvi, 1; xxvii, 7;) but Hannibal set out from Spain early in the spring (21), having allowed the whole of the winter for his troops to rest. Therefore he must have started from New Carthage much about the time that these consuls came

into office, and Saguntum must have been taken towards the end of the year when Livius and Æmilius were consuls. C.

5 'To have fallen out later,' xxx, 26. E.

6 He who held the comitia and received the names of the candidates (cf. ix, 46,) was said to create the magistrate; ii, 33; xxv, 41; xxviii, 10; xxxii, 27; xxxviii, 35; xxxix, 6; xlii, 9. R.

1 This genitive is equivalent to *ob* with an accusative, as in xxxv, 37; *iram prædæ amissæ*, i, 5; iv, 58; v, 33; viii, 12; ix, 8; 34; xxi, 2; xxiv, 30; xxvii, 7; xxxvii, 51; cf. ix, 39; xxii, 5; &c. R.

2 'The safety of the entire commonwealth,' iii, 5; xxxiii, 45; xxxvi, 34. R.

3 'They were wavering and in a state of agitation and doubt;' C. i, 14; iii, 49. R.

4 'Acting advisedly and with calm deliberation.' cf. Ter. Heaut. v, 2, 9 sq; Sall. to Cæs. de Rp. ord. i, 1; Cato Or. v, in

P.C. Scipio nam⁵ neque hostem acriorem bellicosioremq̃ue secum
 T.S. Longus congressum, nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam
 xli, 1. fuisse atque imbellem. Sardos Corsosque et Istros atque
 xx, ep. Illyrios⁶ lacesse magis quam exercuisse⁷ Romana arma,
 et cum Gallis⁸ tumultuatum⁹ verius^a quam belligera-
 tum. Pœnum hostem veteranum, trium et viginti anno-
 rum¹⁰ militia durissima, inter Hispanas gentes semper
 victorem^b, duci^c acerrimo assuetum, recentem¹¹ ab exci-
 dio opulentissimæ urbis, Iberum transire; trahere secum
 tot excitos Hispanorum populos, concitum avidas sem-
 per armorum Gallicas gentes. cum orbe terrarum bellum
 gerendum in Italia ac pro mœnibus Romanis esse.

Prepara-
 tions of the
 Romans for
 war.

Nominatæ jam antea consulibus provinciæ erant¹; tum 17
 sortiri jussis^a Cornelio Hispania, Sempronio Africa cum
 Sicilia evenit. sex in eum annum decretæ legiones, et
 sociûm^b quantum ipsis videretur, et classis quanta parari
 posset. quattuor et viginti peditum Romanorum millia
 sunt scripta, et mille^c octingenti² equites; sociorum
 quadraginta millia peditum, quattuor millia et quadrin-
 genti equites; naves ducentæ viginti quinqueremes³,

^a F. C. V. cf. v, 25; xl, 27; xli, 18; G. ii, 26; xxii, 19. D.—*magis* cet. Mss. ^b *as-*
suetum would seem to require *vincere* and *duce*; cf. iv, 31; x, 6; xxiii, 40; xxvii, 39. G.
 x, 41.—*primum* Hamilcare, *deinde* Hasdrubule, *nunc* Hannibale ad. G. C. D. adv. opt. Mss.
^c *duce* al. Mss. *assuetus* and *assuefactus* appear to govern either a dative or an ablative; xxiv,
 48; xxxi, 35; xlviii, 31; 35. R. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 44; G. Cic. Or. iii, 10; Cat. ii, 5;
 Pliny H. N. x, 43; Front. iv, 2, 4; DU. V. Max. viii, 7, 15; Sall. J. 11. (CO.) D. E,
 Cl. Cic. ^a G.—*jussi* Mss. ^b This contracted form is common in Livy; xxii, 27;
 40; xxvi, 15; cf. xxiii, 24; xxvii, 41; xxxii, 33. Thus *liberûm*, xxii, 22; i, 9; 13; 39;
 42; iii, 50; viii, 7; 28; xlv, 41. D. G. ^c F. G.—*mille et A.—et* (only) cet. Mss.—
 Throughout this chapter the numbers were very corrupt: G has corrected them.

Gell. vii, 3. G. 'They were rather be-
 wildered than thinking of what was to be
 done,' ED. xxiii, 20; 29; xxv, 38. ST. R.

5 Understand *secum reputabant*, or *rati*
sunt, as in ii, 32; 45; xxi, 53; 57; xxii, 8;
 28. R.

6 In the interval between the 1st and 2d
 Punic wars, the Romans had carried on
 hostilities with these nations, and had cele-
 brated some triumphs in consequence of their
 successes. S.

7 'Had given more provocation than
 practice.' C.

8 'The Cisalpine Gauls.' R.

9 *Tumultus* was used rather than *bellum*,
 in speaking of the hostile inroads from Gaul,
 on account of their desultory nature; they
 consisted of sudden forays, executed with

rapidity, and spreading wide havoc and still
 wider terror; but, conducted with blind im-
 petuosity, they wanted the persevering energy
 of a regular campaign: 28; ED. v, 44;
 xxvii, 2; xxix, 36; xxxii, 30; xxxvii, 17. R.

10 This includes the whole interval be-
 tween the 1st and 2d Punic wars. G.

11 'Just come from the overthrow of
 Saguntum:' cf. Cic. Att. xvi, 7. R.

1 'The senate had settled what the pro-
 vinces should be; but the consuls had not
 yet decided by lot which of the two they
 were to take.' R.

2 Dividing these numbers by the number
 of legions, it gives 4000 infantry and 300
 cavalry to each legion at this time, as stated
 below: but cf. viii, 8. R.

3 The precise construction of these galleys

celoces ⁴ viginti deductæ ⁵. latum inde ad populum, 'vel- P. C. Scipio
 'lent juberent ⁶ populo Carthaginiensi bellum indici.' ^{T.S. Longus}
 ejusque belli causa supplicatio ⁷ per urbem habita, atque
 adorati dii, ut 'bene ac feliciter eveniret quod bellum
 'populus Romanus jussisset.' inter consules ita copiae
 divisæ. Sempronio datæ legiones duæ (ea quaterna
 millia erant peditum et treceni ⁴ equites) et sociorum
 sexdecim millia peditum, equites mille octingenti; naves
 longæ ⁸ centum sexaginta, celoces duodecim. cum his
 terrestribus maritimisque copiis Ti. Sempronius missus in
 Siciliam, ita in Africam transmissurus ⁹, si ¹⁰ ad arcendum
 Italia Poenum consul alter satis esset. Cornelio minus
 copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius prætor ¹¹ et ipse cum P. iii, 40.
 haud invalido præsidio in Galliam ¹² mittebatur. navium
 maxime Cornelio numerus deminutus. sexaginta quin-
 queremes datæ (neque enim mari venturum aut ea parte
 belli ¹³ dimicaturum hostem credebant) et duæ Romanæ
 legiones cum suo justo ¹⁴ equitatu et quattuordecim milli-
 bus sociorum peditum, equitibus mille sexcentis. duas
 legiones Romanas et decem millia sociorum peditum,

⁴ C. D.—trecenti Mss.

is matter of much uncertainty. Those who are experienced in naval affairs deny the possibility of working five banks of oars rising in tiers one above the other, which would seem to have been the arrangement as far as we can learn from ancient authorities. See *Antiquitas Schematibus illustrata* t. viii, ii, 8 sqq. C.

⁴ Light vessels without beaks, C. so called from their celerity. Pat. ii, 73. (RK.) E. SF, de M. N. ii, 2. D.

⁵ L. viii, 26; (*καθίλκυν, καθίλκυν, κατα-σπᾶν*), opposed to *inducere*, xxiii, 28; 34; xxi, 22; (*ἀνίλκυν, ἀνασπᾶν, κατάγειν, λύνειν ἡς ἵππων*), referring to the well-known practice of drawing ships on shore, when they were not immediately wanted. R.

⁶ Cf. BR, de Form. ii, 1. D.

⁷ Synonymous with *obsecratio*, xlii, 20; xxi, 9; both being made at the commencement of a war to propitiate the gods. E. cf. 62, note 15.

⁸ These were ships of war, and mostly quinqueremes and triremes: they are opposed to *naves onerariæ*. ST. *μακρὰ πλοῖα*, Pol. xv, 18, opposed to *ὀλακάς*, which served as traders and victualling vessels, SF, de M. N.

ii, 2, p. 64 sq; 96; R. or to *στρογγύλαι*. The former were worked by oars, the others used sails. C. Her. i, 2, n. 69; vii, 1, n. 2; L. xxiv, 22; 40.

⁹ Understand *eas*, i. e. *copias*. R.

¹⁰ *Ita—si* 'provided that,' 'in case it should be found that,' RS. 'then, and not till then,' 'in that case, and not otherwise,' i, 8; xxi, 13; 19; xxiv, 38; xxvi, 24; xxix, 3; xxx, 37; xxxvi, 4. R.

¹¹ L. Manlius Vulso, C. Terentius Varro, M. Æmilius Lepidus, and C. Atilius Ser- ranus were prætors this year. Manlius had Gaul, and Æmilius Sicily: S. Atilius had at first the foreign jurisdiction, but afterwards Liguria, the foreign department being then transferred to Terentius, in addition to the city jurisdiction which he previously held. C.

¹² *Cisalpinam*, C. cf. 16, 8.

¹³ 'That sort of war' (i. e. 'a maritime war,' R.) 22; xxiii, 26; *pars* is often fol- lowed by *copiarum*, 41; 53; xxii, 19; or *virium*, xxi, 54; xxii, 15; 44; xxxvii, 18; Just. vi, 2; Tac. Ag. 25. G. D.

¹⁴ That is 600 horse, R. note 2.

P.C. Scipio mille equites socios, sexcentos Romanos Gallia provincia
T.S. Longus nondum ^c versa ¹⁵ in Punicum bellum habuit.

Embassy
despatched
to Car-
thage.

His ita comparatis, ut omnia justa ante bellum fierent, 18
legatos majores natu, Q. Fabium, M. Livium¹, L. Æmi-
lium, C. Licinium, Q. Bæbium, in Africam mittunt ad
percunctandos Carthaginienses ‘publicone consilio Hanni-
bal Saguntum oppugnâsset;’ et si, id quod facturi vide-
bantur, faterentur^a ac defenderent publico consilio fac-
tum, ut indicerent populo Carthaginiensi bellum. Romani
postquam Carthaginem venerunt, cum senatus datus esset
et Q. Fabius nihil ultra quam unum quod mandatum erat
percunctatus esset, tum ex Carthaginiensibus unus “præ-
“ceps² vestra, Romani, et^b prior legatio fuit, cum Han-
“nibalem tanquam suo consilio Saguntum oppugnantem
“deposcebatis: ceterum hæc legatio verbis adhuc³ lenior
“est, re asperior. tunc enim Hannibal et insimulabatur
“et deposcebatur: nunc ab nobis et confessio culpæ
“exprimitur, et ut a confessis res extemplo repetuntur.
“ego autem non *privato publicone consilio Saguntum*
“*oppugnatum sit* quærendum censeam, sed *utrum jure*
“*an injuria*. nostra enim hæc quæstio atque animad-
“versio in civem nostrum est, *nostro an^c suo fecerit*
“*arbitrio*: vobiscum una disceptatio est, *licueritne per*
“*fædus fieri*. itaque quoniam discerni placet quid pub-
“lico consilio, quid sua sponte imperatores faciant, nobis
xix, ep. “vobiscum fædus est a C. Lutatio consule ictum, in quo
“cum caveretur^d utrorumque sociis, nihil de Saguntinis
“(necdum enim erant socii vestri) cautum est. at enim
“eo fœdere quod cum Hasdrubale ictum est Saguntini
“excipiuntur⁴. adversus quod nihil ego dicturus sum

^c G. CL.—eodem Mss.—anno ad. C. D.
princeps “vana, Romani,” inquit, “et AS. G.
—cavetur G. C.

^a facerent F. ^b F. V. G. two P. C. unus
^c quid nostro aut F. C. ^d F. B. HF.

15 Before both the consuls brought their forces thither to oppose Hannibal: before that became the seat of the war. G.

1 Not Salinator, xxix, 37; cf. xxvii, 34. S.

2 ‘Precipitate, hasty, inconsiderate,’ G. ix, 24; xl, 10 twice. D. They had then demanded the surrender of Hannibal; and now they made the question of peace or war to turn upon the simple fact of Hannibal’s

being publicly authorized to act as he had done, without allowing of any justification or exculpatory statement on the part of Carthage. DCE.

3 ‘As far as yet appears,’ ‘unless something more harsh is to follow.’ B.

4 Exceptio facit, ne liceat; ubi non est exceptum, ibi necesse est licere; Cic. for Balb. 14. RS.

“ nisi quod a vobis didici. vos enim, quod C. Lutatius P. C. Scipio
 “ consul primo nobiscum ⁵ foedus icit, quia neque aucto- T. S. Longus
 “ ritate patrum nec populi jussu ictum erat, negâstis vos
 “ eo teneri: itaque aliud de integro foedus publico con- P. i, 63.
 “ silio ictum est ⁶. si vos non tenent vestra foedera nisi P. iii, 21.
 “ ex auctoritate aut jussu vestro icta, ne nos quidem
 “ Hasdrubalis foedus, quod nobis insciis icit, obligare
 “ potuit. proinde omittite Sagunti atque Iberi mentio-
 “ nem facere, et quod diu parturit animus vester, ali-
 “ quando pariat ⁷.” tum Romanus sinu ex toga facto ⁸ P. iii, 33 ;
 “ hic” inquit “ vobis bellum et pacem portamus. utrum S. ii, 384sqg.
 “ placet, sumite.” sub hanc vocem haud minus ferociter, AH. 13; F.
 “ daret utrum vellet,” succlamatum est. et cum is iterum ⁹ ii, 6; Z. viii,
 sinu effuso ‘ bellum dare’ dixisset, ‘ accipere se’ omnes 22.
 responderunt, ‘ et quibus acciperent animis, iisdem se ⁹ War de-
 ‘ gesturos.’ clared.

19 Hæc directa percunctatio ¹ ac denuntiatio belli magis Discussion
 ex dignitate populi Romani ² visa est quam de foederum of the rights
 jure verbis disceptare, cum ante, tum maxime Sagunto of the ques-
 excisa. nam si verborum disceptationis res esset ³, quid ⁴ tion.
 foedus Hasdrubalis cum Lutatii priore foedere, quod muta-
 tum est ⁵, comparandum ⁶ erat, cum in Lutatii foedere
 diserte additum esset ‘ ita id ratum fore, si populus cen-
 ‘ suisset;’ in Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum tale quic-
 quam fuerit, et tot annorum silentio ita vivo eo compro-
 batum sit foedus, ut ne mortuo quidem auctore quicquam

⁵ *æ om. conj. R.* ⁶ *F. V? G? HV. ‘in what respect.’ C.—quod cet. Mss.*

⁷ *quod mutatum est F. V? G?—commutatum est A.—permutatum est al. Mss.—om. HV. B.*

⁸ *non ad. some Mss.*

⁵ ‘With Hamilcar.’ S.

⁶ By means of ten envoys who were sent into Sicily. S.

⁷ This is taken from Cicero: *utinam aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jam diu parturit*; Ph. ii, 46. S.

⁸ ‘Making a lap out of his gown, by gathering up the folds.’ DCE.

⁹ *Iterum* belongs to *dixisset*. B.

¹ ‘This putting the question point blank, whether they would have peace or war.’ ST. *directo*, i, 11, opposed to *circuitio*, Cic. Div. ii, 61. R.

² Livy has here culled from Polybius all that favours the Roman cause; while he disingenuously suppresses all that tells against his countrymen. The Greek historian allows that the Carthaginians were in the wrong if we are to look no farther back than the siege of Saguntum, but fully justified if we trace the origin of the war to the dishonourable conduct of the Romans as respected Sardinia and the 1200 talents. C.

³ ‘Not but what the Romans would have had the best of the argument, had they condescended to argue the point.’ G.

P. C. Scipio mutaretur. quanquam etsi priore ⁴ foedere ⁵ staretur, satis
T. S. Longus cautum erat Saguntinis sociis utrorumque exceptis. nam
 neque additum erat 'iis qui tunc essent,' nec 'ne qui
 'postea assumerentur.' et cum assumere novos liceret
 socios, quis æquum censeret aut ob nulla quemquam
 merita in amicitiam recipi, aut receptos in fidem non
 defendi? tantum ^d ne Carthaginensium socii aut sollici-
 tarentur ad defectionem, aut sua sponte desciscentes reci-
 perentur.

The Roman
 embassa-
 dors cross
 over into
 Spain.
 23; P.iii,35.

Legati Romani ab Carthagine, sicut his Romæ impe-
 ratum erat, in Hispaniam, ut adirent civitates, ut ^e in
 societatem perlicerent aut averterent a Pœnis, trajece-
 runt. ad Bargusios ⁶ primum venerunt, a quibus benigne
 excepti, quia tædebat imperii Punici, multos trans Ibe-
 rum populos ad cupidinem novæ fortunæ erexerunt. ad
 Volcianos inde est ventum, quorum celebre ⁷ per Hispa-
 niam responsum ceteros populos ab societate Romana
 avertit. ita enim maximus natus ex iis in concilio re-
 spondit. "quæ verecundia est ⁸, Romani postulare vos
 "uti vestram Carthaginensium amicitiae præponamus,
 "cum qui id fecerunt, Saguntinos crudelius, quam
 "Pœnus hostis perdidit, vos socii prodideritis? ibi quæ-
 "ratis socios censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est.
 "Hispanis populis, sicut lugubre, ita insigne documen-
 "tum Sagunti ruinæ erunt, ne quis fidei Romanæ aut
 "societati confidat." inde 'extemplo abire finibus Vol-
 'cianorum' jussi, ab nullo deinde concilio Hispaniæ benigni-
 ora verba tulere. ita nequicquam peragrata Hispania

^d For *tantummodo*: R. und. *additum erat*; or *cautum est*, which (with *scilicet*) ad. H. from gl. D. ^e *et aut* conj. G. C. Livy however often repeats *ut*, as in I, 26; iv. 1; 59; ix, 30; xxiii, 25; 30; xxvi, 15; xxvii, 27; xxix, 24; xxx, 41; 43 twice; xxxvi, 26; xxxix, 19; 28; &c. D. cf. Vir. G. i, 133, 135.

⁴ That made with Lutatius, R. which excepted the allies of both parties. B.

⁵ *Stare* is usually followed by an ablative; vii, 6; viii, 40; S. vii, 25; 35; xxiv, 1; xxvii, 6; xxxiv, 22; Ov. M. ii, 818; Curt. x, 6; Quint. I. O. v, 6; Decl. 328; 336; Cic. for Clu. 47; and, with the addition of the preposition *in*, Att. ii, 6. D. 'to abide by,' iii, 36; viii, 13; ix, 5; 11; 45; x, 30; xxvi,

17; xxviii, 45; xxxiv, 54. R. cf. xxi, 29, 3.

⁶ Their city was the capital of the Iltergetes. Some suppose this town to be the same as Vergium, xxxiv, 21. R.

⁷ 'Having gained celebrity or notoriety,' R. 'having got wind.'

⁸ 'With what face can you ask us?' RS. 'Is it not impudent?' B. *quæ?* is equivalent to *nulla*.

20 in Galliam transeunt. in his^a nova terribilisque species P. C. Scipio
 visa est, quod armati (ita mos gentis erat¹) in concilium T.S. Longus
 venerunt. cum verbis extollentes gloriam virtutemque Thence they
 populi Romani ac magnitudinem imperii petissent 'ne pass into
 ' Pœno bellum Italiæ inferenti per agros urbesque suas Gaul.
 ' transitum darent,' tantus cum fremitu risus dicitur ortus,
 ut vix a magistratibus majoribusque natu juvenus seda-
 retur: adeo stolidi impudensque postulatio visa est, 'cen-
 sere², ' ne in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, ipsos id
 ' avertere in se, agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obji-
 ' cere.' sedato tandem fremitu responsum legatis est^c 'ne-
 ' que Romanorum in se meritum esse neque Carthagini-
 ' ensium injuriam, ob quæ aut pro Romanis aut adversus
 ' Pœnos sumant arma. contra ea^d audire sese gentis suæ
 ' homines agris^e finibusque Italiæ pelli a populo Romano,
 ' stipendiumque pendere^c, et cetera^f indigna pati.' eadem
 ferme in ceteris Galliæ conciliis dicta auditaque; nec
 hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis prius auditum quam
 Massiliam venire. ibi omnia, ab sociis inquisita cum cura
 ac fide, cognita^g; ' præoccupatos jam ante' ab Hannibale 26; xxii,
 ' Gallorum animos esse: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis 19; P. iii,
 ' mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita ingenia 95.
 ' esse), ni subinde auro' (cujus avidissima gens est^h) ' prin-
 ' cipum animi concilientur.' ita peragratis Hispaniæ et
 Galliæ populis legati Romam redeunt, haud ita multo

^a i. e. Galliæ populis. ST.—or the name of the tribe may be lost, GL. and we should read in Galliam ad * * transeunt. &c. S. or in Galliam transeunt. in Arvernibus nova cf. xxvii, 39. G. or in Galliam transeunt. Ruscinone terribilis species cf. 24. GR. Ruscinone nova terribilisque C. ibi nova DCE. in his nova Illiberi species MA. ^b om. conj. G. C. ^c que and est om. F. ^d agro F. ^e pendi F. C. 4, 5 L. H. GA. L. V marg. ^f F. C.—antea G.—om. cet. Mss. as superfluous; but it often occurs with præ-; xl, 4; 23; G. x, 41; xxxvi, 17; xlii, 47; xxii, 38; Ter. An. i, 5, 3; Tac. A. xi, 7; Col. vii, 13; Just. xxxix, 2: cf. prior prævenisset, ix, 23; prius præcipere, xxi, 32; Lucr. vi, 1046 sq; prior prægressus, xxvii, 12; prius præmeditati, xxxviii, 3; D. R. prius ante tubas, Juv. i, 168 sq. ^g This should be sit, unless we consider the words as those of Livy himself, and as put parenthetically. B.

1 Κιλεῶν εὐδηροφρονῶντι; τὰ κατὰ πόλιν ὑπάρχοντα Nic. Dam. in Exc. Peir. p. 513; JA. armatum concilium indicit. hoc more Gallorum est initium belli, quo lege communi omnes puberes armati convenire coguntur; Cæs. B. G. v, 54. D.

2 That is postulatio ut Galli censerent; DJ. or for censendo 'proposing, recommending;'

DCE. or 'to advise.' R.

3 For contra; like præterea and postea: ii, 60; iii, 57; xxxiii, 31; xli, 24; xliv, 43. R.

4 For alia. R.

5 'There they learnt all things, which their allies of Marseilles had ascertained for them by diligent and faithful enquiry.' G. cf. ἐκταράζων ἀκριβῶς, St Matthew ii, 8.

P.C. Scipio postquam consules in provincias profecti erant. civitatem
T.S. Longus omnem in expectationem belli erectam⁶ invenerunt, satis
constante fama jam Iberum Pœnos tramisisse⁷.

Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem Novam in hiberna²¹
concesserat, ibique auditis quæ Romæ quæque Cartha-
gine acta decretaque forent, seque non ducem solum sed
etiam causam esse belli, partitis divenditisque^a reliquiis
xxvii, 14; S. prædæ, nihil ultra differendum ratus, Hispani generis
i, 220 sqq. Hannibal's
address to his Spanish
troops. milites convocat. “credo ego vos” inquit, “socii, et ipsos
“cernere, pacatis omnibus Hispaniæ populis, aut finien-
“dam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse, aut
“in alias terras transferendum bellum: ita enim hæ
“gentes non pacis solum sed etiam victoriæ bonis flore-
“bunt, si ex aliis gentibus prædam et gloriam quære-
“mus. itaque cum longinqua ab domo instet militia,
“incertumque sit quando domos vestras et quæ cuique
“ibi cara sunt^b visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere
P. iii, 33. “vult, commeatum¹ do. primo vere edico assitis, ut diis
“bene juvantibus² bellum ingentis gloriæ prædæque
“futurum incipiamus.” omnibus fere visendi domos ob-
lata ultro potestas grata erat, et jam desiderantibus suos
et longius in futurum providentibus desiderium. per
totum tempus hiemis quies inter labores aut jam^c ex-
haustos aut mox exhauriendos renovavit corpora animos-
que ad omnia de integro patienda. vere primo ad edictum
convenere.

S. iii, 1—44. Hannibal cum recensuisset omnium auxilia gentium,
His prepara- Gades³ profectus Herculi vota exsolvit; novisque se
tions for war. obligat votis, si cetera prospera evenissent^d. inde par-
tiens curas simul in^e inferendum atque arcendum bellum,

^a D. L. C. ^b F. P.—sint cet. Mss. less correctly, because there is no doubt in the case.
G. ^c aut etiam F. V. 2, 4, 5 L. H. G. HV.—aut et jam D. N. ^d cf. xxviii, 42;
xxxvii, 47; xlii, 28. Adjectives are often used adverbially, as *seræ* i, pr. *infensa* ii, 35;
audax v, 16; *incautus* vii, 23; *quieti* 36; *taciti* viii, 4; *voluntarii* 21; *dexter* 36; *occultus*
xxii, 12; *opportuni* 32; &c. BU, on Ph. i, 23, 3; OM. t. i, p. 11; CO, on S.C. 60, 3;
D. ib. 26; G. ib. 22; R. xxix, 18. DU.—*prospera eveniunt* D.—*prosperè evenissent* R. 3 P.
—*prosperè venissent* F. cf. ix, 19; D. 22. G. ^e ad. cf. xxii, 7; Tac. H. iii, 58; Phæd.
iii, 8. G.—ad 1, 2 P.—om. cet. Mss.

6 ‘On the tiptoe of expectation:’ ED. cf. (HY.)

ii, 54; iii, 47; xxxiii, 32; xxxvi, 34; iii, 1;
xlii, 19; i, 25. R.

7 Cf. xl, 41; G. xxi, 51; xxii, 20;
xxx, 24; xxi, 7; D. Virg. Æ. vi, 313.

1 ‘Leave of absence,’ ‘furlough.’ R.

2 Cf. BR, i, p. 79. D.

3 Where there was a famous temple to
the Tyrian Hercules. RS.

ne, dum ipse terrestri per Hispaniam Galliasque itinere P. C. Scipio Italiam peteret¹, nuda apertaue Romanis Africa ab Sici- T. S. Longus
lia⁴ esset, valido præsidio firmare eam² statuit. pro eo
supplementum ipse ex Africa, maxime jaculatorum, le-
vium armis, petiit, ut Afri in Hispania, in Africa Hispani,
melior procul ab domo futurus uterque miles, velut mutuis
pignoribus obligati⁵, stipendia facerent. tredecim millia
octingentos quinquaginta pedites cætratos⁶ misit in Afri- xxviii, 5;
cam, et funditores Baliares⁷ octingentos septuaginta, equi- S. iii, 278.
tes mixtos ex multis gentibus mille ducentos. has copias xxviii, 37;
partim Carthagini præsidio esse, partim distribui per lx, ep. Str.
Africam jubet. simul conquisitoribus in civitates missis, iii, 5. p. 167
quattuor millia conscripta delectæ juventutis, præsidium sq; xiv, p.
eosdem et obsides, duci Carthaginem jubet. neque His- 450; ED.
paniam negligendam ratus, (atque ideo⁸ minus quod haud 457.
ignarus erat circumitam ab Romanis eam legatis ad solli-
citandos principum animos,) Hasdrubali fratri, viro im-
pigro, eam provinciam destinat, firmatque eum Africis¹
maxime præsidiiis, peditum Afrorum undecim millibus P. iii, 33.
octingentis quinquaginta, Liguribus trecentis, Baliaribus
quingentis². ad hæc peditum auxilia additi equites Liby-
phœnices³ (mixtum Punicum Afris genus) quadringenti,
et⁴ Numidæ Maurique accolæ Oceani ad mille octin-

¹ *dum . . . petit or quum . . . peteret* conj. D. ² *firmaret eam* P.—*firmare et eam* or *firmare Metagoneam* (τὰ Μεταγώνια, Pol. iii, 33.) conj. G. ³ GA. Βαλιαριῖς, Pol. iii, 33 &c. cf. Sil. iii, 365. D.—*Baleares* pl. Mss.—Βαλλιαριῖς. ἀπὸ τοῦ βάλλειν ταῖς σφαιρίσιν λίθους μεγάλους πάλλισσα τῶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων κ. τ. λ. Diod. v, 17. cf. BT, Phal. CE, G. A. ii, 1, p. 102. R. ⁴ *em. G.*—*haud* ad. pl. Mss. and there are instances of redundant negatives as Flor. iii, 17; Varro R. R. i, 55; Col. R. R. i, 3. DU. cf. also i, 3; 26; 36; 46; ii, 45; iii, 11; 26; 54; iv, 37; 38; xxiv, 8; xxvi, 27; xxxii, 26; xxxv, 48; xxxix, 47; xliii, 13. CO, on S. J. 13, 5. R.—*aut* ad. 1, 5 L.—*quod haud* ad. H.—*et haud* ad. GA. ⁵ ad. from Pol. GL. S. ⁶ *cccc et* F. G. C. H.—*ccc et* pl. Mss.—hence G conj. *cccl* (pr. C; and CL, who edits by mistake *cccl*) after Polybius, ἰσχυρὸς Λιβυφονίκων μὲν καὶ Λιβύων τιτραποσίους πιστήκοντα: but still there will be a difference, for Livy mentions Libyphœnicians only. D.

4 'On the side of Sicily;' cf. viii, 17; xxi, 35; xxiv, 33; xxxi, 24; 27; xxxiv, 38; xxxviii, 32; xxviii, 6; &c. R.

5 ἰσχυρομένων τὴν ἰσχυρίαν πίστιν εἰς ἀλλήλους. Pol. iii, 33. R.

6 The *cætra* was a light shield made of hide, without wood or iron, used by the Spaniards and Africans. C. These troops answered to the *πιστασταὶ* of the Greeks. ST. cf. xxiii, 26; xxxi, 36; xxv, 27 sq; D. xxiii, 4. R.

1 *Africa bella*; Sil. xvi, 180. D.

2 τίτταρα τὴν Λιβύην διέληψε γένη. Φονίαις μὲν, οἱ τὴν Καρχηδόνα τότε κατοικοῦντες. Λιβυφόνικαις δὲ, πολλὰς ἔχοντες πόλεις ἰσθαλαττίας, καὶ κατοικοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἰσιγαμίαις. οἳ ἀπὸ τῆς συμπεπλεγμένης συγγενείας συνέβη τυχῶν ταύτης τῆς προσηγορίας κ. τ. λ. Diod. xx, 55: the other two nations were the Libyans or Moors, and the Numidians; cf. Pliny v, 4; Strabo xvii, p. 835. R.

P. C. Scipio gentos, et parva llergetum ^a manus ex Hispania, ducenti ^c
 T. S. Longus equites, et ne quid ^f terrestris deesset auxilii genus, ele-
 phanti quattuordecim ^g. classis præterea data ^h ad tuen-
 dam maritimam oram ⁱ, quia qua parte belli vicerant ^j,
 ea tum quoque rem gesturos Romanos credi poterat,
 quinquaginta quinqueres, quadriremes duæ, triremes
 quinque; sed aptæ ^k instructæque remigio ^l triginta et
 duæ quinqueres erant et triremes quinque.

Hannibal's dream. CD. Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus rediit.
 i, 24; V. i, 7, 1; S. iii, 158—219; P. iii, 48. atque inde profectus præter Etovissam ^m urbem ad Iberum
 maritimamque ⁿ oram ducit. ibi fama est in quiete visum
 ab eo juvenem divina specie, qui 'se ab Jove' diceret
 'ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum: proinde seque-
 'retur, neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos.' pavidum
 primo, nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem, secu-
 tum; deinde cura ^o humani ingenii, cum quidnam id
 esset quod respicere ^p vetitus esset agitaret animo, tem-
 perare oculis ^q nequivisse; tum vidisse post sese serpen-
 tem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgul-
 torum strage ferri ^r, ac post insequi cum fragore cæli
 nimbum. tum 'quæ moles ea quidve prodigii esset' quæ-
 rentem audisse 'vastitatem Italiæ esse: pergeret porro
 'ire, nec ultra inquireret, sineretque fata in occulto esse.'

^a *Lergetum* 2 L. *Λεργητῶν δὲ τριανποσίους*. Pol.—*Vergetum* 3, 4 L. H.—*Vegetum* V. 1 L.—*Ilhergetum* B.—*Isergetum* 5 L. It is strange that among the African troops should be mentioned a small squadron of one remote nation of Spain, which the arms of Carthage had not yet reduced; Pol. 35; Liv. 23. Of the Lergetes in Africa nothing is known; [*Νογρητῶν*? R.] and Livy, deceived by the similarity of the name, might have set them down as the people of Spain. SW. ^c ccc Pol. ^f F. C.—quod al. Mss. ^g xxiiii 5 L.—*σὺν καὶ ἰνα*, Pol. ^h est ad. B. N.—1 L. ⁱ *tuendæ maritimæ oræ* 3—5 L. HF. of which reading there are traces in other Mss. ^j *Ἡρόβησα*, an inland city of the Edetani, is mentioned, Ptol. ii, 6. GL.—*omissam* F. C. V. 1, 2, 4 L. B. GA.—*Obmissam* H.—*Obvissam* D.—*Anissam* 3 L.—var. cet. Mss. ^k que om. pl. Mss.

3 In the first Punic war. R.

4 *Nautico instrumento aptæ*; xxx, 10. C. *πληρώματα ἔχουσαι* Pol. S. *paratæ aptatæ-que lintres*; 27; cf. Virg. *Æ.* iii, 472; viii, 80; iv, 482; vi, 798; Cic. Off. iii, 29; R. Cat. xxviii. GB.

5 For *remigibus*; as in xxvi, 39; 51; thus *servitium*, ii, 10; xxviii, 11; &c; *dictatura*, viii, 12; *arma*, xxii, 34; 45; xxx, 14; xxxv, 35; xli, 12; *advocatio*, iii, 47; cf. Tac. A. ii, 13; Juv. iv, 39; 81; notes. R.

6 'The desire so natural to man of know-

ing what is forbidden, especially when it partakes of the marvellous.' DCE.

7 *Ne respexeris*, Virg. E. viii, 102; *ἀστροφορ*, Soph. CE. C. 490; *ἀστέφουσι ὄμμασι*, *Æsch.* Ch. 93. *ἀστροπτος*, Theocr. This notion was intimately connected with the superstitions of the ancients, as in the fable of Orpheus.

8 'To restrain his eyes:' cf. xxxii, 20; xxxiii, 20; D. ii, 23; Tac. A. iii, 14. R.

9 'To rush on violently,' *φίγναι*, R. Her. vii, 210, n. 68; viii, 87, n. 83; 91, n. 100; *Æsch.* adv. Ctes. 33; Thuc. iv, 34.

23 Hoc visu lætus tripartito Iberum copias trajecit, præmissis qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent Alpiumque transitus specularentur. nonaginta millia peditum, duodecim millia equitum Iberum traduxit¹. Ilergetes^a inde Bargusiosque et Ausetanos² et Lacetaniam^b, quæ subjecta Pyrenæis montibus est, subegit; oræque huic omni præfecit Hannonem, ut fauces quæ Hispanias Galliis jungunt in potestate essent. decem millia peditum Hannoni ad præsidium obtinendæ³ regionis data, et mille equites. postquam per Pyrenæum saltum traduci exercitus est cœptus, rumorque per barbaros manavit certior de bello Romano, tria millia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. constabat non tam bello motos quam longinquitate viæ insuperabilique Alpium transitu. Hannibal, quia revocare aut vi retinere eos anceps erat, ne ceterorum etiam feroces animi irritarentur, supra septem millia hominum domos remisit, quos et ipsos^c gravari militia^d senserat, Carpetanos quoque ab se dimissos simulans. inde, ne mora atque otium animos sollicitaret^e, cum reliquis copiis Pyrenæum transgreditur et ad oppidum Illiberi^b castra locat. Galli quanquam Italiæ bellum inferri audiebant,

P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus

Hannibal
crosses the
Iberus.

P. iii, 35.

61; 19;

xxxix, 56;

P. iii, 33;

ix, 11; x, 18.

He passes
the Pyre-
nees.

^a See note d preceding. ^b Aquitaniam F. C. H. GA. 3—5 L. D. N.—The writer of l L appears to have met with both *Aquetaniam* and *Acetaniam*. Ptolemy calls this district of Spain *Ἀσσητανία*, Plutarch *Ἀσσητανία*, Strabo *Ἰασσητανία*, iii, 61, τοῦτο τὸ ἴδιον (*Ἰασσητανία*) ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ τῆς παρορίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν Πυρήνην εἰς τὰ πρὸς τὰς πλατύνεται.—*Lacetaniam* conj. cf. 60; Sall. Ep. Pomp. in fr. Hist. iii; S. Mart. i, 50. GB. ^c M.—ipse Mas. ^d militiam conj. cf. Sen. Thy. 106; G. TO, on Suet. iii, 50; Just. xx, 11; DU. Sil. ii, 598; CO, on Pl. iii, 18, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. i, 1; iv, 5. D. ^e F. 3 L. H. B.—*sollicitarent* cet. Mas.—with two nouns in the singular, Livy puts sometimes a singular, xxxvii, 29, sometimes a plural verb, i, 31. D. Understand *ad seditionem*, DCE. cf. 25. ^b C.—Many names of towns in Spain are neuter and end thus, *Illiturgi* and *Intibili*, xxiii, 49; *Illici*, Pliny H. N. iii, 3; others are feminine and end in *is*, as *Oringis*, *Anitorgis*, *Meningis*, and *Seteis*, *Telobis*, *Bacasis*, and *Scissis*, [60, ED.] in *Lacetania*: some may have both terminations like *hec sinapis* or *hoc sinapi*. Prisc. vi, p. 682. This town is called *Eliberri*, Mela ii, 5; *Ἰλίσβρις*, Ptol. *ἐν μὲν τῆς Πυρήνης ὅτι Ῥουβίαν καὶ ὁ Ἰλυσβίρις, πόλιν ἔχων ὁμώνυμον ἱερίον αὐτῶν* Strabo iv, 182. By the mother of Constantine the great it was called *Helena*, whence its modern name 'Elne.' S. G. D. R.

1 Of these troops (according to Pol. iii, 35; 51; 56; 60;) there were left with Hanno 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse: the same number (*tria m + supra septem m*, Livy) were sent to their homes: the army, before it passed the Pyrenees, had suffered a further reduction of 20,000 foot and 1,000 horse; and, previously to crossing the Rhone, of 12,000 foot and 1,000 horse. In the pas-

sage of the Alps, Hannibal lost 18,000 foot and 2,000 horse: so that, on descending to the plains of the Po, he had remaining 20,000 foot (viz. 12,000 Africans and 8,000 Spaniards) and 6,000 horse. R.

2 So named from *Ausa* (now 'Vic de Osona' or 'Vique') one of their towns. R.

3 'To occupy,' 'to maintain possession of.' E.

P.C. Scipio
T.S. Longus

He gains
the friend-
ship of the
Gauls.

tamen, quia vi subactos trans Pyrenæum Hispanos fama erat præsidiaque valida imposita, metu servitutis ad arma consternati¹, Ruscinonem² aliquot populi conveniunt. quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram magis quam bellum metuens, oratores ad regulos eorum misit, ‘ collo-
‘ qui semet ipsum cum iis velle^c, et vel illi propius
‘ Illiberi accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut
‘ ex propinquo congressus faciliior esset : nam et acceptu-
‘ rum eos in castra sua se lætum, nec cunctanter se ipsum
‘ ad eos venturum. hospitem enim se Galliæ, non hos-
‘ tem³ advenisse ; nec stricturum ante gladium, si per
‘ Gallos liceat, quam in Italiam venisset.’ et per nuntios quidem hæc. ut vero reguli Gallorum castris ad Illiberim extemplo motis haud gravate^d ad Pœnum venerunt, capti donis cum bona pace exercitum per fines suos præter Ruscinonem oppidum transmiserunt.

The Boii re-
sume arms
against
Rome.
v, 34 sq ;
C. i, 83
sq; 51 sqq.
35 ; xx, ep.
P. iii, 40 ;
VP. i, 14 ;
As. Pis. pr.

In Italiam interim nihil ultra quam ‘ Iberum transisse²⁵
‘ Hannibalem’ a Massiliensium legatis Roman perlatum erat, cum perinde ac si Alpes jam transisset, Boii¹ sollicitatis Insubribus² defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras³ quam quod nuper⁴ circa Padum Placentiam Cremonamque colonias in agrum Gallicum deductas ægre patiebantur. itaque armis repente arreptis, in eum ipsum agrum impetu facto tantum terroris ac tumultus fecerunt, ut non agrestis modo multitudo sed ipsi triumviri⁵ Romani, qui ad agrum venerant assignandum, diffisi Placentiæ mœnibus Mutinam con-

^c F.—*velle cum his cet.* Mss.

^d *gravanter* F.

1 ‘ Urged by terror’ [producing desperation rather than despondency, and stimulating them to self-preservation ; 56; ED.] cf. vii, 42 ; viii, 27 ; xxiv, 2 ; C. ii, 47 ; x, 43 ; 56 ; xxxvii, 41 ; xxxviii, 17 ; 46 ; Tac. A. ii, 62. R. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἴθιεν ἐπὶ τὰ ὁπλα πάντες ἐκπεπληγμένοι Xen. An. ii, 5, 8 ; i, 5, 13 : τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακιδαιμονίοις, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολέμῳ Thuc. i, 23 ; φόβῳ πολิเมυσίοντας ib. 33.

2 Whence the modern name of Roussillon. R.

3 Qui sic intrabas, hospes an hostis eras ? Ov. H. vii, 10. GB. On the original meaning of *hostis* see Cic. Off. i, 12.

1 Their chief cities are Parma, Modena,

and Bologna. R.

2 Their chief cities are Milan and Lodi. R.

3 This is the sole cause which Polybius mentions. R.

4 These colonies were probably enrolled in the consulship of Livius and Æmilius, but not sent out till the news arrived of Hannibal’s having crossed the Ebro, when Cornelius and Sempronius were the consuls. D. CR, i, 64 ; 79.

5 Those here called simply triumvirs, are also styled *triumviri agrarii* xxvii, 21, or *agro dando* iii, 1, or *colonias deducendæ* xxxiv, 53, or *de colonia deducenda*, R. E. or *tresviri* xxxix, 44 ; xl, 34.

fugerint, C. Lutatius, C. Servilius, T. Annius. Lutatii ^{P.C. Scipio} nomen haud dubium est: pro C. Servilio et T. Annio ^{T.S. Longus} Q. Acilium et C. Herennium habent quidam annales, ^{xxx, 19;} alii P. Cornelium Asinam et C. Papirium Masonem ^{6. id} ^{Z. viii, 20.} quoque dubium est, legati ⁷ ad expostulandum ⁸ missi ^{xxvii, 21.} ad Boios violati sint ^a, an in triumviros agrum metantes impetus sit factus. Mutinæ cum obsiderentur, et gens ^{Siege of} ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, pigerrima eadem ^{Mutina.} ad militaria opera, segnis intactis assideret muris, simulari cœptum de pace agi; evocatique ab Gallorum principibus legati ad colloquium non contra jus modo gentium, sed violata etiam quæ data in id tempus erat fide, comprehenduntur, negantibus Gallis, nisi obsides ^{P. ii, 22—} sibi redderentur, eos ^b dimissuros. cum hæc de legatis ^{35.} nuntiata essent et Mutina præsidiumque in periculo esset, L. Manlius prætor ira accensus effusum ⁹ agmen ^{III success} ad Mutinam ducit. silvæ tunc circa viam erant, pleris- ^{of the præ-} que ^{tor} incultis. ibi inexplorato ¹⁰ profectus, in insidias ^{17.} præcipitatus ¹¹, multa ^d cum cæde suorum ægre in apertos campos ¹² emersit ¹³. ibi castra communita; et quia Gallis ad tentanda ea defuit spes, refecti sunt militum animi, quanquam ad quingentos ^e cecidisse satis constabat. iter deinde de integro cœptum; nec dum per patentia loca ducebatur agmen ^f, apparuit hostis: ubi rursus silvæ

^a incertum ad. pl. Mss. which C. R. 1 L. om. ^b se ad. GA. ^c Und. locis, which 3 L. B. HF. add before *plerisque*, HV. after it, and 5 L. after *incultis*, therefore it seems to have been introduced from gl. marg. D. ^d R.—*que* ad. cet. Mss. ^e *ad d* [*ad de* conj. R. pr. ED. *ad* ∞ i. e. mille conj. D.] *cecidisse* conj. G.—*ad cludisse* ME.—*accedisse* V. 1, 5 L. D.—*adcecidisse* F. C.—*ad c cecidisse* G.—*accidisse* 4 L. R.—*occidisse* L.—*accessisse* N. 2, 3 L. H. GA. ^f em. GL.—*cum* ad. Mss; and join *necdum*.

⁶ *Deduxerunt triumviri P. Cornelius Asina, C. Papirius Maso, Cn. Pompeius sive Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, Asc. Pis. pr. but, according to Polybius, the first triumvir alone was of consular dignity, the two others were only of prætorian rank; S. and, from the *Fasti Capitolini*, it appears that Maso had been consul thirteen years, and Asina three years, before this time. D.

⁷ Polybius mentions no embassy, but that the triumvirs, having demanded a conference, went out from Modena and were seized by the Boii in violation of good faith. DU.

⁸ Either 'to expostulate with the Boii,' (xxii, 33; ED.) or 'to demand restitution of what they had seized.' DCE.

⁹ 'Rushing onward with the impetuosity

of a torrent;' i, 14. R.

¹⁰ 'Without having detached reconnoitring parties,' xxii, 4; xxxviii, 18; *explorato* also occurs, xxiii, 42 sq; xxvii, 2. Neuter participles are often put absolutely; *palam facto* i, 41; xxii, 55; *permisso* vi, 25; *edicto* x, 36; *comperto* xxxi, 39; xxxiii, 5; *cognito* xxxiii, 41; *nuntiato* xxv, 9; *sublato* xxii, 20; *debellato* xxvi, 21; xxix, 32; xxx, 8; *audito* xxviii, 7; *pacto* xxviii, 21; *remisso* vi, 17; cf. *incerto* xxviii, 36; Sil. xiv, 97. PZ, on SA, Min. iii, 9. D. R. *inaugurato* i, 36. see 52, 1.

¹¹ Cf. Just. xxxii, 1. G.

¹² 'Out of the woods.' R.

¹³ *Præcipitare* is much the same as *mergere* (Juv. x, 56 sq.) or *obruere* (ib. 142;) to these is opposed *emergere*. R.

P.C. Scipio intratæ, tum postremos adorti cum magna trepidatione
T.S. Longus ac pavore omnium septingentos milites occiderunt, sex
 C. i, 85. signa ademere. finis et Gallis territandi et pavendi
 Romanis fuit, ut e saltu invio atque impedito evasere.
 C. i, 63. inde apertis locis facile tutantes agmen Romani Tanetum^a, vicum propinquum Pado, contendere. ibi se muni-
 mento ad tempus commeatibusque fluminis et Brixianorum etiam^b Gallorum auxilio adversus crescentem in dies
 P. iii, 40. multitudinem hostium tutabantur. qui tumultus repens^c postquam est Romam perlatus, et Punicum insuper Gallico bello auctum patres acceperunt, C. Atilium prætorem cum una^d legione Romana et quinque millibus sociorum, delectu novo a consule conscriptis, auxilium ferre Manlio jubent; qui sine ullo certamine (abscesse-
 rant enim metu hostes) Tanetum pervenit.

The consul Et P. Cornelius, in locum ejus quæ missa cum prætore
Cornelius fuerat, transcripta^e legione nova profectus ab urbe
arrives with sexaginta longis navibus præter oram Etruriæ Ligurum-
a fleet at que^f et inde Salyum^g montes^h pervenit Massiliam, et
Massilia. ad proximum ostium Rhodani (pluribus enim divisus
 P. iii, 40 sq; que^f et inde Salyum^g montes^h pervenit Massiliam, et
 C. i, 19 sq; ad proximum ostium Rhodani (pluribus enim divisus
 Str. iv, 1, amnis in mare decurrit^b) castra locat, vixdum satis
 p. 181. credens Hannibalem superâsse Pyrenæos montes. quem
 Pl. iii, 4, 5; ut de Rhodani quoque transitu agitare animadvertit,
 Str. iv, 1, 8, incertus quonam ei loco occurreret, necdum satis reffectis
 p. 183. ab jactatione maritimaⁱ militibus, trecentos^j interim
 delectos equites ducibus Massiliensibus et^k auxiliaribus
 Gallis ad exploranda omnia visendosque ex tuto hostes
 Str. iv, 1, præmittit. Hannibal ceteris metu aut pretio pacatis jam
 12—14, in Volcarum^l pervenerat agrum, gentis validæ. co-
 p. 186-189.

^g Τάνητον Ptol. ἡ Τάνητος καλουμένη πόλις, Pol. S. ^h F. G. 4 L.—et many Mss. but Brixia ('Brescia') was the capital of the Cenomani, who are here called Brixiani Galli. R.
ⁱ montis pl. Mss.—montem B. —, mor some Edd.—cf. prætervecti Ligustinos montes sinum-
 que Gallicum, xxxiv, 8. G. ^j This is the proper verb, cf. 31; xxxviii, 13; Phæd. i, 1, 8.
 (BU.) D.—defluit al. Mss. from gl. D. The former occurs in Virg. E. v, 84; Hor. O. iv,
 2, 5; the latter in Hor. E. i, 2, 42. ^k Pol. iii, 41.—cccc H. ^l Massiliensium would
 more closely accord with Polybius. D.

¹ One of those which had been given to Scipio, 17, and just below. R. fatigue and sea-sickness. R.

² 'Being enrolled as a substitute.' R.

³ Called also Salluvii v, 35, and Salyi Flor. iii, 2. R.

⁴ From which they had suffered both

⁵ Of the Volca there were two tribes, the Tectosages and the Arecomici. The chief towns of the former were Narbonne and Toulouse, besides Illiberi and Ruscino; of the latter, Nimes. R.

lunt⁷ autem circa utramque ripam Rhodani: sed diffusi ^{P. C. Scipio}
 citeriore agro arceri Poenum posse, ut flumen pro mu- ^{T. S. Longus}
 nimento haberent, omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum
 trajectis ulteriorem ripam amnis armis^e obtinebant.
 ceteros accolae fluminis Hannibal, et eorum ipsorum ^{P. iii, 42.}
 quos⁸ sedes suæ^f tenuerant⁹, simul perlicit donis ad
 naves undique contrahendas fabricandasque; simul et
 ipsi trajici exercitum levarique quam primum regionem
 suam tanta urgente hominum^g turba cupiebant¹⁰. itaque
 ingens coacta¹¹ vis navium est linciumque¹² temere¹³
 ad vicinalem¹⁴ usum paratarum; novasque alias primum
 Galli inchoantes cavabant ex singulis¹⁵ arboribus. deinde
 et ipsi milites, simul copia materiæ simul facilitate operis
 inducti, alveos informes¹⁶, nihil, dummodo innare aquæ
 et capere onera possent, curantes, quibus se suaque trans-
 27 veherent, raptim faciebant. jamque omnibus satis compa- ^{Hannibal's}
 ratis ad trajiciendum, terrebant ex adverso hostes, om- ^{stratagem.}
 nem ripam equites^a virique¹ obtinentes; quos ut aver-
 teret, Hannonem Bomilcaris^b filium 'vigilia prima noctis
 'cum parte copiarum, maxime Hispanis, adverso² flumine
 'ire iter unius diei' jubet, 'et ubi primum^c possit^d, quam
 'occultissime trajecto amni circumducere agmen, ut cum
 'opus facto sit, adoriatur ab tergo hostem.' ad id dati

^e F. C. V. 1 L.—*amnis* is unnecessary, *ST.* and may be merely a various reading; if retained, we may change the next word to *armati* G. but *armis obtinere* is used xxx, 19; 29; DU. xxv, 30. D. ^f F. G. C. H. ed. *ST.*—*qui* for *quos*, al. *Mss.* The phrase *quem tenet locus* may be taken in the same sense as *qui tenet locum*; thus *te mea Troja tenebit*, Ov. H. xvi, 293. D. cf. Her. v, 66, n. 24. ^g *omnium* F. V. 1 L. ^a *equis* some Edd. as in v, 37; D. xxvi, 5; R. see also below, note f. DCE. ^b F. Pol. iii, 42.—*Hamilcaris* C. V. five L. H. B. HF. GA. al. ^c F. C.—*primo* cet. *Mss.* ^d F. V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N.—*posset* cet. *Mss.*

7 'They are settled,' xxiv, 49; xlii, 67. R.

8 'Such of these very people as'—Thus *eorum ipsorum primores*, xxiii, 12; G. cf. xli, 9. *ST.*

9 Those for whom 'Home, sweet home' (*ἄσος φίλος, αἶσος ἀγίαρος*) had stronger attractions. *adeo nihil tenet solum patriæ? nec hæc terra, quam matrem appellamus?* v, 54. G.

10 They were anxious to rid themselves of the burthen of providing with necessaries such a numerous force. DCE.

11 'Collected, got together;' xlii, 10. R.

12 The same, perhaps, as the *pontones*, Cæs. B. C. iii, 29. R.

13 'Hastily and rudely.' C. Such vessels would be called *σχάδια*, cf. HU, on X. A. i, 5, 10; Her. iv, 88, n. 26.

14 'For the use of the neighbouring people in the carriage of goods.' S.

15 *μονόξυλα πλοῖα*, Pol. S. like the canoes in use among many savage nations. *ST.*

16 'Shapeless hulls or troughs.' R.

1 For *peditesque*, cf. Cic. Ph. viii, 7; (FE.) Cæs. B. G. v, 10; (VO.) DU. *homines equitesque*, id. B. C. ii, 39; G. Sil. ix, 599. D.

2 'Up the stream:' *adversa ripa*, 31. *ST.* cf. xlv, 35; Virg. Æ. viii, 58; Sil. xvii, 44. D.

P. C. Scipio duces Galli edocent* 'inde millia quinque et viginti ferme
T. S. Longus, supra⁵ parvæ insulæ circumfusum amnem latiore, ubi
'dividebatur⁴, eoque minus alto alveo transitum ostendere.'

ibi raptim cæsa materia ratesque fabricatæ, in quibus
47. equi^f virique et alia onera trajicerentur. Hispani sine
ulla mole⁵, in utres vestimentis coniectis, ipsi cætris^g
suppositis^h incubantes flumen tranavereⁱ. et alius exer-
citus ratibus junctis trajectus, castris prope flumen positus,
nocturno itinere atque operis labore fessus quiete unius
diei reficitur, intento duce ad consilium opportune exse-

P. iii, 43. quendum. postero die profecti ex loco prodito^j fumo
His passage significant se^k transisse et haud procul abesse. quod ubi
of the Rhodanus. accepit Hannibal, ne tempori deesset^l, dat signum ad

trajiciendum. jam paratas aptatasque^l habebat pedes
lintres. equites^m fereⁿ propter^o equos nantes navium
agmen⁷ ad excipiendum adversi impetum fluminis⁸ parte
superiore transmittens⁹ tranquillitatem infra trajicientibus

S. iii, 458. lintribus præbebat. equorum pars magna nantes loris a
puppibus trahebantur, præter eos quos instratos^p frena-
tosque, ut extemplo egresso in ripam equiti usui essent,

* *edocent* F. one Ms of C. cf. xxii, 13; xl, 30. GR.—*educunt* cet. Mss.—om. conj. (making *ostendere* the third plural of the perfect.) G.—*educunt . . . amnem latiore . . . alveo transitum ostendentem.* conj. B. ^f om. V. 1 L. HV.—it often precedes *virique*; iii, 70; v, 37; xxii, 52; xxiii, 5; xxvi, 4; xxxi, 42; xxxvi, 19; *hominesque*; xxxv, 11. DO, on Tac. A. iv, p. 487. D. ^g *cætris* or *ceteris* F. C. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. D. BR. ^h V. 1 L. HF. GA. BR.—*superpositi* 4 L.—*superpositis* cet. Mss. ⁱ F. C. ^j *prodito* B 2d—*debito* 5 L.—*propinquo* conj. G.—*edito* conj. CL. ST. pr. (connecting *edito* with *fumo*) R. ^k *significant* (om. *se*) F. C. V.—*significante* pl. Mss. ^l *aptasque* 1, 3 L. 3 P. cf. 22, 4. ^m GA. D. N. 2 L. 2 P.—*equos* F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. HV. 1, 3 P. but Livy often changes the number, cf. xxxv, 40. D.—*equos* 3 L. ⁿ F. B. HV. 1, 3, 5 L. D, 3 P. 'For the most part.' RS. The exception follows presently, *præter eos &c.* C.—*ferre* GA. N. 4 L. 2 P.—*ferri* 2 L.—*ferme* H. ^o *per* 2 L.—*prope* D. from gl. cf. ix, 2; xxv, 23; xxvi, 8; xxviii, 46; xxxiv, 32; xlv, 3. D.—*propter equos nantes susp.* R. ^p F. G. cf. 54; xxviii, 14; G. xxxiv, 7. D.—*instructos* cet. Mss.

3 'Higher up,' C. i. e. *superiore parte*, as opposed to *infra*; see below. R.

4 *Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis: insula nomen habet laterumque a parte duorum porrigit aequalis media tellure laceratos*; Ov. Met. xv, 739 sqq; *ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas*; id. F. ii, 194; Cic. Leg. ii, 3. G. Compare Croesus's passage of the Halys: *ἔσι τε ἰσχύσθη ὁ ποταμὸς ἀμφοτέρῃ διαβαρὲς ὑγίειν*, Her. i, 75.

5 'Without any further preparation,' C. 'without any difficulty.' R. Compare the manner in which the soldiers used to cross

the Euphrates; Xen. An. i, 5, 10.

6 'That he might not neglect the opportunity, by allowing it to pass unimproved and without availing himself of it:' iv, 57; xxii, 39; xxvii, 28. R.

7 'The larger vessels,' *οἱ λίμβαι*, opposed to *lintres*, 26, 15; *τὰ λιπὰ τῶν πορθμίων*. R.

8 'To break the force of the stream.' G.

9 'Transporting.' G. The order of the words is *agmen navium, ad excipiendum impetum adversi fluminis, superiore parte transmittens equites fere propter nantes equos*. S.

28 imposuerant in naves. Galli occursant in ripam^a cum P. C. Scipio
 variis ululatibus cantuque moris sui, quatientes scuta^{T.S. Longus}
 super capita vibrantesque dextris tela, quanquam et^b ex^{x, 26; xxi,}
 adverso terrebat^c tanta vis^d navium cum ingenti sono^{42; xxiii,}
 fluminis et clamore vario nautarum et militum, qui nite-^{26; xxv, 17;}
 bantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, et qui ex altera^{xxxviii, 17;}
 ripa trajicientes suos hortabantur¹. jam satis paventes^{D. v, 29;}
 adverso² tumultu terribilior ab tergo adortus clamor,^{P. ii, 29;}
 castris ab Hannone captis. mox et ipse^e aderat, anceps^{iii, 43; vi,}
 que³ terror circumstabat, et e navibus tanta vi^f arma-^{24; S. iii,}
 torum in terram^g evadente^f, et ab tergo improvisa pre-^{346 sqq; iv,}
 mente acie^h. Galli postquam ultroⁱ vim facere conati^{215; x. 230;}
 pellebantur, qua patere visum^j maxime iter, perrumpunt,^{XA. iv, 3,}
 trepidique in vicos passim suos diffugiunt. Hannibal^{20; 7, 11;}
 ceteris copiis per otium trajectis, spernens jam Gallicos^{TG. 3; AT.}
 tumultus, castra locat.^{p. 72.}

Elephantorum trajiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo: Mode of
 certe variata^k memoria actæ rei. quidam congregatis ad^{transport-}
 ripam elephantis tradunt ferocissimum ex iis irritatum^{ing the ele-}
 ab rectore suo, cum refugientem^l in aquam nantem^m
 sequeretur, traxisse gregem, ut quemque timentem alti-
 tudinem destitueratⁿ vadum^o, impetu ipso fluminis in^{P. iii, 46;}
 alteram ripam^p rapiente. ceterum magis constat ratibus^{S. iii, 460.}

^a ripa H.—ripis GA.—but Livy might mention either whither the Gauls went to meet them or where they met them. B. ^b om. 4, 5 L. B. N 2d. ^c ferebatur GA.

^d vi F. ^e 'Hanno in person' (as opposed to *clamor* &c.) ED.—*ipsis* (as opposed to *castra eorum*) conj. B. ^f F. G.—*vis evadens* cet. Mss. ^g *terru* F. G. V. H. B. GA. 1, 3, 4 L.

^h *a tergo improvisa premebant acie* (om. et) 1 P. V. 1 L.—the same, exc. *ab* 4 L. exc. *premebat* 2 L. B. HF. H. GA. HV. N. exc. *acies* 3 L. et *ab tergo improvisa premente acie* C.

ⁱ *utroque* C. i. e. 'both on Hanno's party which had already crossed the river, and on those who were now crossing.' GR. cf. viii, 29; and *nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro*, Ov. H. x, 19. D.—*utroque* F.—'Contrary to what was expected,' 1, 5; v, 37; Suet. iii, 11; SV, on Æ. ii, 145; VS, on Cat. cxvi. DU. *ultro* applies to the party commencing the attack. D. ^j V marg. AS.—*parte revisum* C. V. H. B. HF. R. GA. HV. 1, 3, 4 L.—*parte visum* F. 5 L.—*parte devexum* 2 L.

^k *nando* or *nans* conj. B. ^l 1 L. R.

¹ Having already crossed with Hanno. R.

² *Aversus* or *a tergo* 'in the rear,' 'from behind,' is opposed to *adversus*, 'in front;' xlv, 39; Sil. v, 594; R. xxvi, 46.

³ *Anceps* is said of that which is 'the same on both sides,' ii, 20; 45; xxxvii, 43; i, 25; v, 8; 13; vi, 33; xxvii, 17; xxiii, 24; xxviii, 19; xxx, 33; xxxvii, 11: *utrimque* is sometimes redundant; xxvi, 46; xxx, 33. G. R.

⁴ Cic. to Quint. i, 1, 7; Fin. ii, 3; G. Just. viii, 4. D. 'There are various accounts of how the thing was done:' E. cf. i, 43; iii, 45; xxvii, 27; xxxv, 31; xxxviii, 57; xxii, 60. R.

⁵ Und. *rectorem*. S.

⁶ 'His fooling:' DCE. thence our verb WADE.

⁷ It would be more natural that it should hurry them down the stream; ST. unless we

P. C. Scipio ⁸ : id ut tutius consilium ante rem foret⁹, ita
 T. S. Longus ¹⁰ acta re ad fidem pronius est¹⁰. ratem unam ducentos
 longam pedes, quinquaginta latam, a terra in amnem
 porrexerunt; quam, ne secunda aqua deferretur, pluribus
 validis retinaculis parte superiore ripæ religatam pontis
 in modum humo injecta constraverunt, ut belluæ audacter
 velut per solum^m ingrederentur. altera ratis æque lata,
 longa pedes centum, ad trajiciendum flumen apta, huic
 copulata est; et cum elephanti per stabilem ratem tan-
 quam viam, prægredientibus feminis, acti in minorem
 applicatam transgressi sunt¹¹, extemplo resolutis, quibus
 leviter annexa erat, vinculis ab actuariis¹² aliquot navibus
 ad alteram ripam pertrahitur. ita primis expositis alii
 deinde repetiti¹³ ac trajecti sunt. nihil sane trepidabant,
 donec continenti velut ponte agerentur. primus erat
 pavor, cum soluta ab ceteris¹⁴ rate in altum¹⁵ raperentur.
 ibi urgentes inter se, cedentibus extremis ab aqua, trepi-
 dationisⁿ aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor
 circumspectantibus^o aquam fecisset¹⁶. excidere etiam
 sævientes quidam in flumen. sed pondere ipso stabiles,
 dejectis rectoribus, quærendis pedetentim vadis in terram
 evasere.

Engage-
 ment of 500
 Numidian
 and 300
 Roman
 horse.

Dum elephanti trajiciuntur, interim Hannibal Numidas 26
 equites quingentos ad castra Romana miserat speculatum
 ubi et quantæ copiæ essent et quid pararent. huic alæ
 26. equitum missi, ut ante dictum est, ab ostio Rhodani tre-

^m *solidum* conj. B. ⁿ 1 P. G. H. N. Thus iv, 63; xxi, 15; xxiv, 47; xxv, 19;
 xxvi, 1; xxix, 18; xxxvi, 19 twice; xxxviii, 5; 7; xlii, 10; 15; xliv, 2; 10; 23; 33. D.
 • 2 P. F. G. 4, 5 L. H.

suppose the current to have been turned to the opposite bank by the large vessels just above. R. There might have been a bend in the river.

⁸ Und. *esse elephantos*. R.

⁹ 'Would be' to any one who had elephants to transport. B.

¹⁰ 'Is more credible or probable:' Cic. N. D. iii, 40; Div. i, 5. R.

¹¹ We should have expected the pluperfect; but Livy has confounded the tenses, as though describing both what was then done and what is usually done. There is the same change in Thuc. ii, 34. B.

¹² These vessels were worked by sails and

oars at the same time. E. cf. Non. SF, de R. N. ii, 2. R.

¹³ 'They went back to fetch others.' B.

¹⁴ But one fixed raft was mentioned above; Polybius, however, speaks of several, and Livy may commit this oversight in consequence of having derived his account from various authorities. Unless *ab ceteris* means 'away from the other elephants.' C.

¹⁵ 'Deep water,' properly used in speaking of the sea; R. like our noun DEEP. *alius lutum funda jam verberat amnem, alte petens*, Virg. G. i. 141 sq.

¹⁶ 'Made them quiet.' DCE.

centi Romanorum equites occurrunt. praelium atrocius ^{P.C. Scipio} quam pro¹ numero pugnantium editur. nam praeter multa ^{T.S. Longus} vulnera caedes etiam prope par utrinque fuit; fugaque et ^{P. iii, 45.} pavor Numidarum Romanis jam admodum fessis victoriam dedit. victores ad centum sexaginta^a, nec omnes Romani sed pars Gallorum^b, victi amplius ducenti^c ceciderunt. hoc principium simul omenque^d belli, ut summæ rerum^e prosperum eventum, ita haud sane incruentam^e ancipitisque certaminis victoriam Romanis portendit.

Ut^f re ita gesta ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, nec Scipioni^g stare sententia poterat^h, nisi ut ex consiliis coeptisque hostisⁱ et ipse conatus caperet; et Hannibalem incertum utrum coeptum in Italiam intenderet iter^j, an cum eo qui primus se obtulisset Romanus exercitus manus consereret, avertit a praesenti certamine Boiorum lega- ^{P. iii, 44.} torum regulique Magali^k adventus, qui^l se duces itinerum, 'socios periculi fore' affirmantes 'integro^m bello, nusquam 'ante libatis viribusⁿ Italiam aggrediendam' censent. multitudo^o timebat quidem hostem, nondum oblitterata memoria superioris belli; sed magis iter immensum Alpes- ^{S. iii, 447} que^p, rem fama utique inexpertis^q horrendam, metuebat. ^{sq.} itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ^{P. iii, 44;} ^{S. iii, 503} ire atque Italiam petere, advocata concione varie militum ^{sq.}

^a For CLX read CXL from Polybius. G. ^b Galli conj. DU. ^c pl. and opt. Mss.—ducentis al. Mss; but und. quam, G. as in 61; ED. i, 18; iii, 64; x, 25; 37; xxiii, 19; 49; xxiv, 16; xxv, 19; xxvii, 12; xxviii, 2; xxix, 34; xxxvii, 24; xxxviii, 40; xlii, 7; 23. D. R. ^d F. C.—et simul omen GA.—simulque omen cet. Mss. ^e F. D. H. HF. 2 L. P. R. as ii, 31; iv, 17; vii, 8; xxxvii, 16; xxxix, 31; xl, 32; xlii, 7. D.—incruenti C. G. 3—5 L. B. GA. L. N. V 2d.—incruente V. al. Mss.—incruentem 1 L. ^f F. 'when,' as in ii, 45; xxi, 47. D. ^g F. HV. cf. xxi, 30; xxx, 4; xliv, 3; S. Cic. ad Fam. ix, 2. D.—Scipionis cet. Mss. ^h M. hospitis F. C. V. ⁱ var. Mss; as is not unusual in barbarian names. G.

1 'Than the numbers engaged would have led one to expect;' cf. vii, 8; 33; ix, 27; 43; x, 14; xxi, 59; xxv, 13; 16; 19; xxvi, 41; xxvii, 6; xxx, 10; xxxiii, 8; 18; xxxvi, 7; 10. R. D.

2 Und. *gestarum*: 'of operations not in detail but in the aggregate,' 'of the war taken as a whole.'

3 'And no fixed determination could be adopted by Scipio:' i, 40; iv, 13; xxvii, 44; xxxii, 19: cf. xxi, 19, 5. R.

4 This is a very common phrase in Livy; x, 43; xxi, 30; xxii, 9; xxvii, 46; xxix, 30; xxxi, 33. D. Sometimes *intendit se iter*

is used; iv, 19. R.

5 'Entire' i. e. before a single battle was lost or won; xxiv, 24; xxxii, 6; cf. ii, 5; x, 25; xxviii, 40; Tac. A. iv, 40. R.

6 'With no previous diminution of his forces any where.' C.

7 'The large body of Hannibal's soldiers.' R.

8 'The immense journey over the Alps.' R. *ἡ διὰ δουρῶν*.

9 'More especially (ii, 30; vi, 20; xxii, 7; 23; xxxiii, 18; &c. R.) to those who were unacquainted with the actual difficulties and dangers of the passage.' C.

P. C. Scipio versat¹ animos castigando adhortandoque. ' mirari se
 T. S. Longus ' quinam pectora semper impavida repens terror inva-
 Hannibal ' serit. per tot annos vincentes eos stipendia facere,
 encourages ' neque ante Hispania excessisse quam omnes gentesque
 his soldiery. ' et terræ eæ, quas duo² diversa maria amplectantur,
 ' Carthaginiensium essent³. indignatos deinde quod qui-
 44. ' cunque Saguntum obsedissent⁴, velut ob noxam sibi
 ' dedi postularet populus Romanus, Iberum trajecisse ad
 ' delendum nomen Romanorum liberandumque orbem
 ' terrarum. tum nemini visum id longum, cum ab occasu
 ' solis ad exortus intenderent iter. nunc postquam multo
 ' majorem partem itineris emensam cernant, Pyrenæum
 ' saltum inter ferocissimas gentes superatum, Rhodanum,
 ' tantum amnem, tot millibus Gallorum prohibentibus,
 ' domita etiam ipsius fluminis vi trajectum, in conspectu
 ' Alpes habeant, quarum alterum latus Italiæ⁵ sit, in ipsis
 ' portis⁶ hostium fatigatos subsistere, quid Alpes aliud
 ' esse credentes quam montium altitudines? fingerent
 ' altiores Pyrenæi⁷ jugis. nullas profecto terras cælum
 ' contingere nec inexsuperabiles⁸ humano generi esse.
 ' Alpes quidem habitari, coli, gignere atque alere ani-
 29. ' mantes. pervias paucis esse⁹, exercitibus invias¹⁰? eos
 ' ipsos quos cernant, legatos non pennis¹¹ sublime elatos¹²

¹ em. V.—var. Mss. viz. *terras eas . . . esse* pl. Mss.—*terræ* C. N. 1, 2 L.—*eæ* (and then *ad. quæ et trans* [for *terrās*] *eas*) 1 L.—*omnes* for *eæ* 2 L.—*amplectuntur* three P. B. (and *pref. incolunt*) 3 L.—*essent* H. C. N. 1, 2, 4 L.—*fecissent* 5 L. conj. G. ^b *obsedisset* BE. N.—*oppugnassent* HV.—*oppugnasset* HF. but, although the Romans demanded the surrender of Hannibal only, it was politic in him to represent the matter otherwise. C. ^c pl. and opt. Mss.—*Pyrenæis* some few; but cf. 24; 60. D. ^d *insuperabiles* B. but the other word appears a favourite with Livy; v, 34; viii, 7; xxxvi, 17; xxxviii, 20; xxxix, 54; xlii, 54; xliii, 18; xliv, 35; 46. D. *non eisuperabile saxum*, Virg. G. iii, 39. ^e *invias* 3 P marg. GB. ed. Mil. GR. *invium aut ineisuperabile* occurs below. ^f *pinnis* 1 P. F. cf. Quint. I. O. i, 4; (BU.) GI, coll. ad Lucr. (*pinna*;) DQ, Orth. pt, 2d (*penna*); VL, on Gr. C. 83; D. Juv. iii, 118, note. ^g *in sublime elatos* 2 L.—*sublimes elatos* H. pr. E.—*sublime elatis* 3 L.—*sublime latos* conj. SR, obs. p. 198. R. The text is confirmed by *jamque elati sublime videntur aera per vacuum ferri atque assurgere in auras*, Virg. G. iii, 108 sq.

1 ' To work upon the minds: ' R. i, 17; 58; ii, 45; xxii, 25; xxv, 3; &c. D. *his animum nostræ dum versat Acanthis amicæ*, Prop. iv, 5, 61. GB.

2 ' The Atlantic and the Mediterranean.' DCE.

3 Und. *pars*; as in *naves*, *cujus ipsi classis essent*, 49; G. xxviii, 8; xxxvii, 55; xxii, 20 twice; 54; xxiii, 35; 27; R. ib. 14, j.

4 Thus *vestibulum castrorum*, xxv, 17; *urbis*, xxxvi, 22; *Sicilia*, Cic. ii Ver. v, 66. R. *ἡνῶμεν τὴν βασιλῆως δύναμιν ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ* Xen. An. ii, 4, 2; iii, 1, 2; vi, 5, 14.

5 ' Did they think these mountains to be passable by small numbers but impassable for large bodies? ' *viam exercitui nullam esse, paucis et expeditis perdifficillimum aditum*, xl, 21. D.

'Alpes transgressos. ne majores quidem eorum^h indi- P.C. Scipio
 'genas, sed advenas Italiæ cultores has ipsas Alpes in- T.S. Longus
 'gentibus sæpe agminibus cum liberis ac conjugibus, v, 34 sq;
 'migrantium modo, tuto transmisisseⁱ. militi quidem P. ii.
 'armato, nihil secum præter instrumenta belli portanti,
 'quid invium aut inexsuperabile esse? Saguntum ut
 'caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris 15; P. iii,
 'exhaustum esse⁶? Romam, orbis terrarum caput⁷, pe- 19.
 'tentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri,
 'quod inceptum moretur? cepisse quondam Gallos ea⁸
 'quæ adiri posse Pœnus desperet. proinde aut cederent
 'animo atque virtute genti per eos dies toties ab se victæ, 23—28.
 'aut itineris finem sperent campum⁹ interjacentem Tiberi
 'ac mœnibus Romanis.'

- 31 His adhortationibus incitatos ' corpora curare atque ad Hannibal
 'iter se parare' jubet. postero die profectus adversa ripa^{makes for}
 Rhodani^a mediterranea Galliæ petit, non quia rectior ad^{the interior}
 Alpes via esset, sed quantum a mari recessisset, ^{P. iii, 49 sq.} minus
 obvium^c fore Romanum credens¹, cum quo, priusquam
 in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus^d con-
 serere^e. quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit. ibi Isara^f
 Rhodanusque amnes diversis ex Alpibus² decurrentes,
 agri aliquantum amplexi confluunt in unum: inde^g mediis

^h ipsorum Mss. D. ⁱ transisse 3 P. 3 L. H. ^a Rather Isara cf. SW, on Pol. and below. R. WM and CR suggest that the words *ad lavam in Tricastinos flectit et* might be inserted here and the passage *sed ad . . . flectit*, below, cancelled as being misplaced; p. 132. LG, p. 94. ^b tanto ad. 4, 5 L. ^c F.—obviam cet. Mss. ^d manum GA. D. ^e conferre N. ^f Bissarar C.—ibi Isura em. CV, l. A. i, 33, 367.—ibi Ara 3 L.—ibique Arar B. 2, 5 L. HF. H. R. D. N.—ibi Arar GA.—The name of this river was also corrupted in Polybius Σαράς, or Σαράς, of which CS made ἰσάρας, but SW restored ἰσάρας. See Mandajors Mem. Ac. bel. let. Par. t. iii, p. 93 sqq; t. ii, p. 142; t. v, p. 198 sqq. SW, on Pol. iii, 49. MA, obs. CR, p. 52 sq; 129 sq. Hist. Ac. Reg. Inc. t. iii, p. 295. D. ^g em. GR.—in pl. Mss.—om. al. Mss.

⁶ *Laborum periculorumque circa mœnia Syracusana terra marique tam diu exhaustorum nequaquam tantum fructum esse; xxv, 31; xxvi, 31; quantum rursus exhausti laboris erat; xlv, 39. D.*

⁷ The compliment is extravagant and, in the mouth of an enemy, misplaced. Within Italy, Gaul and Liguria were still independent; without, the Romans had no where established their empire firmly, save in Sardinia and part of Sicily. Livy must have been thinking of Rome in his own day. RB. See, on the other hand, BA,

Adv. xiv, 10. D. The orator artfully exaggerates the grandeur of Rome as a stimulus to his auditors; and, immediately afterwards, represents the facility of its capture lest they should despair of victory. R.

⁸ So *qui hæc delere conati sunt*, Cic. Cat. iv, 4; ST. meaning Rome. S.

⁹ Viz. the *Campus Martius*. DJ.

¹ 'Because he believed,' ST. thus *ἰσχυρόν* Xen. An. ii, 3, 8.

² 'From different parts of the same Alpine chain.' GR.

P. C. Scipio ³ campis Insulæ ³ nomen inditum. incolunt ⁴ prope Allobroges ⁴, gens jam inde nulla Gallica gente ⁵ opibus aut fama inferior ⁶. tum discors erat. regni certamine ambi-
 T.S. Longus gebant ⁷ fratres. major, et qui prius imperitârat, Brancus nomine, minore ab fratre et cœtu juniorum, qui jure minus, vi plus poterant ¹, pellebatur. hujus seditionis per-
 opportuna disceptatio cum ad Hannibalem rejecta ⁸ esset, arbiter regni factus, quod ea senatus principumque sen-
 tentia fuerat ¹, imperium majori restituit. ob id meritum commeatu copiaque rerum omnium, maxime vestis, est
 adjutus ¹, quam infames frigoribus Alpes præparari coge-
 bant. sedatis certaminibus Allobrogum cum jam Alpes
 Am. xv, 28; peteret, non recta regione ⁹ iter instituit, sed ad lævam ¹
 S. iii, 466 in Tricastinos ¹⁰ flexit; inde per extremam oram Vocon-
 sq. tiorum agri tendit ¹¹ in Tricorios, haud usquam impedita
 Str. iv, pp. 185; 203. via priusquam ad Druentiam flumen pervenit. is et ipse ¹²
 The river Druentia. Alpinus amnis longe omnium Galliæ fluminum difficilli-

³ *adcolunt* al. Mss; but *incolere* is often put absolutely (as well as *colere* 26, 7.) v, 33; xxii, 20; xxvi, 51; xxviii, 24; xxxv, 13; xxxviii, 16 twice; 37; xl, 41; D. i, 1; Cæs. B. G. i, 1; Suet. i, 25. GR. ¹ 5 L. conj. G.—*poterat* cet. Mss; which refers to *fratre*. ST. There are other instances of *qui* referring to the former of two substantives: iv, 5 8. R. J F. G.—*quod erat ea . . . futurum* C.—*futurum* V. 1, 2, 4 L. ME. H. HV.—*futura* 5 L.—*fuerit* B. N. ¹ G.—*restimentis* many Mss; but cf. xxxi, 17; xlv, 26; Cic. Ver. i, 10; ii, 72. G. ¹ We should rather expect *ad dextram* GL. or *ab læva* L.—but Livy may be speaking of what was to his own left: thus *ultra* is used, 5. cf. xxvii, 48; Tac. A. ii, 8. ST.

3 This island was bounded by the Isere on the south, the Rhone on the north, and the Alps on the east. MA. cf. Her. ix, 51, n. 76; Diary of an Invalid, ii, p. 147.

4 The chief towns of this people are Geneva, Vienne, and Grenoble. R. The Isere is no where said, either in Polybius or in Strabo, to be strictly the boundary of their territory: it would seem from this passage that it was not. LG.

5 This repetition of the substantive is very frequent in Livy; i, 3; 56; ii, 32; iv, 3; v, 15; 41; 43; vi, 2; 24; x, 18; 34; &c. E and D defend this redundancy, which G and R attribute in many instances to the officiousness of copyists.

6 From his conquest of them Q. Fabius obtained the distinguished surname of *Allobrogicus*: C. Juv. viii, 13, note.

7 The same as *de regno ambigebant*; xl, 15. R.

8 'Referred,' 'reserved for Hannibal's decision;' ii, 22; 27 sq; v, 22; xxiii, 25; xxvi, 15; xxxix, 3; xxi, 53; xlii, 32; Tac.

A. iii, 52. R. D.

9 'Straight through the country.' Virg. Æ. viii, 57. R.

10 The *Tricastini*, *Vocontii*, and *Tricorii*, are three nations of Dauphiné, between the Rhone and the Durance. R. WM and CR assume the locality of the former to be determined by the modern name St Paul-Trois-Châteaux (p. 132). If this remarkable coincidence be considered decisive of the point, we must adopt the alteration suggested in note a: but, according to Strabo, the whole country along the Rhone, between the Durance and the Isere, belonged to the *Cavares*; LG, p. 93 sqq. and the inconclusiveness of the argument may be illustrated from the fact that the city of Dan was very remote from the land occupied by the tribe of that name.

11 Other instances of this use of the simple verb will be found, ix, 37; x, 36; xxiii, 34; xxiv, 5; 28; xxv, 32. R. cf. 29, 4.

12 That is, 'as well as the Isere and the Rhone.' It rises in Mont Genevre. R.

mus transitu est. nam cum aquæ vim vehat ingentem, P. C. Scipio non tamen navium patiens est¹³, quia nullis¹⁴ coercitus¹⁵ T. S. Longus
 ripis, pluribus simul neque iisdem alveis fluens, nova S. iii, 468
 semper vada novosque gurgites^a (et ob eadem pediti²⁹⁹
 quoque incerta est via), ad hoc saxa glareosa^o volvens,
 nihil stabile nec tutum ingredienti præbet. et tum forte
 imbribus auctus ingentem transgredientibus tumultum¹⁶
 fecit, cum super cetera trepidatione ipsi sua atque incertis
 clamoribus turbarentur.

32 P. Cornelius consul, triduo fere postquam Hannibal ab Cornelius
 ripa Rhodani movit, quadrato agmine ad castra hostium reaches
 venerat, nullam dimicanti moram factururus. ceterum ubi Hannibal's
 deserta munimenta, nec facile se tantum prægressos^a deserted
 assecuturum videt, ad mare ac^b naves rediit, tutius faci- camp.
 liusque ita descendenti ab Alpibus Hannibali occursurus. He returns
 ne tamen nuda auxiliis Romanis Hispania esset, quam to his fleet.
 provinciam sortitus erat, Cn. Scipionem fratrem cum
 maxima parte copiarum adversus Hasdrubalem misit, non
 ad tuendos^c tantummodo veteres socios conciliandosque
 novos, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispania Hasdrubalem.
 ipse cum admodum exiguis copiis Genuam¹ repetit, eo
 qui circa Padum erat² exercitu Italiam defensurus. 25 sq; 39.

Hannibal ab Druentia campestri maxime itinere ad Hannibal's
 Alpes cum³ bona pace^d incolentium ea loca Gallorum passage of
 pervenit. tum, quanquam fama prius, qua^e incerta in majus⁴ the Alps.

^a coactus N. but cf. *angustioribus coercitus ripis iter cogit*, Curt. vi, 4; *angustis ripis coer-*
cita et in angustiore alveum elisa torrentes aquas invehunt, id. ix, 2. D. ^b *faciens* ad. some
 Mss. adv. F. C. V. five L. G. A. D. N. A river may be said *vada gurgitesque volvere*, when
 by rolling its sands it makes shallows and holes in various places. G. ^c var. Mss; *glome-*
ross or *globosa* (cf. xxxviii, 29) or *gloriosa* or *glariosa*—*glareasque* conj. (though Pliny has
glareorum solum, and Columella *glareosa loca*.) G. We must understand either 'gravel aggre-
merated into masses, forming a kind of pudding-stone,' or else 'small fragments of rock
rounded by attrition like pebbles.' ST. ^a V marg. H 2d.—*progressos* cet. Mss. ^b cf.
 xxi, 19; xxv, 15; G. xxvii, 28; xxx, 36; xxxvii, 13; xli, 7; xlii, 63. D.—*ad* C. cf.
 xxi, 42. D. ^c *tutandos* G. C. ^d F. B.—cet. Mss tr. *ad Alpes* to this place. ^e *quæ*
 V. G. F 2d.

13 Except as far as the town of Cavillon. Liguria; 26. S.
 R. 2 Under Manlius and Atilius. R.
 14 'But such as are very slight.' R. 3 'Without any hindrance or molestation;'
 15 'Confusion and commotion,' 48; DCE. C. i, 24.
 xxi, 36. 4 *In majus accipere*, iv, 1; xxix, 3; *cele-*
 brantes, iv, 34. R. *omne enim ignotum pro*
 touched there in coasting along the shores of *magnifico est*; Tac. A. 29.

P. C. Scipio vero ferri ^f solent ^e, praecepta ^h res erat ^b, tamen ex propin-
 T. S. Longus quo visa montium altitudo nivesque caelo prope immixtae,
 S. iii, 477 tecta informia imposita rupibus, pecora jumentaque tor-
 494. rida ^g frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanima-
 taque ⁱ omnia rigentia gelu, cetera visu quam dictu foediora,
 P. iii, 50. terrorem renovârunt. erigentibus ⁷ in primos agmen clivos
 apparuerunt imminentes tumulos insidentes montani, qui
 si ^j valles occultiores insedissent, coorti ad ^k pugnam repente
 ingentem fugam stragemque dedissent ^l. Hannibal con-
 sistere signa jussit; Gallisque ⁸ ad visenda loca praemissis,
 postquam comperit transitum ea ⁹ non esse, castra inter
 confragosa ¹⁰ omnia praeruptaque, quam extentissima ^m
 potest ⁿ valle, locat. tum per eosdem Gallos ^o, haud sane
 multum lingua moribusque abhorrentes, cum se immis-
 cuissent colloquiis montanorum, edoctus interdiu tantum
 obsideri saltum, nocte in sua quemque dilabi tecta, luce
 prima subiit tumulos ut ex aperto ¹¹ atque interdiu vim ^p
 per angustias factururus. die deinde simulando aliud quam
 quod parabatur ^q consumpto, cum eodem quo constiterant
 loco castra communis-^rsent, ubi primum degressos ^s tumulis
 montanos laxatasque sensit custodias, pluribus ignibus quam
 pro numero manentium in speciem factis, impedimentisque
 cum equite relictis et maxima parte peditum, ipse cum

^f ferre H. ^e solet G. 1 L. V. F. HF. B. HV.—*quæ ... ferre solet* conj. G. pr. D.
^h praeceptu erant (i. e. all the things presently mentioned) conj. G. ⁱ em. G.—*inani-*
mantia (cf. Sen. Ep. 58 twice) conj. D.—*inanimaliaque* pl. Mss.—*inanimaque* V. cf. xli, 18.
D.—inanimalia B.—*animaliaque* (om. the intermediate word) 2 L. GA. D. N. ^j in ad.
 V. 1 L. R. GA. N. but cf. xxii, 28; xxv, 17; xxvi, 44; xxxv, 4; 11; xxxvi, 30;
 xxxviii, 2; xliv, 2; ix, 15; Sil. xii, 486. D. ^k F. H. cf. iv, 56.—*in* cet. Mss. cf. vii,
 3. D. ^l cf. iv, 30; 33; vii, 23.—*edidissent* GA. as *cædem edidissent* xxxi, 24.
^m *extensissima* al. but cf. xxx, 19. D. ⁿ *pote* 3 P. cf. Prop. ii, 1, 36; P. Syrus often.
 GB. ^o *quos praemiserat ad visenda loca* ad. 2 P. and (with *ante* ad. after *quos*) 2 L.
 P F. C. V. 2, 4 L. GA. HV. N.—om. L.—*viam* al. Mss. ^q *paratur* F. ^r i. e. the
 Carthaginians—*communisset* B. H. GA.—*constiterat ... communisset* D. L. N. A. but a similar
 change from plural to singular occurs at the end of 33. ^s *digressos* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B.
 R. GA. HV. N.

5 'Anticipated'; C. ix, 5; xxxi, 49; ST. iv, 27; x, 26; xxxv, 35; xxxviii, 20; xlii, 61. R.

6 Cf. 40, d and e; *hiems arbores deusserat*, xl, 45; Tac. A. xiii, 35: thus *καίεσθαι* &c. in Greek; R. *ἀπὸ τῶν καὶ πηγῶν* Xen. A. iv, 5, 3; (HU.) Virg. G. i, 92 sq. (HY.)

7 Cf. x, 26; D. ix, 31; 43. E.

8 The deputies from the Boii, who offered

to guide the army. S.

9 'That way': understand *parte*; iii, 70; xxi, 56; xxxviii, 30; iv, 39; v, 43; ix, 2; 35. R.

10 v, 26; xxviii, 2; xxxii, 4; R. xxxviii, 41; KR. xliv, 3. E.

11 *In aperto*, i, 33; xxii, 4; xxiii, 46; xxxvi, 17; *locis apertis*, xxxiii, 7; xxxiv, 46; *ἐμφανῶς*, Pol. *ἐν κατὰρῳ*, Hom. Il. Θ 491. R. cf. 6, b.

expeditis, acerrimo quoque viro¹², raptim angustias¹³ P.C. Scipio
evadit, iisque ipsis tumulis quos hostes tenuerant consedit. T.S. Longus

33 prima deinde luce castra mota, et agmen reliquum ince-
dere coepit. jam montani signo dato ex castellis¹ ad
stationem solitam² conveniebant, cum repente conspiciunt
alios arce occupata sua super caput^a imminentes, alios
via^b transire hostes. utraque simul objecta res oculis ani- P. iii, 51.
misque immobiles³ parumper eos defixit. deinde⁴ ut tre-
pidationem in angustiis suoque ipsum^c tumultu misceri
agmen videre, equis maxime consternatis, ^d quicquid adje-
cissent ipsi^e terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, perversis^f
rupibus, juxta⁵ invia ac devia assueti, decurrunt⁶. tum
vero simul ab hostibus simul ab iniquitate locorum Pœni
oppugnabantur; plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque⁶ ten-
dente^h ut periculoⁱ prius^j evaderet, quam cum hostibus
certaminis erat. equi maxime infestum⁷ agmen faciebant,
qui et^k clamoribus dissonis^l, quos nemora etiam reper-
cussæque⁸ valles augebant, territi trepidabant^m, et icti

^a capita HV. 1 P 2d. ^b infra conj. G. 'The narrow defile,' is meant. R. ^c F.
ipse is elegantly put between *suis* and its substantive, and in a different case; vii, 4; i, 54.
G.—*suosque ipso* 1 L. D. N.—*suoque ipso* N 2d. C. V. 2—5 L. H. HF. HV. GA.—*suoque*
ipsi B. ^d quibus ad. pl. Mss. ^e ipsis F. V. 1—4 L. B. HV. ^f diversis 2 P.—*per*
transverse rupis conj. G.—*perversus* may signify 'adverse, difficult, dangerous, impracticable';
cf. Plaut. Men. v, 5, 1; Virg. Æ. vii, 584; (CD.) Prop. iv, 9, 38; C. Sen. Ira i, 16: or
'transverse, oblique.' ST.—*percursis* or *transversis* conj. B. E, also, considers the word cor-
rupt.—*præcelsis* (or *rati percussis*), *rupibus* conj. R.—*diversi rupibus, juxta invia ac devia* WL.
⁸ *discurrunt* A. ^h em. FR. pr. G.—*quisque intentus* 2 P.—*quoque tendenti* V.—*cuique*
cedenti B. HV.—*cuique tendenti* cet. Mss. ⁱ periculum B. but cf. viii, 26; BU, on V.
Fl. vii, 163; D. 32, 13. ^j prior conj. G. ^k ex HF. ^l HF. V marg.—*dissonantibus*
2 L.—*dissentionis* F. C.—*dissentionibusque* 1, 2 P. N.—*dissentionibus* 1 L.—*et dissentionibus*
4 L.—*dissentientibus* V. ^m *trepidant* F.

12 The singular with *quisque* is often put
in apposition to the plural; i, 7; xxxv, 34. R.

13 xxxviii, 2; the same as *ex angustiis*;
R. or *angustiis*, 33, i.

1 'Forts' or 'small entrenched camps';
v, 5; xxxviii, 4; Cæs. B. G. vii, 69;
'mountain fastnesses'; ix, 38. R.

2 Namely *saltum*, 32; which is presently
called *arx sua*. R.

3 'Petrified with amazement'; iii, 47.
DCE. cf. xxii, 53, 3.

4 *Parumper* . . . *deinde*; *εὐθὺς μὲν* . . .
μετὰ δὲ. Her. i, 11.

5 'Alike'; v, 6; ix, 13; xxiii, 28; xxiv,
5; 19; 37; xxv, 12; Lucr. i, 846. *juxta*
and *prope* are followed by either a dative or
an accusative, Prisc. xviii, p. 1172. R. PZ,
on SA, M. i, 16, 1, p. 146. D.

6 'Each for himself striving'; iv, 7; 8;
vii, 22; x, 1; xxxii, 32; R. xxiii, 14, 12.

7 In a passive sense for *infestatum*, i, 7;
vi, 5; x, 46; hence 'unsafe,' 'exposed to
danger,' i, 47; opposed to *tutus*, ii, 11; ix,
37. R.

8 'By which the sounds were struck
back'; unless it is put for the simple word
percussæ. B. cf. Arr. Al. vi, 13; *redditur a*
Macedonibus major clamor, exercitus impar
numero, sed jugis montium vastisque saltibus
repercussus: quippe semper circumjecta nemora
petræque, quantamcumque accipere vocem,
multiplicato sono referunt; Curt. iii, 10; *et*
Macedones ingentem pugnantium more edidere
clamorem, redditus et a Persis nemora rullasque
circumjectas terribili sono impleverat; id. iv,
12. BO.

P.C. Scipio forte aut vulnerati adeo consternabantur^a, ut stragem in-
T.S. Longus gentem simul hominum ac sarcinarum omnis generis

facerent. multosque⁹ turba, cum præcipites deruptæque^o utrinque angustiae essent, in immensum altitudinis dejecit; quosdam et armatos^p. sed¹ ruinæ maximæ^r modo^s jumenta cum oneribus^t devolvebantur^u. quæ quanquam foeda visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos continuit, ne tumultum ac trepidationem augeret. deinde postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, periculumque esse ne exutum impedimentis exercitum nequicquam incolumem traduxisset, decurrit ex superiore loco, et cum impetu ipso fudisset hostem, suis^v quoque tumultum auxit. sed is tumultus momento temporis, postquam liberata itinera fuga^w montanorum erant, sedatur; nec per otium modo sed prope P. iii, 51. silentio mox omnes traducti. castellum inde quod caput ejus regionis erat, viculosque^x circumjectos capit, et captivo frumento^y ac pecoribus per triduum exercitum aluit. et quia nec montanis primo^z percussis nec loco magnopere impediabantur, aliquantum eo triduo viæ confecit.

P. iii, 52. Perventum inde ad frequentem¹ cultoribus alium, ut² 34

^a G. C. F 2d.—consternebantur F.—consternati sunt cet. Mss. ^o 'Broken down,' T.—*deruptæ* B.—*deruptæque* 2, 4 L.—*deruptæque* cet. Mss. P *quidam et armati* B. HV. 2 L. S. ⁹ om. 2 P.—in B. HV. 2 L. S.—*inde per* HF.—*si* C.—*eidem* 3 L.—*idem* 5 L.—*inde* al. Mss. ed. G. C. ^r *ruinas maximas* B. HV. S.—*ruina maxima* 2 L.—*ruinas montium* HF.—The bodies lay upon each other in heaps, like the timbers and stones of a building which has tumbled down; iv, 33; v, 43; 47. R. ^s om. HF.—*et* 2 L.—*ut* ad. 2 P.—*modo* is an ablative, the same as *more*, (*apts Matina more modoque*, Hor. O. iv, 2, 27 sq. (DCE.) R. ED.) *ruina prope similis trepidatio*, xlii, 66. GT. It is placed after the genitive, xxvii, 48; xlii, 41; Spart. Hadr. 9; D. x, 44; xxi, 63; xxvii, 4; xxviii, 11; xxix, 2. R. Perhaps the preceding word should be *maxime*, which is often joined with it, as xxi, 38; xxxiv, 13; xxxv, 34; xxxvii, 30. DU. B. ^t *hominibus* HV.—*omnibus oneribus* GA. ^u om. F. the verb *dejecit* is sufficient. G.—*devolvebant* 1 L. ^v V.—*quis* pl. Mss.—*quis* or *ipse quis* al. ^w om. V. 3, 4 L. H. al. *liberare* does admit a genitive case, as in v, 28; xli, 19. D. ^x F.—*viculosque* cet. Mss. ^y em. from Pol. ST. It would seem that several words have been here lost. G.—*et vicorum pecoribus* conj. B.—*captivis pecoribus* or *captivo pecore* conj. G. C. E. which is not more harsh than *captiva arma*, &c. vii, 14; x, 2; xlii, 40; G. v, 30; x, 46; xxvi, 47; vi, 22. D.—*et raptis eorum pecoribus* conj. R.—*frumento* om. Mss. pl. Edd.—*captivorum* (om. *frumento*) conj. V. ed. G. C. D. ^z *prælio* conj. V.—*nec montani prælio percussi, nec loca magnopere impediabant*, conj. G.—*locu* occurs in F. G. V. C. 1—3 L. HF.—*nec a montanis primo impetu percussis* &c. conj. B.

9 'Many of the slaves and retainers of the camp,' opposed to *armatos*. 'The confusion' was chiefly among the baggage train. G.

1 'Full;' xxiv, 3; xxxv, 1; opposed to *infrequens*, xxxi, 23; vii, 8; x, 20; xxvii, 47; xxxvii, 22; 32; xxiv, 46; xxv, 9; 24; (xli, 2. ED.) The ablative is sometimes understood, as x, 11; xlii, 19; xxvii, 11.

Hence the verb *frequentare* 'to fill with inhabitants,' xxxiii, 38; and the phrase *frequentius habitari* 'to be more thickly peopled,' i, 30; ii, 62. R.

2 'For,' 'considering,' as in x, 43; 46; xxii, 5; xxiv, 28; xxxii, 33; with which compare Thuc. iv, 84; Æl. V. H. xii, 50; SW, on Pol. xviii, 18, 10. R.

inter montana^a, populum^b. ibi non bello aperto, sed suis^c P. C. Scipio
 artibus, fraude et insidiis^d est prope circumventus. magno T.S. Longus
 natu principes castellorum oratores ad Poenum veniunt,
 ‘ alienis malis, utili exemplo, doctos’ memorantes ‘ amici-
 ‘ tiam malle quam vim experiri Poenorum: itaque obe-
 ‘ dienter imperata facturos; commeatum itinerisque duces^e
 ‘ et ad fidem promissorum obsides acciperet.’ Hannibal
 nec temere credendum nec aspernandos ratus^f, ne repudiati
 aperte^g hostes fierent, benigne cum respondisset, obsidibus
 quos dabant acceptis, et commeatu quem in viam^h ipsi
 detulerant usus, nequaquam ut inter pacatosⁱ incomposito^j
 agmine duces eorum sequitur. primum agmen elephanti
 et equites erant; ipse post cum robore peditum, circum-
 spectans sollicitusque^k omnia, incedebat. ubi in angus-
 tioram viam ex parte altera subjectam jugo insuper immi-
 nenti^l ventum est, undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte^m
 ab tergo coorti cominus eminus petunt, saxa ingentia in
 agmen devolvunt. maxima ab tergo vis hominum urgebat.
 in eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecitⁿ quin, nisi
 firmata extrema agminis^o fuissent, ingens in eo saltu acci-

^a montanos F. ^b F. C. ^c 5 L.—credendum ratus, nec aspernandos, HV.—credendum nec aspernandos 1 P. F. C. V. B. HF. H. 1—4 L.—credendum nec aspernandos 2 P.—credendo nec aspernando, V. 3 P. R. GA. for credens and aspernatus; thus conciendo, i, 8; comparando, i, 5; miscendo, ii, 9; sumendo, ii, 32; B. cf. also iii, 49; 53; iv, 2; xxii, 3; 14; xxx, 13; xxxviii, 16; xl, 54. R. ^d aperti conj. (περὶ ἀπὸ, Pol.) D. ^e via pl. Mss. ^f F. C. V 2d. A.—composito cet. Mss.—cf. metu Paenorum maxime intentus atque agmine ad omnes casus composito ibat, xxiv, 35; negligenter ex itinere suspensa humeris, ut inter pacatos, gerentes arma, xxvii, 28; WS, on S. J. 50. DU. The sense will be the same; but the latter reading will require a comma after pacatos, where the word sed will be understood, as before publicum, i, 25; and paullatim, iii, 14: in the former case nequaquam is to be connected with incomposito. D. ^g que om. al. Mss, seemingly from ignorance of the construction of sollicitus with an accusative; xxviii, 19; xlv, 3; thus cetera egregius, i, 32; 35; cetera teres, xxi, 8; GR. Hor. O. iv, 2, 60. ED. exanimis vicem, i, 25; cf. viii, 35; ii, 31; xl, 23. In that case it must be taken adverbially: R. as incompositi praedantes, vii, 39; armati circumsedentes, xxiii, 24; exanimem labentem, xxv, 34; transversa incumbentes, xlv, 5; &c. D. xxii, 12, g. ^h in angustiore via et parte altera subjecta jugo insuper imminente F.—jugo superimminente 3 L. cf. Virg. Aë. xii, 306; V. Max. i, 8, 2; HS, on O. M. iv, 680: desuper imminet occurs Stat. Th. i, 660; cf. also 1, d. D. ⁱ F. C.—et ad before ab and que after eminus al. Mss.

3 Used in the same sense as δῆμος in Greek, S. ‘a hamlet or burgh.’ R.

4 Being thus foiled by ‘his own’ weapons.

5 Cf. xxvi, 45; ἡγούμενοι τῶν δεινῶν, Thuc. iii, 98; Xen. An. often.

6 Opposed to hostes, hostilia, and infesta; cf. ii, 59; x, 32; xxiii, 27; xxiv, 20; 41; xxxv, 4; xxxvi, 20; xxxvii, 46; xl, 57:

it denotes ‘those who are at peace,’ xxviii, 34; xliii, 17; as well as ‘those who are quelled and reduced to sue for peace,’ xxxix, 2; xlii, 8. R.

7 That is ‘From the infantry being turned against them, it evidently appeared that’ &c. C.

8 Cf. vi, 32. D. agmen means ‘the whole army on its march;’ xxii, 2. G.

P. C. Scipio ^{pienda clades fuerit}¹. tunc quoque⁹ ad extremum periculi¹⁰
T. S. Longus

ac prope perniciem ventum est: nam dum cunctatur^k
Hannibal demittere^l agmen^m in angustias¹¹, quia non, ut
ipse equitibus praesidio erat, ita peditibus quicquam ab
tergo auxilii reliquerat, occursantes per obliqua¹² montani,
interruptoⁿ medio agmine, viam insedere; noxque una^o
Hannibali sine equitibus atque impedimentis acta est.

P. iii, 53. postero die jam segnius interkursantibus barbaris junctae³
copiae¹, saltusque haud sine clade^a, majore tamen jumen-
torum quam hominum perniciem, superatus. inde montani
pauciores jam et latrocinii² magis quam belli² more con-
cursabant³, modo in primum modo in novissimum agmen,
utcunque^b aut locus opportunitatem daret aut progressi
morative aliquam occasionem fecissent⁴. elephantum, sicut
per artas praecipites vias^c magna mora agebantur, ita
tutum ab hostibus, quacunque incederent, quia insuetis
adeundi propius metus erat, agmen praebant.

S. iii, 554. Nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, per invia
pleraque⁵ et errores^d, quos aut ducentium fraus, aut ubi
fides iis non esset⁶, temere⁷ initae valles a conjectantibus
iter faciebant. biduum in jugo^e stativa habita, fessisque

¹ F. C. 1 L. V.—*fuerat* al. Mss. ^k 2 P. F. C. 2, 4, 5 L. V. B. HF. R. HV.—*cunctaretur*
al. Mss.—*cunctanter . . . dimitteret* 1 P. ^l *nativus*, Pol. iii, 70; iii, 92. R.—*dimittere* F.
2—4 L. B. H. GA. HV. ^m om. L. and some others: but cf. iii, 8; vii, 23; 34; ix, 2;
xxxii, 13. DU. Here it means 'the infantry'; just below, 'the whole army.' ST. ⁿ GL.
G. cf. 33; xl, 40. D.—*perrupto* S.—*erupto* Mss. ^o *nox* F.—*nox una* HV.—*nox itaque*
una B 2d. N marg. ^a om. 1 L. whereas it is rather *perniciem*, that is redundant. C. ^b F.
C. 4 L. HF. al. Mss. 'according as'; Plaut. Poen. iii, 5, 9; G. xxvi, 42; D. xxxii, 9. R.
—*ut cuique* al. Mss. V. ^c F.—*praecipites per artas vias* pl. Mss.—*per artas et pr. v.* or *per*
a. praecipitesque v. conj. C.—*principes per a. v.* conj. G.—*praecipue per a. v.* conj. R. but
praecipites may mean 'tottering and tumbling forwards in toiling up the steep.' DCE. ^d *ter-*
rores F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. H. GA. ^e G. 2—5 L. GA. B 2d. L. N. VI. cf. 36.—*jugas* C.
F. V. 1 L. HF. B.—*jugis* al. Mss.

⁹ 'Even as it was.' C.

¹⁰ 'Extreme danger;' cf. xliii, 16; ii, 56; viii, 29; x, 11; *extrema agminis*, above; xxxv, 3. R.

¹¹ The cavalry with the elephants and baggage were sent on in advance. Hannibal, who led the infantry in person, delayed following the cavalry 'into the defile,' lest the infantry, which brought up the rear, should be overpowered. G.

¹² The same as *ex* or *ab obliquo*: cf. ii, 39; ix, 35; *per obliquum*, Hor. O. iii, 27, 6: or *montium* may be understood, as *per adversa montium*, ix, 3; &c. R.

¹ 'Horse and foot.' R.

² These words are often opposed, ii, 48; iii, 61; xxix, 6; xxxiii, 29; xxxviii, 32; cf. xxxv, 7; xl, 27. D.

³ Cf. xxxi, 35; xxvii, 18. R.

⁴ Cf. xxi, 8, 7.

⁵ 'Through places, most of which were pathless;' as, eight lines below, 'through places, all of which were filled up with snow.' B.

⁶ 'Where the guides were not trusted.' ST.

⁷ 'At random,' 'just as chance might lead.' R.

labore ac pugnando quies data militibus; jumenta⁸que ali-
 quot, quæ prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequendo vestigia<sup>P.C. Scipio
T.S. Longus</sup>
 agminis in castra pervenere. fessis tædio tot malorum nivis
 etiam casus, occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum⁸, ingentem P. iii, 54.
 terrorem adjecit. per omnia nive oppleta cum signis prima
 luce motis segniter agmen incederet, pigritiaque et despe-
 ratio in omnium vultu emereret, prægressus signa Hannibal
 in promontorio⁹ quodam, unde longe ac late prospectus
 erat, consistere jussis militibus Italiam ostentat subjectos-
 que Alpinis montibus Circumpadanos campos, 'moenia-
 'que¹⁰ eos tum transcendere non Italiæ modo sed etiam 53.
 'urbis Romanæ'. cetera plana, proclivia fore; uno aut
 'summum¹¹ altero prælio arcem¹¹ et caput Italiæ in manu
 'ac potestate habituros.' procedere inde agmen cœpit, jam
 nihil ne hostibus quidem præter¹² parva furta per occa-
 sionem tentantibus. ceterum iter multo quam in adscensu
 fuerat, ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita
 arrectiora¹ sunt, difficilius fuit. omnis enim ferme via præ-
 ceps, angusta, lubrica¹ erat, ut neque sustinere se a lapsu¹²
 possent, nec qui¹³ paullulum titubâssent¹, hæerere afflicti¹⁴

⁸ F. G. V. pl. Mss.—*Rome* al. Mss. ⁸ cf. xxxi, 42; xxxiii, 5; xxxiv, 32; xxxv, 35; xlv, 38. G. Cic. Fam. ii, 1; (VC.) Ep. v, 21; and xiv, 3; (GV.) for Milo 9. (GR.) DU. 'at most.' C.—*ad summum* ant. Edd.—*summo* Mss. ¹⁰ cf. iii, 68. D.—*nisi* 4, 5 L. from gl. ¹¹ 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. N. cf. *ita rectis saxis*, 36; *arctas et rectas prope rupes*, xxxviii, 20; where it is opposed to *placide acclivi colles*. R. GR.—*erectiora* 2 L.—*arctiora* al. Mss. ¹² *publica* F. C. ¹³ pl. Mss.—*ne qui* F.—*neque, qui* G. 4, 5 L.—*nec, si qui* some Edd.—*si qui* (placing *nec* before *hæerere*) conj. C. pr. DCE. ¹⁴ *paulum titubasset* F. N marg. ¹⁵ 'Nor, when thrown down, could they keep their ground:' C. xxiv, 34; *lubrica glacie non recipiente vestigium* iii, 68; ST. *αγορεύει* GB. cf. xxiv, 34; xli, 18; R. xxi, 58. ED.—*afflictis* F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF. HV.—*affictis* VA.—*afficti* 1 P 2d.—*affixi* conj. cf. iii, 68; D. iv, 19; viii, 7; xxix, 2. R.

⁸ This, according to Dr Maskelyne, was about the 26th of October. WM, and CR. The Vergiliæ or Pleiades are seven stars in the neck of the Bull. At the rising of this cluster the summer began, the winter at its setting. In Pliny's time, they set on the 3d of the ides of November; H. N. xviii, 31; C. RS. id. ii, 47; xvi, 25, 42; &c. Col. xi, 1 sq; 6; JN, on H. O. iv, 14, 21; R. HY, on V. G. i, 221, 225.

⁹ 'A peak.' T. Inland mountains were sometimes called *ἄγροι* by the Greeks. ST. The Col of Monte Viso, from under which the Po takes its rise, is the only pass from whose summit a view of the plains round the

Po can with strictness be obtained; LG, p. 69: here the view is grand and stupendous beyond description. WM, and CR, p. 182 sq.

¹⁰ Understand *dicit*, which is implied in *ostentat*. ST.

¹¹ *Arx* denotes 'a place strong by its elevated position,' as 'the summit of a mountain,' 'a strong-hold on a hill,' 'a citadel;' v, 47; i, 11; iii, 45; Tac. A. xiv, 31. It is often joined with *caput*; i, 55; xxii, 32; xxviii, 42. R.

¹² 'Keep themselves from falling;' xxii, 2; ii, 44; Cic. Ac. iv, 15; 17. cf. ii, 19; iii, 5; 65; v, 39; 45; x, 26. R.

P.C. Scipio vestigio suo, aliique super alios, et jumenta et^a homines,
T.S. Longus occiderent.

Ventum deinde ad multo angustiore rupem, atque ita³⁶
rectis^a saxis, ut^b ægre expeditus¹ miles tentabundus^c mani-
busque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes demit-
tere sese posset. natura locus jam ante præceps recenti
lapsu terræ in pedum^d mille^e admodum² altitudinem^f ab-
ruptus erat. ibi cum velut^g ad finem viæ equites consti-
tissent, miranti Hannibali 'quæ res moraretur agmen,' nun-
tiatur 'rupem inviam esse.' digressus³ deinde ipse⁴ ad
locum visendum. haud dubia res visa quin per invia circa
nec trita antea, quamvis longo ambitu, circumduceret ag-
men⁵. ea vero via insuperabilis fuit. nam cum super vete-
rem nivem intactam^h nova modicæ altitudinis esset, molli
nec præaltæ niviⁱ facile pedes ingredientium insistebant.
ut vero tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa
est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem^j lique-
scientis nivis ingrediebantur. tetra ibi luctatio erat ut a
lubrica glacie, non recipiente vestigium et in prono citius
pedes^k fallente; et seu manibus in assurgendo seu genu
se adjuvissent, ipsis adminiculis⁶ prolapsis^l iterum corruere-

^a in three P. F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. (and *caderent*) HF.—*nil omnes* (om. *homi-
nes*) V. ^b *rectam* 2, 3 P. GA. HV. N. B. C.—*erectam* 3 L. ^c V.—*asus* tut F.—*ac si*
ut 3 L. N.—*ut* B. 1 L.—*ut vix si istud* C.—*ac si istud* V. 2, 4, 5 L. H. L. HV.—*ac si istuc*
2, 3 P. GA. ^d 'Feeling his way,' cf. BU, on Ph. iii, 10, 26; and Q. I. O. xi, 3, p. 1018. D.
—*pedibus* ad. 2 H.—*temptabundus* F.—whence *reptabundus* 3 L. ^e V.—om. H.—*impeditus*
cet. Mss: cf. ix, 43. R. ^f V.—om. V.—*dum ille* F. 1, 3—5 L. L.—*tum ille* 2 L.—*in miram*
dum ille C.—*in mirandam ille* F. 2d. H.—*mirandum ille* D.—*in miram ille* BR.—*in miram*
B. R. N. HF. HV. (cf. *saxo in mirandam altitudinem depresso*, Cic. Ver. v, 27. G. pr.
S. ST.—*εἰς ἀπὸρῥῆαν* Pol.=900 feet, G.=937½ Roman feet. SW. ^g *altitu-*
dine V 2d. 2—4 L. ^h *cum* B.—*vel cum* C.—*velut cum* 3 L.—*veluti cum* F. 1, 2, 4, 5
L. H. GA. HV. ⁱ *integra nix*, Sen. N. Q. iv, 2. R.—*intacta* conj. C.—*injecta* c. DCE.
^j om. Mss. ^k *labem* pl. Mss.—*lauem* F.—*luem* N marg. cf. BII, on Petr. cxxiii.—*tabem*
conj. cf. Cic. N. D. ii, 10, 26; Sen. N. Q. iii, 27; iv, 2; 5; G. Ov. A. A. ii, 89; M.
viii, 227; *tabida nive*, below; D. which is here meant, the abstract being put for the con-
crete. B. *tabum* is the same, 'a gradual wasting of any substance, by famine, disease, or
melting, for instance;' cf. iv, 30; ii, 23; xli, 21. R. ^l *pede se* Mss. cf. xxii, 5, a. ED.
—*pedem* G. cf. *gradum firmare vix poterant, quum modo saxa lubrica vestigium fallerent*, Curt.
iv, 9, 18; *præter invias rupes et prærupta saxa vestigium subinde fallentia*, id. v, 4, 18; DU.
Petr. cxxiii. D.—*pedes* D. cf. VK, on Her. vii, 16. ^m pl. Mss.—*prolapsi* si C. cf. v, 21;
Virg. Æ. vi, 310; Cic. Off. i, 22; Petr. xvi. G.

1 'Unencumbered with heavy arms or
with baggage,' which were called *impedi-
menta*. R.

2 'Much about,' 'very nearly;' xxii, 24;
xxiii, 46; xxvii, 30; xxxiv, 13; xl, 59;
xlii, 65; xliii, 11. R.

3 Cf. Tac. A. iv, 74. R. *degressus* conj.

B. cf. xxii, 7, g. R.

4 'In person.'

5 'It seemed plain that he would have to
lead his army by a circuitous route.' G.

6 'Their hands and knees, which they used
as supports, having slipped from under them.'

G. DCE.

bant^m nec stirpes circa radicesve, ad quas pede aut manu P. C. Scipio
 quisquam eniti posset, erant: ita in levi tantum glacie ^{T.S. Longus}
 tabidaque nive volutabantur. jumenta secabant^o interdum S. iii, 550
 etiam tum^o infimam ingredientia nivem, et⁷ prolapsa jac-^{sq.} Pet.
 tandis gravius in connitendo^o ungulis penitus⁹ perfringe-
 bant, ut pleraque velut pedica⁸ capta hæerent in durata¹
 37 et alte^o concreta glacie. tandem nequicquam jumentis atque ^{The rock}
 hominibus fatigatis, castra in jugo posita, ægerrime ad id ^{softened}
 ipsum loco purgato: tantum nivis fodiendum atque ege- ^{and vinegar.}
 rendum fuit. inde ad rupem muniendam^o, per quam
 unam^b via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum cædendum
 esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus dejectis detrun- ^{S. iii, 638}
 catisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt, eamque, cum ^{sq.}
 et vis venti apta^c faciendo igni coorta esset, succendunt,
 ardentiaque^d saxa infuso aceto¹ putrefaciunt. ita torridam ^{A Hn. 4 ;}
 incendio rupem ferro pandunt, molliuntque² amfractibus ^{Ju. x, 153 ;}
 modicis clivos, ut non jumenta solum sed elephantī etiam ^{Pl. xxiii, 1 ;}
 deduci possent. quatrimum circa rupem consumptum, ju- ^{xxxiii, 4 ;}
 mentis prope fame absumptis^e: nuda enim fere cacumina ^{DC. xxxvi,}
 sunt, et si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives. inferiora val- ^{8 ; Pl. 8.}
 sunt, et si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives. inferiora val-

^m G.—*corrnerent* F. G. M. B 2d. C.—*corruissent* pl. Mss. ^a C. F ?—*secabantur* pl. Mss.—*secabantur* et B.—*sectabantur* 1 L.—*necabantur* V. ^o ant. Edd.—*tam* F. 1, 2 L. V. H. GA. HV.—*tamen* 1, 3 P. C. 4, 5 L.—om. 2 P. ^p em. FB. *κατὰ τὴν διαμέτρων*, Pol. 'in struggling to rise'; *connituntur ut sese erigant*, Cic. Fin. v, 15; cf. Sal. J. 101; Curt. vii, 3, 13; ix, 5, 13. DU.—*continendo* Mss. 'in trying to keep up.' T. *neque sustinere se prolapsi neque assurgere ex uraginis poterant*, xxii, 2. P. ⁹ om. 2 P. ^r *dura* F. H. L. N 2d.—*indurata* some Edd. ^s F. C.—*alta* V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. N. (and *concretaque*) 3 L.—*lata* 1 L. ^a F. C. and many others; see xxvii, 39: cf. xxv, 11; xxxix, 28; xlii, 9; &c. D. 'To form a road in the rock.' T. cf. SW, on Ap. Han. 4. R. Sen. Ep. xxxiii; Var. in Prisc. iii, 607. in Non. "*desabulare*"; Plaut. M. G. ii, 2, 68; Cæs. B. G. vii, 58. KL.—*minuendum* al. Mss.—*moliendam* conj. KL. cf. ix, 3. D. ^b F. G. C. L. D.—*una* al. Mss. ^c *septa* F.—*septa* C. 1, 3 L. H. GA. HV. BR. al.—*cepta* B. R. N.—*sectam* 4, 5 L. ^d *candentiaque* HV. ^e F. C.—*jumenta...absumebantur* cet. Mss.

⁷ For *tum*; thus *et . . . tum*, i, 40; *tum . . . et*, xxviii, 15; *quum . . . ac*, Cic. Fam. xv, 11. ST.

⁸ Cf. Tac. A. iv, 25. R

¹ MA discredits this story, which Bœ defends. It must be recollected that vinegar was the soldier's common drink: E. and we need not suppose this expedient to have been resorted to, except in one or two spots which could not be cleared by any ordinary method. ED. It must also be borne in mind that Hannibal had now been some time descending the mountain. (*pinifer Vesulus*,

Virg. Æ. x, 709;) so that, although the summit of the Alps were entirely destitute of trees and the pasture still buried beneath the snow, trees might have been procured here in abundance. LG. cf. HD, on Pl. xxiii, 1, 27. R.

² 'They render the declivity gentle by cutting in the face of the mountain a zigzag road sloping at acute angles.' C. *Mollire collem*; Cæs. B. G. vii, 46; *molle et clementer editum jugum*: Tac. G. 1: *lenis* is used in the same sense; cf. ii, 50; Sil. iv, 489; R. *clivus mollis*; Virg. G. iii, 293. DCE.

P. C. Scipio les^f et apricos quosdam colles habent, rivosque^e prope silvas,
 T. S. Longus et jam humano cultu digniora loca. ibi jumenta in pabu-
 lum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus data triduo.
 inde ad planum descensum, et jam locis mollioribus et
 accolarum ingeniis^g.

Hannibal Hoc maxime modo in Italiam perventum est, quinto 38
 enters Italy. mense a Carthagine nova, ut quidam auctores sunt¹, quinto
 35 ; 37 ; xxvii, 39 ; decimo die Alpibus superatis. quantæ copię transgresso in
 xxxi, 7 ; Italiam Hannibali fuerint, nequaquam inter auctores con-
 A Hn. 52 ; stat. qui plurimum, centum millia peditum, viginti equitum
 P. iii, 56. fuisse scribunt ; qui minimum², viginti millia peditum, sex
 vii, 3. equitum. L. Cincius Alimentus³, qui captum se ab Han-
 nibale scribit, maxime^a auctor me moveret, nisi confun-
 deret numerum Gallis Liguribusque additis : cum his octo-
 ginta millia peditum, decem equitum adducta in Italiam.
 magis affluxisse verisimile^b est⁴, et ita quidam auctores
 sunt. ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhoda-
 num transierit^c, triginta sex millia hominum ingentem-
 que numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse^d,
 P. iii, 60. Taurinis^e, quæ Gallis proxima gens erat, in Italiam de-
 S. iii, 645 gressum^f. id cum inter omnes constet⁵, eo magis miror
 sq ; Str. iv, 6, 6 ; P. ii, 17, 21 ; Pl. iii, 17. ambigi quam^g Alpes transierit, et vulgo^h credere Poe-

^f C. F. 3—5 L. N. 1, 3 P. RG. (*inferiora* i. e. *montium*. GR.)—*vallis* 2 P. V. 2 L. H. R. GA.—*inferior vallis* F 2d.—*inferiores valles* B. HF. HV.—*et om. al.* Mss. ^g *rivos quoque* 3 L. ^a *maximus* C. H. B. HV.—*om. D.* but this adverb is often joined with *movere* ; as i, 26 ; &c. ^b *em. V.—verissimum* Mss. ^c *transierunt* F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ^d *amissa* G.—or *amisisse* *sc. C.* ^e *e Taurinis* L.—*in Taurinos* GL. S. GB.—They were Ligurians, GB. (CR, i, 22 ; 32 ;) who inhabited part of Piedmont. R. ^f *em. D.—degresso* Mss. S. GB. G. C.—*digressum* L. ^g *quasnam* 4 L. ^h *vulgum* L. but *omnes* or *homines* is understood : cf. Cic. Fam. xvi. 10. G.—*vulgus* (or *vulgo*) *credi* BT. DJ.

3 The characters of men being very commonly found to correspond with the nature of the soil and climate they inhabit : cf. v, 33 ; ix, 13 ; xxix, 25 ; xlv, 30 ; R. Her. ix, 122, notes. Compare the dissolute Tarentine with the hardy Spartan.

1 'As some state.' R.

2 Among these, Polybius, who derived his information from a brass tablet on a column at Lacinium, which Hannibal himself had erected. C.

3 Cincius wrote in Greek. He was prætor in Sicily after the battle of Cannæ ; unless that was the historian's son ; cf. xxvi, 23 ; 28 ; xxvii, 7 ; 29 ; Dion. i, 6 sq, p. 415. R.

4 'It is more probable that they flocked (cf. xxxv, 3 ; xxxix, 31 ; Tac. A. ii, 76. R.) to Hannibal's standard afterwards, than that they were brought by him into Italy.' C.

5 'In this they are all agreed : ' (cf. ix, 2 ; x, 26 ; xxv, 17 ; xxxii, 19 ;) viz. that Hannibal entered Italy through the territory of the Taurini. cf. SW, on P. iii, 60 ; xxxiv, 10, 18 ; R. L. i, 93 ; CV, i, 33, 363 ; (HL.) D. v, 34 sq ; HD, on Pl. iii, 17, 21 ; FL, on Polybius ; who, according to Strabo, mentions four passes, the Ligurian, the Taurian, the Salassian, and the Rætian, iv, 4. R. CR, and WM, p. 16.

nino¹ (atque inde⁶ nomen ei¹ jugo Alpium inditum) trans-^{P. C. Scipio}
gressum, Coelium⁷ per Cremonis⁴ jugum dicere¹ transisse^m; ^{T. S. Longus}
qui ambo saltus eum non in Taurinos, sed per Salassos⁸ ^{Str. iv, 6, 7}
montanos ad Libuos⁸ Gallos deduxissent⁹. nec verisimile ^{and 11; Pl.}
est ea tum ad Galliam⁹ patuisse itinera; utique quæ ad ^{iii, 17, 21;}
Pœninum⁹ ferunt, obsepta gentibus semigermanis fuissent. ^{Pt. ii, 12.}
neque hercule montibus his, si quem forte id movet¹⁰, ab
transitu Pœnorum ullo * Seduno-Veragri⁹, incolæ jugi ejus,
nōrunt nomen inditum, sed ab eo¹ quem in summo sacra-
tum vertice Pœninum¹¹ montani appellant.

39 Peropportune ad principia rerum Taurinis, proximæ
genti, adversus Insubres motum bellum erat. sed armare
exercitum Hannibal, ut parti alteri auxilio esset, in refi-
ciendo maxime sentientem contracta ante mala, non pot-
erat: otium enim ex¹ labore, copia ex inopia, cultus ex
illuvie tabeque squalida et prope efferata² corpora varie

¹ I have here (see note P) adopted the reading of F. V. 1, 2 L. (supported by Strabo, Pliny, and VALLIS PœNIN, GT, inscr. p. 376, n. 6.) in preference to Penino B. HV. which BK has. ED.—Pæmo 5 L.—Appennino GA. ^j G.—et Mss. ^k Centronis or Centronis conj. cf. Pliny (xi, 42; C.) and Strabo iv, 205; SB. BE. and some Mss. GL.—Grejonis or Grajonis conj. from the Graii, Pliny, (cf. v, 34, R.) a word of German origin; Grawi, whence 'Graw-Alp.' L.—Tremonis 5 L. ^l collium...dicere 3 L. B. HV.—collium...diceret F. C. 4, 5 L.—Collius...diceret 1 L.—Collius...dicere 2 L.—Eitolius...HF.—diceret V. GA. D. N.—dicere N 2d.—collum...dicitur R. ^m transisset F. ⁿ Salassos (Strabo) Saluas or Salyas cf. v, 34 sq. L. xxi, 26, 4. ED. Salassos CV. CR, i, 49 sq.—saltus Mss. ^o deduxerint F. C. V. 2 L. H. B. R. GA. HV.—deduxerunt 1, 3—5 L. ^p Here also (see note ¹) [and below] I have adopted the reading of F. V. [F.] ED.—Peninum B. BK. [V. 2 L. B. HV. al. BK.]—Pæmum 5 L.—Penum 2 L.—Apeninum H. ^q I have again departed from the authority of BK, who reads Veragri, as do G. C. and D.—sed uno vel agri H. D.—sed uno vel acri B. C. GA. HF. HV. 2—4 L. N. V.—Velacri F.—vel acri L.—vel uno velutore 1 L.—fumo nec acti R.—suno acri 5 L.—cf. in Nantuates, Verugros, Sedunosque misit, qui a finibus Allidrogum et lacu Lemano et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent, Cæs. B. G. iii, 1; Nantuates, Seduni, Veragri, Salassi, Pliny iii, 20; probably therefore Seduni vel Veragri L. or Seduno-Veragri (as Celtiberi, Tauroscythæ, Syro-Phanices, &c.) or Seduni Veragri or Seduni et Veragri G. DJ. C. D. ^r Understand deo or heroe. G.—ad eo 5 L.—perhaps a deo CP.—or ab deo D.

6 That is a transitu Pœnorum, as below. R.

7 L. Coelius Antipater was a Roman annalist, nearly contemporary with Polybius, 624 Y. R. ST. cf. 46; ED. Cic. Or. ii, 12, 54; Brut. 102; Legg. i, 2; Div. i, 24; V. Max. i, 7, 6; C. VO, Hist. lat. i, 4; PG, An. 434 Y. R. R.

8 v, 35; xxxiii, 37: more correctly Libicos; CV. Λιβίαν. Pol. ii, 17. CR, i, 47. Their capital is Vercellæ. GL.

9 Cisalpinam. C.

10 'If the above argument from etymology weighs with any one.' ST.

11 Deus Peninus inscription on an ancient

stone found on the great St Bernard. SP. cf. SV, on V. Æ. x, 13; CV, I. A. xxxii, 340. D. The Belgians still apply the word pin or pen to 'a peak.' L. BIN, BYN, BEN, PEN, or PEDN, 'the head, a hill;' Pryce, Arch. Cornu-Brit.

1 Et is used for post to denote 'immediately after;' iv, 31; vi, 1; xxii, 49; xxvii, 34; xxxii, 7; xl, 25. G. R. cf. Her. i, 86, n. 22: to the instances there given add from Livy, i, 9; 13; 16; iii, 68; iv, 3; 40; 43; xxiv, 10; 26; 36; &c.

2 'Looking hardly human;' cf. ii, 23, C. quoted in note 7. on 40. Δ βουρέχων πτωδες ἀδελιον κἀρα, | ὡς ἠγγρίωναι διὰ μακρῆς

P.C. Scipio movebat^a. ea P. Cornelio consuli causa fuit, cum Pisas³
 T.S. Longus navibus venisset, exercitu a Manlio Atilioque accepto
 Cornelius marches to tirone et in novis ignominiis trepido ad Padum festinandi,
 meet him. ut cum hoste nondum refecto manus consereret. sed cum
 25; 26; 32; Placentiam consul venit, jam ex stativis moverat⁴ Hanni-
 P. iii, 56. bal, Taurinorumque unam urbem⁵, caput gentis ejus, quia
 P. iii, 60; volentes^b in amicitiam non veniebant^c, vi expugnârat;
 AIIa. 5. junxissetque sibi, non metu solum sed etiam voluntate,
 Gallos accolas Padi, ni eos circumspectantes defectionis
 tempus subito adventus consulis oppressisset. et Hannibal
 movit ex Taurinis, incertos^d quæ pars sequenda esset
 Gallos præsentem^e se secuturos ratus. jam prope in con-
 spectu erant exercitus, convenerantque⁶ duces sicuti⁷ inter
 se nondum satis noti, ita jam imbutus uterque quadam
 admiratione alterius. nam Hannibalis et apud Romanos
 jam ante Sagunti excidium celeberrimum nomen erat; et
 Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso quod adversus se dux potissi-
 mum lectus esset, præstantem virum credebat. et auxerant
 32. inter se opinionem⁸, Scipio, quod relictus in Gallia obvi-
 P. iii, 61. fuerat in Italiam transgresso Hannibali, Hannibal et conatu
 tam audaci trajiciendarum Alpium et effectum. occupavit
 tamen Scipio Padum trajicere⁹, et ad Ticinum amnem
 motis castris, priusquam educeret¹⁰ in aciem, adhortando-
 rum militum causa talem orationem exorsus est.

^a F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HF.—*movebant* cet Mss. 'affected'; xxv, 26. R. ^b 3 L. RG.
 ξύμμαχοι οὐδὲν ἐκινούσιν γενόμενοι. Thuc. i, 32; cf. Xen. A. v, 1, 8; Soph. OE. C. 863; ἴβη
 ἀσπίδων, Eur. Ph. 1061, (where there is a similar variation ἀσπίδων) Her. v, 1; viii, 10;
 Thuc. iii, 31; iv, 80. ED.—*volentis* pl. Mss.—*volens* B. HV.—*volentis* 4 L. ^c HF. L.
 D. understand *oppidani*. G. the names of towns, &c. are often followed by plurals, which
 refer to the inhabitants; cf. vi, 3; 4; 30; viii, 11; ix, 21; 41; x, 2; xxi, 7; xxiv, 29; 35;
 36; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 19; xxix, 14; xxx, 44; xxxi, 16; xxxii, 15; 18; xxxvii, 56;
 xxxviii, 28; xliv, 7; 30; R. Diod. xii, 63; 73; 82; xiii, 43; ST. πᾶσα ἀπειρία ἀδικο-
 μίῃ ἀλλοτριούται· ὅθ' γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ δουλείᾳ ἵσται ἐκπίπτουσι Thuc. i, 34; Her. iii, 134, n. 35.
^d L. 3 L. R.—*incertus* cet. Mss. ^e *præsentes* al. Mss.

ἀλυσίας! Eur. O. 219 sq; ὡς ἠγγίσσαι πλο-
 ναίον ἀνχμηρὸν τάλας! 381.

3 From Genoa, 32. GL.

4 Und. *exercitum* or *se*, i, 55; xxi, 32;
 xxii, 1; 19; xxiii, 1; v, 25; ix, 20; (and
 below; *educere* also, see n. 10. ED.) *mittere*
 xlii, 56; *vertere*, *mutare*, &c. *κινῶν*, Pol. iii,
 54; are often put absolutely. R. cf. xxiv,
 36; xxv, 9; Her. ix, 14, n. 70.

5 *Taurasia*, D. afterwards *Augusta Tauri-*
norum, now 'Turin.' R. CR, i, 32.

6 'Arrived in the same spot.' B.

7 Sicuti... ita, for *quidem*... sed; xxiv, 22. B.

8 'They stood higher in each other's
 opinion.' R.

9 'Was the first to cross;' i, 14; 30; ii,
 48; &c. D.

10 Understand *copias*, as in i, 23; (xxi,
 60; ED.) xxii, 12; xxvi, 2; xxxii, 30;
 xl, 25; in like manner is used *ducere* i, 23;
 &c; *circumducere* xxxiv, 14; *adducere* and
reducere xxxiii, 37; R. thus also ἀγων Xen.
 An. ii, 6, 5; &c. cf. BO, F. G. on στρα-
 τισμα and στρατία.



- 40 “ Si eum exercitum, milites, educerem in aciem, quem P. C. Scipio
 “ in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos: ^{T.S. Longus}
 “ quid enim adhortari referret aut eos equites qui equi- ^{Address of}
 “ tatum hostium ad Rhodanum flumen egregie ¹ vicissent^b, ^{Cornelius}
 “ aut eas legiones cum quibus fugientem hunc ipsum ^{to his army;}
 “ hostem secutus confessionem cedentis ac detrectantis cer- ^{P. iii, 64.}
 “ tamen¹ pro victoria habui? nunc quia ille exercitus His- ^{29.}
 “ paniae provinciae scriptus ibi cum fratre Cn. Scipione
 “ meis auspiciis ² rem gerit, ubi eum gerere senatus popu- 17; 32; 41.
 “ lusque Romanus voluit, ego, ut consulem ducem adversus
 “ Hannibalem ac Poenos haberetis, ipse me huic volun-
 “ tario³ certamini obtuli, nov^o imperatori apud novos milites 32; 39.
 “ pauca verba facienda sunt. ne genus belli neve hostem
 “ ignoretis, cum iis⁴ est vobis, milites, pugnandum, quos
 “ terra marique priore bello vicistis; a quibus stipendium
 “ per viginti annos exegistis; a quibus capta belli præmia
 “ Siciliam ac Sardiniam habetis⁵. erit igitur in hoc certa-
 “ mine is vobis illisque animus, qui victoribus et victis esse
 “ solet. nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est,
 “ pugnaturi sunt, nisi creditis, qui exercitu incolumi pug- 29.
 “ nam detrectavere, eos duabus partibus⁶ peditum equi- P. iii, 60.
 “ tumque in transitu Alpium amissis, cum plures pene^c

¹ C. B. V. R. HF. HV. F. A. cf. 57; ix, 41; DU. ii, 47; iii, 29; ix, 38; x, 30; xxiv, 42. D.—*aggre* F. 1 P. 3, 4 L.—*non aggre* 3 P. T. C. ‘easily.’ G.—*egri* GA.—*egree* another Ms of C.—*audacter* 2 P. 2 L. N. ^b *evicissent* F. C. ^c According to the present reading, Scipio contradicts himself. Polybius says ‘nearly half the army’ was lost: but exaggeration may be expected from an orator; therefore read *plane* RB.—perhaps *quod plures Panni perierint, quam supersint* is introduced into the text from the margin. GT.—

1 ‘The inferiority which he acknowledged by retiring and declining the contest.’ ED. cf. xxxvii. 31. R.

2 Only the commander-in-chief of an army had a right to take the auspices; and when he commanded in person, the operations were said to be conducted *ductu et auspicio ejus*, x, 7. (cf. Hor. Od. i, 7, 27. ED.) When his lieutenant or any other of his officers took the command, affairs were carried on *ductu legati* &c. *auspicio imperatoris*. The latter expressions were used in the times of the empire. cf. xxviii, 12; 38; viii, 31; 33; xxx, 14; Tac. A. ii, 18; xiii, 6; Suet. ii, 21. R.

3 Because Spain was his province.

4 *Hostem* being used as a collective noun, (in the same way as *miles*, *eques*, *pedes*, *Ro-*

manus, &c.) cf. 41, vi, 24; xxxviii, 19; TO, on V. Max. iii, 2, 24; OU, on Front. St. iv, 8; D. xxv, 21, 4.

5 Compare *capta habetis* with the Greek phrase formed by *ἵκω* and a participle: Her. i, 27, n. 95; i, 37; 120; Plato Rep. p. 70; Dem. Ph. i, 3. *laqueis irretitum tenere*, Cic. Or. i, 11, 45, has much more force and weight than the simple verb *irretiisse*; and denotes besides, that the person caught had not yet disentangled himself from the toils: cf. also *amplexi tenetis*, iii, 52; Virg. Æ. ii, 490 with 517; Sall. J. 10.

6 ‘Two thirds.’ Where parts are mentioned, they are to be expressed by a fraction, of which the denominator exceeds the numerator by one; ii, 13; 41; viii, 4; Ov. M. v, 463; Mart. ii, 24, 6. C.

P. C. Scipio " perierint quam supersunt, plus spei nactos esse. at enim⁷
 T.S. Longus " pauci quidem sunt, sed vigentes animis corporibusque,
 " quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit.
 " effigies, immo umbræ hominum, fame frigore illuvie
 " squalore enecti⁸, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupes-
 S.iv, 68 sqq. " que. ad hoc⁹ præusti⁴ artus, nive rigentes nervi, mem-
 " bra torrida⁶ gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac
 " debiles equi. cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi
 " estis; reliquias extremas hostium, non hostes^f habebitis⁸.
 " ac nihil magis vereor quam^h neⁱ, vos cum^j pugnaveritis,
 " Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur. sed ita forsitan de-
 " cuit, cum foederum ruptore duce ac populo deos ipsos,
 " sine ulla humana ope, committere ac profligare¹⁰ bellum;
 " nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac
 " profligatum conficere. non vereor ne quis me hæc vestri⁴¹
 " adhortandi¹ causa magnifice loqui existimet, ipsum aliter
 17; 29; 32. " animo affectum esse. licuit in Hispaniam provinciam
 " meam, quo jam profectus eram, cum exercitu ire meo,
 " ubi et fratrem consilii participem ac periculi socium
 " haberem, et Hasdrubalem potius quam Hannibalem hos-

fæde cf. xxii, 3; Just. ii, 13. *G.*—om. conj. *C.*—ad. *duplo* before it, conj. *ST.*—The speaker may be correcting himself, and *pene* may mean 'at any rate.' *B.*—or it may signify *penitus*, as *non pene sum deceptus*; Planc. in Cic. Ep. *RS.*—the inconsistency would be avoided by transposing the word, placing it before *partibus*. ⁴ Three P. F. C. 3—5 L. G. A. N. *præustis in transitu Alpium nive membris*, Plin. H. N. iii, 20. *D.*—*perusti* al. *Ms.*—*prærupti* H. ⁶ cf. 32, note 6; *frigore torret* Var. Eum. in Non. " *torrere*." *G.* CD, on V. G. i, 93; *TT*, on Calp. E. v, 107. *DU.*—*torpida* conj. cf. *hostem*, *miles*, *habes fractum ambustumque nivosis | cantibus atque ægre torpentia membra trahentem*, Sil. R. B. ^f *hostem* F. 1, 3—5 L. H. V. H. G. A.—*non hostes* om. C. ⁸ *habebitis* F. 5 L. H. V. ^h 5 L. G. A. S.—om. cet. *Ms.* ⁱ *unquam* ad. 1, 3 P. 4 L. L. N. and (after *nec* for *ne*) F.—hence [*ne*] *cuiquam* F 2d.—*quam* ad. 2 L. N 2d.—*cum quam* ad F.—*antequam* V. 1, 3 L. B. H.—*cum quam ne* C. ^j om. B. H.—*hoste* ad. F 2d.—*eo* ad. one Ms of C.

7 iv, 4; xxiv, 26. In stating objections, *enim* is generally added to another particle: *sed enim*, *verum enim*, *verum enim vero*, iv, 4, *immo enim*, *enim vero*; but not always, xxii, 25; 1; R. xxiii, 45, g.

8 *Obsita squalore vestis, fædior corporis habitus pallore ac macie perempti: ad hoc promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris*; ii, 23; *mortuus*, Cic. Pis. 36. R.

9 See last note. 'In addition to this,' 'moreover,' ii, 23; 59; v, 16; vi, 11; 12; 14; 20; vii, 12; viii, 12; xxi, 52; 54; 55; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 14; 35; 44; xxix, 4; 26; xxxvi, 40; xxxvii, 23; xxxix, 5; *ad hæc*, ii, 45; (vi, 20; *αὐτὸς τοῦτος*, ED.)

ad id, iii, 62; xxvi, 47; xliv, 37. D. R.

10 'To commence and bring nearly to an end:' C. cf. viii, 25; xliv, 6; and iii, 50; x, 28; xxviii, 2; xxxv, 6; xxxviii, 25; Tac. A. xiv, 36: R. *si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo commissum bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum est*, Flor. ii, 15; (DU.) D. *vos oporteret ab eadem illa omnia, a quo profligata sunt, confici velle*, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14; T. Q. v, 6. RS.

1 We should have expected *vestri adhortandorum* or *vos adhortandi*; but see SA, M. iii, 8; (P.) and the new method of the Latin Tongue, obs. on the gerunds. C. D.

“tem, et minorem haud dubie molem belli: tamen cum P. C. Scipio
 “præterveherer navibus Galliæ oram, ad famam hujus T. S. Longus
 “hostis in terram egressus, præmisso equitatu, ad Rhoda-
 “num movi castra. equestri prælio, qua parte copiarum
 “conserendi manum fortuna data est, hostem fudi; pedi-
 “tum agmen, quod in modum fugientium raptim agebatur,
 “quia assequi terra non poteram, regressus^a ad naves^b,
 “quanta maxima potui celeritate, tanto maris terrarumque
 “circuitu in radicibus^c Alpium^d obvius fui². huic timendo^e
 “hosti utrum, cum declinarem certamen, improvisus inci-
 “disse videor an occurrere in^f vestigiis ejus^g, lacessere ac
 “trahere^h, ad decernendumⁱ? experiri juvat utrum alios s. iv, 78.
 “repente^j Carthaginienses per viginti annos terra ediderit,
 “an iidem sint qui ad Ægates pugnaverunt^k insulas, et 10.
 “quos ab Eryce duodevicenis denariis æstimatos^l emi-
 “sistis¹; et utrum Hannibal hic sit æmulus itinerum Her-^{v, 34; N.}
 “culis⁴, ut ipse fert⁵, an vectigalis stipendiariusque⁶ et ^{xxii, 3; Am.}
 “servus populi Romani a patre relictus: quem nisi Sagun-^{xv, 10; Pl.}
 “tinum scelus agitare⁷, respiceret profecto, si non patriam ^{iii, 17, 21;}
 “victam, domum certe patremque et foedera Hamilcaris ^{s. ii, 356;}
 “^{iii, 91; 496;}
 “^{iv, 4; 11;}
 “^{218.}

^a Before this, is inserted *neque* by D. N. *nec* by 1 L. *et* by N 2d. ^b *erat* ad. D. N. 1 L.
^c *prope* ad. F. C. E. this, though more in accordance with truth, would be less rhetorical. D.
^d F. C. E. tr. *huic timendo hosti* hither. ^e *timido* N. CO. probably from gl. *timendus*
 being put ironically. D. ^f If this sentence began at *utrum*, the preposition might be
 omitted, as by L. thus *quum exercitus vestigiis sequeretur*, vi, 32. D.—*an occurrens in vestigiis*
lacessere conj. FB. ^g A note of interrogation. F. C. E. ^h *ac attrahere* 5 L.—*attra-*
here F. 2 L. GA. H. V. E.—*attrahere* B.—*an trahere* N 2d. ⁱ *decertandum* 3 P. B.—
certandum 1, 2 P. and (om. *ad*) N 2d.—*lacessere ad decernendum*, *an bellum trahere* conj. G.
—lacessere an trahere certamen conj. D.—*an occurrens in vestigiis eum lacessere ac trahere ad*
decernendum, conj. (und. *armis*, *acie*, or *ferro*, i. e. ‘to fight;’ xxxv, 3; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii,
 13; xxxix, 15; cf. xliii, 12; Sil. xvi, 531: thus in Greek *ἔρπον* and *διανέπον*: P, on
 SA, Min. iv, 15; KU, diatr. “*cerno*,” 9.) R. ^j F. C.—*certe* pref. or subst. al. Mas.
^k *pugnaverint* F. HV.—*pugnarent* GA.—*pugnare* 4 L. ^l *emistis* V. 2—4 L. HF. B.
 GA. HV. D. N. BR. but *emisimus ex obsidione* occurs below. R.

2 Und. from what precedes, *hosti* or *agmini*. R.

3 By the terms of the peace the Carthaginians were to release the Roman captives gratuitously and to ransom their own: Zon. viii, 17. D.

4 Hercules after his conquest of Geryones crossed the Graian Alps, S. which extend from Mont Iseran to the Little St Bernard inclusively. R. CR, i, 7; 104.

5 ‘Boasts:’ und. *præ se*; xxii, 14; 29; xxviii, 17; 40; xxxi, 47; xlii, 52. R.

6 The former denotes those who paid a tenth or any definite portion of the revenues

or produce of their estates: the latter those from whom a fixed money payment was exacted: xxxvii, 55; C. xxiv, 47; ED. v, 10; viii, 8; DU, on Fl. iii, 20; Veg. de R. M. i, 18; Tac. A. i, 11; E, C. C. R.

7 The expression alludes to the opinion that after the commission of a heinous crime the perpetrator was haunted by the Furies and goaded on to his ruin. ST. *nolite putare eos, qui aliquid impie scelerateque commiserint, agitari et perterrerī Furiarum tædis ardentibus: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat; suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit*; Cic. p. Ros. A. 24; R. Lucr. iii, 1023 sqq.

P.C. Scipio " vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. dextra
T.S. Longus " lævaque duo maria⁵ claudunt^b, nullam ne^c ad effugium^d
" quidem navem habentibus^e, contra^f Padus amnis, major
" Padus^g ac violentior Rhodano; ab tergo Alpes urgent,
" vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ^h. hicⁱ vincendum
" aut moriendum, milites, est, ubi primum hosti occurristis.
" et^j eadem fortuna quæ necessitatem pugnandi imposuit,
" præmia vobis ea victoribus proponit, quibus ampliora ho-
" mines ne ab diis quidem immortalibus optare solent. si^k
" Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas
" nostra virtute recuperaturi^l essemus, satis tamen ampla
Cl. 2. R. 49 " pretia essent. quicquid⁷ Romani tot triumphis⁸ partum con-
sq; J. vi, 3. " gestumque^l possident, id omne vestrum cum ipsis dominis
" futurum est. in hanc tam opimam mercedem, agite, cum
" diis bene juvantibus arma capite. satis⁹ adhuc in vastis¹⁰
" Lusitaniæ Celtiberiæque montibus pecora consecrando
" nullum emolumentum tot laborum periculorumque ves-
" trorum vidistis: tempus est jam opulenta vos ac ditia sti-
" pendia facere et magna operæ^m pretia mereri, tantum
" itineris per tot montes fluminaque et tot armatas gentes
" emensosⁿ. hic vobis terminum laborum fortuna dedit; hic
" dignam^o mercedem emeritis stipendiis^p dabit. nec quam
" magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis^q vic-
" toriam fore. sæpe et contemptus hostis cruentum certamen

^b om. GR.—conj. ad. *aditum* or *viam* B. R. or *iter* SH.—or und. *effugium* vobis from what follows: a similar construction occurs in i, 23; 56; ii, 30, 33; xxi, 52; xxiii, 15; 16; xxv, 41; xxx, 7; xxxiii, 31; xxxv, 17; xlii, 30; Tac. A. ii, 20. ST. ^c *nullumve* 3 L. ^d *effugiendum* N. but *effugium* marg. ^e *habentes* conj. G. P. DJ. C. D.—*habemus* B.—*habentibus* is either the ablative absolute ('as you have,') or refers to *vobis* preceding. DJ. ^f B. 'in front.' ST.—*cura* GA.—*citra* HV.—*circa* al. Mss. cf. xxvii, 18. D. ^g F. C. V. 1, 3 L. H. HF. HV. N 2d.—*subest* B 2d.—om. al. Mss. JA. ^h P. F. C. and many ant. Edd.—*vobis* ad. al. ⁱ *at* conj. unless *et* be taken in that sense; B. as in xxiii, 44; xxxv, 39; xlii, 16; 26: cf. also xxiv, 7; xxix, 23; Tac. A. i, 13: R. ~~in~~ in Greek. J om. 1—3 L. H. GA. ^k *si* ad. 3 L. ^l *obtinere* ad. H. ^m *magnopere* 2 H. B. HV. 4—5 L. ⁿ *emensis* (in connection with the following words) B. 5 L. ^o *magnam* 3 L. HF. from gl. D. ^p *stipendia* GA. but see iii, 57: xxxiii, 3; &c. D. *emeritis stipendiis* is the ablative absolute, ED. and the dative *vobis* is understood. R. ^q P. F 2d.—*existima-*
retis F. C. N.—*existimaveritis* cet. Mss. but Livy is fond of using the contracted form of the first conjugation. D.

5 The upper or Adriatic and the lower or Tuscan Sea. cf. SW, on Pol. ii, 14, 4. R. Virg. G. ii, 158.

6 Cf. ii, 10; xxiii, 28. R.

7 Before *quicquid* understand 'but now,' 'but besides these.' B.

8 That is 'victories.' In their triumphs the Romans used to carry the gold taken from the enemy and deposit it in the treasury. B.

9 'Long enough.' R.

10 'Desert and barren.' C.

“edidit¹, et incliti populi regesque perlevi momento¹¹ victi P.C. Scipio
 “sunt. nam dempto hoc uno fulgore¹² nominis Romani, T.S. Longus
 “quid est cur^o illi vobis comparandi sint? ut viginti¹³
 “annorum militiam vestram cum illa virtute, cum illa
 “fortuna taceam, ab Herculis columnis¹⁴, ab Oceano
 “terminisque ultimis¹⁵ terrarum, per tot ferocissimos His- s. i, 141 sq.
 “paniæ et Galliæ populos vincentes huc pervenistis: pug-
 “nabitis cum exercitu tirone, hac ipsa æstate cæso victo 25.
 “circumsesso a Gallis, ignoto adhuc duci suo ignorantique
 “ducem¹⁶. an me in prætorio¹⁷ patris, clarissimi impera-
 “toris, prope¹ natum^o, certe eductum^o, domitorem His-
 “paniæ Galliæque, victorem eundem non Alpinarum
 “modo gentium sed^o ipsarum, quod multo majus est,
 “Alpium, cum semestri hoc conferam duce, desertore 32.
 “exercitus sui? cui si quis demptis signis¹⁸ Pœnos Roma-
 “nosque hodie ostendat, ignoraturum certum habeo utrius
 “exercitus sit consul. non ego illud parvi æstimo, milites,
 “quod nemo vestrum est cujus non ante oculos ipse sæpe
 “militare aliquod ediderim facinus; cui non idem ego
 “virtutis spectator ac testis notata¹⁹ temporibus locisque s. xvii, 293.
 “referre sua possim decora²⁰. cum^o laudatis^o a^o me

¹ *dedit* 4 L. thus *dare motus*, vii, 2; *dare gemitum*, Ov. H. xi, 30; but cf. *regia statio*
atrocissimum prælium edebat, xxxi, 37. D. ² P. F. C. V. D. N marg. cf. Cic. Fam. iii,
 10; G. pro Clu. 53; Ov. H. x, 144; Plaut. St. i, 1, 51; BU, on Pet. S. 126. D.—*quod*
 al. Mss. ³ *prope* 2 L.—*probe* C. V. 3—5 L. HF. B. HV. ⁴ *notum* F. GA. N. C. V.
 2—5 L. HF. B. HV. but cf. xxx, 28. F. ⁵ P. F. C. cf. i, 59; xxvii, 19. R. Ter. An. i,
 5, 39; Ad. i, 1, 23; G. RH, on i, 39; BU, on Ser. Sam. 64; Curt. iii, 12, 16; Sil. ix,
 434; Col. iii, 10. D.—*educatum* pl. Mss. ⁶ om. 3 L. cf. Calp. E. vii, 64 sqq. D.
⁷ RB. C.—*tum* al. Mss.—*dum* BA.—*merum* G.—om. S. B. ⁸ P. RB. F. C.—*laudatis*
 pl. Mss.—*collaudatis* S. B.—but *laudatus* and *donatus* are often coupled together, xxv, 18;
 xxxviii, 23; xxxix, 31; xlii, 61. G. ⁹ C. RB.—om. al. Mss.

11 *Momentum* (cf. 4, 1;) is properly
 ‘the weight which when thrown into the
 scale makes it move downwards or prepon-
 derate;’ ‘that which turns the balance;’ R.
 hence it means ‘the effort which is decisive
 of an affair;’ v, 49; *perleve momentum* is
 opposed to *moles ingens*, xxiv, 34; where, in
 speaking of mechanical operations, the anti-
 thesis is peculiarly appropriate. B.

12 This expression is misplaced, consider-
 ing the relative position of the belligerent
 parties, and the speaker to whom it is assigned.
 C.

13 In round numbers: 18 in point of fact;
 cf. 16. S.

14 Gibraltar and Ceuta. R. By some

this notion is supposed to be founded on the
 history of Samson: cf. Bp. Gray’s Key to
 the Old Testament, p. 159, note 2.

15 Towards the east.

16 The mutual knowledge of the general
 and his soldiers contributes greatly to reci-
 procal confidence; and therefore it is here
 repeatedly alluded to: cf. viii, 39; xxvi,
 44; xxvii, 14; Pol. x, 13; Sil. i, 454; ix,
 245 sq. R.

17 Cf. Juv. i, 101; x, 36; nn.

18 The Roman eagles and the Cartha-
 ginian standards. B.

19 ‘With a specification as to time and
 place.’ RS.

20 ‘Honourable achievements;’ iii, 12. R.

P. C. Scipio " millies^a donatisque^b, alumnus prius omnium vestrum
 T. S. Longus " quam imperator^c, procedam acie^d adversus²¹ ignotos
 " inter se ignorantesque. quocunque circumtuli oculos, 44
 " plena omnia video animorum ac roboris, veteranum
 S. iv, 315 ; " peditem, generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos¹ et
 iii, 293 ; " infrenatos², vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque, vos
 i, 215 sqq ;
 P. iii, 65. " Carthaginenses, cum ob patriam tum ob iram justis-
 " simam pugnatu-
 " ros. inferimus bellum, infestisque³ signis
 " descendimus in Italiam, tanto audacius fortiusque pug-
 " naturi quam hostis⁴, quanto major spes, major est ani-
 " mus inferentis vim quam arcentis. accendit præterea
 " animos et stimulat dolor, injuria, indignitas. ad sup-
 " plicium depoposcerunt me ducem primum, deinde vos
 30. " omnes qui Saguntum oppugnâssetis; deditos ultimis
 " cruciatibus affecturi fuerunt. crudelissima ac superbis-
 " sima gens sua omnia sui-
 " que arbitrii facit. cum quibus
 " bellum, cum quibus pacem habeamus, se modum im-
 2. " ponere⁴ æquum censet. circumscribit includitque nos
 " terminis montium fluminumque, quos ne excedamus;
 " neque eos quos statuit terminos observat. ne⁵ transieris
 " Iberum; ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis. ad⁶ Iberum
 " est Saguntum. nusquam te vestigio moveris. parum est
 " quod veterrimas provincias meas Siciliam et Sardiniam
 " adimis^b. etiam Hispanias? et^c inde cessero: in Africam
 " transcendes^d. transcendes^e autem, dico? duos consules

^a RB. B.—miliens P.—milliens C.—milies F.—milites al. Mss. ^b P. RU.—donas-
 tisque F. R.—donastis pl. Mss.—donati estis RB.—educastis BA.

^c RB. BA. B 2d. ^d om.
 —alumnus ... imperator V. 1—4 L. H. F. C.—alumnus ... imperatorem HV. B. V. 1 L.—aciem F.—in aciem 4 L. cf. viii, 9; xxv, 21. R.

²¹ P. F. C.—quam hostis om.
 pl. Mss. ¹ C.—adimit F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. GA. R.—abstulit, adimit B. HV. HF.—ademit

3 L. ² add si F. B. H. HV. GA. 2—5 L. but cf. Hor. O. iv, 4, 65 sq. ³ transcendet
 B. HV. HF. V. five L. H. R. GA. ⁴ G.—transcendere 5 L.—transcendisse cet. Mss.

21 Supply *ducem et exercitum*. R.

1 The Spaniards and Carthaginians.
 R.

2 *Numidæ infreni*, Virg. *Æ.* iv, 41; (CD.)
 cf. 46; L. Mil. Rom. iii, 8. DU. Like the
 Moors of the present day, they guided their
 horses by a switch. *Infrenati* is one of those
 words which are susceptible of opposite sig-
 nifications; cf. xxxvii, 20; Sil. iv, 314: R.
 like *impotens* &c. xxv, 28, 7; and Greek
 words compounded with *ἀ-*. *In* generally has
 a negative force when prefixed to adjectives,
 but not before participles.

3 'Advancing in a hostile manner'; i, 13;
 23; ii, 19 sq; 46; (D.) CO, on S. C. 60;
 R. xxii, 6, 4.

4 'To settle,' 'to dictate,' 'to lay down
 the law'; *modum pacis ac belli facere*, ix, 14;
 xxv, 40. R.

5 Here follow the prohibitions given by
 the Romans. C.

6 With reference to Hannibal's present
 position, either *cis*, or *trans*, might have been
 liable to misconception: to him Saguntum
 was now *trans*, but it had been *cis Iberum*.
 ST.

“hujus anni, unum in Africam, alterum in Hispaniam ^{P. C. Scipio}
 “miserunt⁷. nihil usquam nobis relictum est nisi quod ^{T. S. Longus}
 “armis vindicârimus⁸. illis timidis et ignavis⁹ licet esse,
 “qui respectum¹⁰ habent, quos¹ suus ager, sua terra¹ per
 “tuta ac pacata itinera fugientes accipient⁸. vobis necesse
 “est fortibus viris esse, et omnibus inter victoriam mor-
 “temve certa desperatione abruptis⁹ aut vincere aut, si
 “fortuna dubitabit¹⁰, in prælio potius quam in fuga mor-
 “tem oppetere¹. si hoc bene fixum omnibus destina-
 “tione in animo est, iterum dicam, vicistis: nullum
 “contemptum¹ ad vincendum homini² ab diis immortali-
 “bus acius³ datum est.”

- 45 His adhortationibus cum utrinque ad certamen accensi
 militum animi essent, Romani ponte Ticinum¹ jungunt, P. iii, 64.
 tutandique pontis causa castellum insuper imponunt;
 Pœnus opere occupatis hostibus Maharbalem cum ala
 Numidarum, equitibus quingentis, ad depopulandos socio-
 rum populi Romani agros mittit: Gallis parci quam
 maxime jubet, principumque animos sollicitari² ad defectio-
 nem. ponte perfecto traductus Romanus exercitus in agrum ^{C. i, 57,}
 Insubrium quinque millia passuum a Victumulis³ consedit. ^{note.} N. xxii, 4.

¹ G.—vindicarem 1 L.—vindicaremus cet. Mss. ² illis timidos et ignavos HV.—illos
 timidos et ignavos 2 L.—but cf. iii. 50; the antithesis vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, just
 below; D. HS, on O. H. xiv. 64; R. Her. i, 3, note 94. ³ receptum ‘a retreat,’
 some Edd.—but cf. ix, 23; GR. xlii, 46; iv, 17; BU, on Suet. vi, 20. D. iv, 46;
 xxvii, 12; Cic. Ph. v, 18; x, 4; xi, 11: ‘a refuge behind them, to which they can look back
 for shelter and help.’ G. ⁴ quod F. V. 2, 3 L. HV. GA. B. N. ⁵ suum agrum,
 suam terram B. N. ⁶ optare D. ⁷ P. F. C. 1 L. B. HV. D. N. V. H.—contemptu
 three P.—conceptum G. 2, 4, 5 L. HF. GA. V marg.—comp’mptum RE.—compen-
 sum 3 L.—compendium or momentum conj. cf. xxix, 12; xxxiii, 45; xxxv, 31; xlii, 45;
 xliii, 23. G.—or contemptu sui (as vilitas sui, Sen.) GV.—incitamentum V.—eo telum cf.
 iii. 69. GR.—enim telum DCE.—contemptu mortis ST.—morte telum cf. iv, 28; iii, 55; 50;
 69; Pol. iii, 63; Sil. ii, 576; xi, 186; xiii, 883 sqq; Sen. H. O. 111. R. ⁸ om. 2 P.
 —hominem 1, 3 P. ⁹ ad. telum cf. iv, 24; V. Pat. ii, 5; Just. xx, 3; Diod. xi; xii;
 xvii; parsimonia non mediocre telum ad virtutem, Cic. GB. GV. ¹⁰ F. P?—sollicitare
 cet. Mss. ¹¹ one Ms. ST.—vico tumulis F. C. V. 3, 5 L. H. HF. R. GA. HV.—vico
 tumul 4 L.—Victumulus 1 L.—vico B.—Victumvii conj. (cf. 57.) RB. ed. BK.—‘Icti-
 moli, Ictumuli, is mentioned, as a place near Vercellæ, by Strabo v, 218, and Pliny
 xxxiii, 4. G. Ictimuli, and Vicumvix near Placentia, were two distinct places; CV, i, 23,

7 The apostrophe being ended, he now addresses his soldiery. ST.

8 Cf. v, 21; xxxviii, 21. D.

9 ‘Victory or death being the only alternative open to you, and every intermediate course being broken abruptly off, so as to be utterly desperate.’ C.

10 ‘Shall waver,’ and thus ‘prove un-

favourable:’ which he does not expressly say, that he may not use an ominous word. ST. G, on Sen. Ep. 114. D. Tac. A. ii, 80. B. ‘If fortune shall hesitate to grant us the victory.’ cf. Marte incerto, varia victoria, i, 33.

1 ‘The river,’ instead of ‘the banks of the river;’ cf. 47. R.

P. C. Scipio ibi Hannibal castra habebat; revocatoque propere Mahar-
T.S. Longus bale atque equitibus, cum instare certamen cerneret, nihil

Hannibal holds out rewards to his soldiery. P. iii, 63. unquam satis dictum præmonitumque ad cohortandos milites ratus, vocatis ad concionem certa præmia pronunciat^c, in quorum spem pugnarent: ' agrum sese datum esse in Italia, Africa, Hispania, ubi quisque velit,

' immunem ipsi qui accepisset liberisque; qui pecuniam
' quam agrum maluisset, ei se argento satisfacturum; qui
' sociorum cives Carthaginienses fieri vellent, potestatem
' facturum; qui domos redire mallent, daturum se operam
' ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam
' esse vellent³. servis quoque dominos prosecutis liberta-
' tem' proponit^d, ' binaque pro his mancipia dominis se
' redditurum.' eaque ut rata scirent fore, agnum læva

i, 24; ix, 5. manu, dextera silicem retinens, ' si falleret,' Jovem ceteros-
que precatus deos, ' ita se mactarent quemadmodum ipse
' agnum mactâsset,' secundum^d precationem caput pecudis
saxo elisit⁵. tum vero omnes, velut diis auctoribus in
spem suam quisque acceptis⁶, id moræ quod nondum
pugnarent ad potienda sperata rati, prælium uno animo
et voce una poscunt.

Prodigies in the Roman camp. S. viii, 635; 638 sqq. Apud Romanos haudquaquam tanta alacritas erat, super 46
cetera recentibus etiam territos prodigiis¹: nam et lupus
intraverat castra laniatisque obviis ipse intactus evaserat,
et examen apum in arbore prætorio imminente consederat.
quibus² procuratis³, Scipio cum equitatu jaculatoribusque

232; i, 27, 268. The modern ' Dimoli' is between the Ticinus and the Novaria. DJ. Near Vercellæ there was a mountain called in old writings ' Vittumulo; ' and near Placentia is the village of ' Vicomune.' CR, i, 48; 80. ^c Suet. i, 19; 26; iv, 46; vii, 16; Cic. Clu. 29; (GV.) ' holds forth,' ' promises: ' proponit (which 3 P has here) below; iv, 35; xxiii, 15; 18; xxxix, 17; Cæs. B. G. v, 56; Just. xvi, 5; (and promittere) Suet. ii, 42: BU, on Ph. i, 14, 9: declarare Cic. Fam. ii, 3: ponere xli, 23; cf. Sil. iv, 267; xvi, 458. D. R. G. Compare the force of *ᾠδή* in composition; Her. iii, 61, n. 99. ^d promittit, S. from gl. see note c, and cf. Pol. iii, 62; 63; Xen. Cyr. i, p. 6. G.—permittit R. ^e et ad. pl. Mss; if so, est must be supplied after precatus. D.

3 ' That they should not wish to change places with any of their fellow-countrymen.'

4 ' After.' R.

5 *Effracto inlisisit in ossa cerebro*, Virg. Æ. v, 480.

6 ' As though they had, each of them, received a divine sanction of their hopes.' DCE.

7 ' Deeming the postponement of battle,

the sole obstacle which retarded the attainment of their hopes.' C.

1 Cf. R, on i, 31.

2 Und. prodigiis. R.

3 *Procurare* is ' to attend to the performance of certain rites and sacrifices, by which the offence committed might be expiated, and the wrath of the gods (which the prodigies betokened) appeased; ' i, 11; iii, 23; v, 50. R.

expeditis profectus ad castra hostium exque^a propinquo P. C. Scipio
 copias, quantæ et cujus generis essent, speculandas, obvius T. S. Longus
 fit Hannibali et ipsi cum equitibus ad exploranda circa
 loca progresso. neutri alteros primo cernebant; densior Engage-
 deinde incessu tot hominum equorumque oriens pulvis ment of ca-
 signum propinquantium hostium fuit. constitit utrumque valry at the
 agmen, et ad prælium^b sese expediebant. Scipio jacu- Ticinus;
 latores et Gallos equites^c in fronte locat, Romanos, socio- l'. iii, 65.
 rumque quod roboris fuit, in subsidiis^d. Hannibal frenatos 44.
 equites in medium accipit, cornua Numidis firmat. vixdum
 clamore sublato jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad^e
 secundam aciem. inde equitum^f certamen erat aliquamdiu
 anceps. dein quia turbabant equos pedites intermixti,
 multis labentibus ex equis aut desilientibus, ubi suos premi
 circumventos vidissent, jam magna ex parte ad pedes^g Defeat of
 pugna venerat^h, donec Numidæ, qui in cornibus erant, the Ro-
 circumvecti paullulum ab tergo se ostenderunt. is pavor mans. Cor-
 perculit Romanos, auxitque pavorem consulis vulnus peri- nelius saved
 culumque intercurso tum primum pubescentisⁱ filii pro- by his son.
 pulsatum^j. hic erit^k juvenis penes quem perfecti hujusce F. ii, 6;
 belli laus est, Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hanni- SB. iii, 33;
 bale Poenisque appellatus. fuga tamen effusa^l jaculatorum S. iv, 454
 maxime fuit, quos primos Numidæ invaserunt. alius con- sqq; P. x,
 fertus equitatus consulem in medium^m acceptum, non 3; V. v, 4, 2.
 armis modo sed etiam corporibus suis protegens, in castra,
 nusquam trepide neque effuseⁿ cedendo, reduxit. servati
 consulis decus Coelius ad servum natione Ligurem delegat^o.

^a V.—ex 2 P. RG. and (with *que* after *copias*) G. C.—ex loco PT. 3 P. B. R. 5 L. HV. N.—exque loco M.—ex colle AS.—ex quo cet. Mss. ^b P. F. cf. ii, 55; xxxviii, 21. D.—prælio (om. ad) cet. Mss. ^c ac conj. cf. iv, 28. GR. D.—or om. inter subsidia (with C.) cf. vi, 8; 23; xxix, 36. GR. C. ^d cf. iii, 62; iv, 40; ix, 22; xxii, 49; xxix, 2; xxxviii, 26; Cæs. B. G. iv, 12; G. D.—addes P.—anceps cet. Mss. ^e G.—p. vicerat P.—p. fuit GA.—pugnauerat C.—p. erat cet. Mss. ^f pulsatum F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. D. N. ^g P. F. C. al. SM. cf. vii, 1; Flor. ii, 6; Ov. F. ii, 386.—erat pl. Mss. cf. xlv, 44; which is less graphic. G. D. ST. ^h in medio N marg. but cf. above; ii, 49; xxv, 36; xxx, 8; xxxi, 7 twice; xxxiii, 18. D.

4 These were light horse. R.

5 This was the heavy cavalry. R.

6 'Of the heavy cavalry.' R.

7 At the age of seventeen; cf. xxvi, 18. R.

8 A metaphor from a river which over-

flows or bursts its banks.

9 'Attributes,' 'assigns,' 'ascribes;' v, 20; vii, 8; ix, 13; x, 19; 27; xxviii, 42; (G. D.) xxxiv, 57; xxxix, 28; E, on Suet. iii, 16. R.

P. C. Scipio malim¹ equidem de filio verum esse, quod et plures tradi-
T. S. Longus dere auctores et¹ fama¹⁰ obtinuit^k.

ix, 19. The Romans re-
tire beyond
the Padua Hoc primum cum Hannibale praelium fuit; quo facile⁴
apparuit et equitatu^a meliorem Poenum esse, et ob id
campos patentes, quales sunt inter Padum Alpesque, bello
gerendo Romanis aptos non esse. itaque proxima nocte,
jussis militibus vasa silentio colligere¹, castra ab Ticino
mota festinatumque ad Padum est, ut ratibus, quibus
junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis sine tumultu atque
insectatione hostis copias trajiceret. prius Placentiam per-
venire quam satis sciret Hannibal ab Ticino profectos:
P. iii, 66. tamen ad sexcentos^b moratorum^c in citeriore ripa Padi^d,
segniter ratem solventes, cepit. transire non potuit pontem,
ut^e extrema resoluta erant, tota rate² in secundam aquam
labente^f. Coelius auctor est Magonem cum equitatu et
Hispanis peditibus flumen extemplo transnâsse, ipsum
Hannibalem per superiora Padi vada exercitum traduxisse,
elephantis in ordinem ad sustinendum impetum fluminis
oppositis. ea peritis^g annis ejus vix fidem^h fecerint³: nam
neque¹ equites armis equisque salvis tantam vim fluminis
27. superâsse veri simile¹ est, ut⁴ jam Hispanos omnes^k inflati
transvexerint utres; et¹ multorum dierum circuitu Padi

¹ malimus 1, 3 P. V. 1 L. H. B. GA. HV.—M. Filinius 2 P.—Manilius al. Mss.—
Mumius conj. FA. PN. J L. G. F 2d. C. 4 L. B. D. L.—et al. Mss.—sed et 1 P 2d.
5 L. GA. N.—sed 1, 3 P. SM. P. F. V. PE. 1 L.—ceu 2 P. GB. which is a barbarism.
D.—seu M.—secundum H.—servum V. which is contrary to the fact. L.—idem 3 L.
^k om. B.—servum ad. SM. ^a equitatum L. HV. if so, Poenum is put for Punicum: D.
cf. Pers. i, 69. ^b i. e. ad de cf. Pol. iii, 66. G.—adhuc 1, 5 L. N. GA. B. HF. HV.
V int.—ad hunc 3 L.—ad hæc P. V. PE. ME. F. H. D. L. 4 L.—aliquot LT. V marg.
—illis ad. HV. ^c cf. 48; xxiv, 41. The nominative is morator; and it is used not in a
transitive but in a neuter sense: D. 'loiterers.'—moratores LT.—morantibus 5 L. GA. HV.
(quibusdam ad.) B.—moraturum V.—moratos V marg.—moratur 4 L.—quosdam ad. HF.
^d ripadi P.—ripa cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^e quod S.—quia 3 P. HF. B.—que HV.
^f vi secundæ aquæ dilabente conj. G. ^g P. G. F. V. C. 1 L. H.—periti al. Mss. ^h P.
G. F.—om. al. Mss. ¹ neque (om. nam) 4 L. B. HV. D. pr. G.—namque P. G. F. V.
1, 3, 5 L. H. R. GA. J non ad. 5 L. R. ^k om. or pedites conj. C. ¹ sed opt. and
pl. Mss.

10 'Is commonly believed:' C. the same
as fama tenuit, xxiii, 12. ED. Fama applies
to any 'narration,' even to 'historical tradi-
tion;' and with tenet signifies not only the
existence of a story, i, 4; xxxiii, 3; xxxix,
22; but its prevalence and general reception,
i, 17; ii, 3; xxiii, 44. R.

1 Cf. xxvii, 47; D. c. 48; Cæs. B. C.
i, 66; SL, on Pol. 9. DU.

2 'The whole raft (i. e. the bridge of
rafts, *σκαῖα*, ST.) floating down the stream,
as soon as the ends were unfastened.' C.

3 'Would scarcely be credited:' Curt.
iv, 9; G. cf. DU, on Fl. iii, 16, 6. D.

4 'Even supposing;' C. 52; ii, 38; 40;
xxii, 25; xxiii, 27; (G.) xxv, 19; xxviii,
12; xxxviii, 46; Sen. de Clem. i, 1; and
Ep. 19. (G.) D. ST.

vada petenda fuerint^a, qua^b exercitus gravis impedimentis traduci posset. potiores apud me auctores sunt, qui biduo^c vix locum rate^d jungendo^e flumini^f inventum tradunt; ea⁵ cum Magone⁶ equites Hispanorum expeditos præmissos. dum Hannibal, circa flumen legationibus Gallo-^{Hannibal follows them.} rum audiendis moratus, trajicit gravior peditum agmen, interim Mago equitesque ab transitu fluminis diei unius itinere Placentiam ad hostes contendunt. Hannibal paucis post diebus sex millia a Placentia castra communivit, et postero die in conspectu hostium acie directa⁷ potestatem pugnae fecit.

Insequenti nocte caedes in castris Romanis, tumultu^{2200 Gauls} tamen quam re major, ab auxiliariis Gallis facta est. ad^{go over to Hannibal: P. iii, 67.} duo millia peditum et ducenti equites, vigilibus ad portas trucidatis, ad Hannibalem transfugiunt; quos Poenus benigne allocutus, et spe ingentium donorum accensos, in civitates quemque suas ad sollicitandos^a popularium^b animos dimisit. Scipio caedem eam signum defectionis omnium Gallorum esse ratus, contactosque^c eo^c scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, quanquam gravis adhuc vulnere erat, tamen quarta vigilia noctis insequentis tacito agmine profectus ad Trebiam fluvium in^d loca altiora^{Cornelius falls back on the Trebia. C. i, 80.} collesque^e impeditiores equiti castra movet. minus quam ad Ticinum fefellit; missisque Hannibal primum Numidis, deinde omni equitatu turbasset utique novissimum agmen, ni aviditate praedae in vacua Romana castra Numidæ devertissent^f. ibi dum perscrutantes loca omnia castrorum nullo^{P. iii, 68.}

^a F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. GA. H. B. HV. BR. N.—*fuerunt* G.—*fuerant* al. Mss. but the assertion depends conditionally on the improbable statement of Coelius, and therefore the potential is the proper mood. C. ⁿ *ratem* F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HF.—*rati* V marg.—*mitem* R. ^o *jungenda* V. 1 L.—*jungenda* V marg. ^p *flumen* GA. ^a *sollicitandum* B. ^b *popularum* HV. ^c *eos* V. ^d V. N. HF.—*jam* in 3 L.—*jam* 3 P. 4, 5 L. H. GA.—*et jam* al B.—*et* HV. ^e V.—*locosque* G. 2 P. pr. GR. cf. nn, on V. Max. i, 1, 14; and Suet. iii, 1. D.—*locusque* F. V. C. H. 3, 4 L.—*locus quam* N.—*quam* N 2d.—*locosque* 3 L. GA. HF.—*quæ* B. HV.—*vel saltus* ad. V marg.—om. 3 P. ^f F. V. 1, 5 L. HV.—*devertissent* cet. Mss. but this verb imports 'the turning to depart in different directions,' the former 'the turning out of one's road in some one direction;' cf. i, 51; D. ix, 17; xxv, 9; xxxv, 40; xxxviii, 15; xlv, 9; 43; Juv. xv, 72: R. *inversas*. Xen. A. iv, 5, 12; Her. vi, 34. see 50, note 6.

5 Understand *parte*. R.

6 Hasdrubal, according to Polybius. R.

7 Cf. *OU*, on Fr. St. ii, 4, 4. D.

1 'Infected' by being made to participate;

ii, 5; iv, 9; 15; vi, 28; xxix, 8; 18; xxxi. 8; xxxviii, 55; cf. iv, 30; ii, 37; i, 15; ix, 1; 34; x, 18; 28; xl, 20. R. Compare what Xenophon says of Menon, A. ii, 6, 14.

P.C. Scipio ^{T.S. Longus} satis digno moræ pretio tempus terunt, emissus hostis est de manibus; et cum jam transgressos Trebiam Romanos metantesque castra conspexissent, paucos moratorum occiderunt citra flumen interceptos. Scipio nec vexationem vulneris in via jactati⁸ ultra patiens, et collegam (jam enim et revocatum ex Sicilia audierat) ratus expectandum, locum, qui prope flumen tutissimus stativis est visus, delectum communiit². nec procul³ inde Hannibal cum consedisset, quantum victoria equestri elatus, tantum anxius inopia⁴ quæ^b per hostium agros euntem¹ nusquam præparatis¹ commeatibus major in dies excipiebat, ad Clastidium vicum, quo magnum frumenti numerum congesserant Romani, mittit⁵. ibi cum vim pararent, spes facta proditiōis; nec sane magno pretio, nummis aureis⁶ quadringentis, Dasio^a Brundisino præfecto præsidii corrupto, traditur Hannibali Clastidium. id horreum fuit Pœnis sedentibus⁷ ad Trebiam. in captivos ex tradito præsidio, ut fama clementiæ in principio rerum colligeretur, nihil sævitum est.

Affairs in Sicily and the neighbouring seas: P. iii, 41; 61. Cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset¹ bellum, interim⁴⁹ circa Siciliam insulasque Italiæ imminentes et a Sempronio consule et ante adventum ejus terra marique res gestæ. viginti quinqueremes cum mille armatis ad depopulandam oram Italiæ a Carthaginiensibus missæ, novem Liparas², octo^a insulam Vulcani tenuerunt; tres in fretum

⁸ HS. DJ.—jactanti (to agree with via G.) P. F.—jactantis cet. Mss. cf. lavanti xlv, 6; Virg. E. i, 29; and, on the other hand, xxix, 32; xxx, 19; Curt. vi, 1. G.—ingravescentis conj. DCE. ^b quam N. ¹ euntes B. if these readings were adopted, majorem would also be required. D. ^j comparatis HV. cf. xxv, 23; but cf. also iv, 10. D. ^k em. cf. xxiv, 45. G.—Dasio P.—dati 1 L. R.—dati pro C.—datis pro V. 4 L.—datis P. (i. e. Publio) 3, 5 L. H. B. HV.—tantum datis P. GA. ^a ad ad. three P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. cf. ad Mendam tenere, xxxi, 45; v. l. of i, 1; GR. iter being understood; as locum, C. in xxviii, 1; DU. and xxxii, 5; V. Flac. i, 353. G. but in a great majority of instances no preposition is used, whether the verb signifies 'to gain' or 'to occupy'; thus tenere montes i, 37; portum xxii, 22; xxviii, 18; xxxvii, 11; arcem xxiv, 3; promontorium xxx, 24; xxxvii, 12; regionem xxx, 25; sinum xxxii, 15; insulam xxxv, 43; terram xxxvii, 16; litus xlv, 12;

² Cf. iiii, 42; xlii, 58. D.

³ Five miles, with the Trebia between the two armies: Pol. R.

⁴ This was relieved by the Gauls. R.

⁵ 'He detaches a portion of his army.' R.

⁶ Perhaps these pieces were equal to the

Attic stater, which weighed two drachmæ, C. and was about the value of our sovereign.

⁷ 'While encamped;' ix, 44; DCE. thus consedisset just before. R.

¹ 'Was at a stand-still;' cf. xxii, 32; xxxv, 4. R.

² Lipara, with a town of the same name,

avertit æstus. ad eas conspectas a Messana duodecim naves P. C. Scipio
 ab Hierone rege Syracusanorum missæ, qui tum forte T. S. Longus
 Messanæ erat consulem Romanum opperiens, nullo re-
 pugnante captas naves Messanam in portum deduxerunt.
 cognitum ex captivis, ‘præter viginti naves, cujus ipsi classis
 ‘essent³, in Italiam missas, quinque et triginta alias quin-
 ‘queremes Siciliam petere ad sollicitandos^b veteres socios;
 ‘Lilybæi occupandi præcipuam curam esse; credere^d eadem
 ‘tempestate qua ipsi disjecti^e forent, eam quoque classem
 ‘ad Ægates insulas dejectam^f.’ hæc sicut audita erant, rex
 M. ‘Æmilio prætori^g, cujus Sicilia provincia erat, per-
 scribit, monetque^h ‘Lilybæum firmo teneretⁱ præsidio.’ ex-
 templo et^j circa^k prætorem^l ad civitates^m missi legati
 tribuniqueⁿ: ‘suos^o ad curam^p custodiæ^q intenderent^r; ante
 ‘omnia Lilybæum teneri^s, ad apparatus belli edicto pro-

and with the names of places, as below; xxx, 39; xxxii, 9; xxxvi, 21; 29; xlv, 28;
 xlv, 41; Ov. M. iii, 690; xv, 699; F. i, 498; G. GR. DU. D. R. Cic. Fam. i, 9. RS.
 In this construction *cursu* may be supplied, as in the other *cursum*. ^b *sollicitandum* V.
^c P.—om. F. G.—*Messanæ* pl. Mss. ^d *ut* ad. F. B. II. HV. V interl.—*et* ad. N. C.
 1, 3 L. V.—*ut*, however, is very commonly omitted after verbs of admonition. D. ^e *tenere*
 4 L. GA. R. N. ^f *e* conj. as *ex ante diem*, Cic. Att. ii, 16. T. ^g *ad* 2 P.—*a* ad. S.
 F 2d. ST. R. ^h *prætor* S. F. ST. R. ⁱ *a civitate* three P. V. 3—5 L. H. HF. GA. HV.
 L. N marg. F. ^j *qui* (before *suos*.) ad. some Mss. ^k *ut* ad. B. 3 L. ^l *incenderent*
 GA. 4 L.—*tenderent* 3 L.

was the principal island of the group, which from it are called the Liparæan isles, and sometimes, from the winds and subterranean fires, the Æolian and Vulcanian or Hephæstiades. Their number is generally reckoned to be 7, though Ptolemy makes them as many as 15, Isidore 9, and Appian (B. C. v, 105,) only 5. Between Lipara and Sicily is Hiera (Ἱέρα ‘Ἡφαίστου ἰνσά), emphatically called Vulcan’s isle (‘Vulcano’), where there was a temple to the god; to whom however the other islands, more especially Lipara, were sacred. R. cf. A.

3 Cf. 30, note 3. R.

4 After what they knew for certain, they add a conjecture of their own; as in xxvii, 5. GR.

5 ‘Dispersed;’ xxiii, 49; *disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem*, Virg. Æ. i, 128; D. xxxviii, 56; Tac. A. i, 32; ii, 23. R.

6 Cf. xxiii, 34, 1; 40. R. The difference between *disjicere* and *dejicere* is similar to that between *divertere* and *devertere*, 48, f.

7 Prætor for this year. S. PG. But Sicily formed part of the province of Sempronius the consul; who is said to have pro-

ceeded thither; 17; 50; Pol. iii, 41; 61. Æmilius was perhaps prætor for the former year, and held the command till such time as the consul arrived to supersede him. Livy gives us no list of the prætors of this year, (unless it was contained in book xx,) nor indeed of those of the ensuing year. DU.

8 Connect *legati tribunique* [qui] *circa prætorem* [erant], cf. i, 41; xxii, 3; 30; ‘those who were immediately about the prætor’s person, and formed his staff;’ cf. Suet. i, 27; G. (TO. CS.) Tib. i, 3, 87; (BKH.) or *ad civitates circa prætorem* ‘to the cities in his neighbourhood:’ D. cf. i, 4; 9. R.

9 ‘To urge their garrisons to keep up a strict guard.’ R.

10 *Teneri* is dependent on *missi*; *jubentes*, *nuntiantes*, or some similar word being understood. *Mittere* is often used in this way, and is followed either by a subjunctive with *ut*, (vi, 10; xxv, 22; xxvii, 43; xxix, 25; xxxiii, 28; Hirt. B. H. 16; Cic. Fam. xi, 8.) or by an infinitive (viii, 19; 23; xxiv, 19; xxxiii, 7; xxxvi, 8; xxxvii, 18; Soph. An. 169.); and these constructions are often

P.C. Scipio 'posito, ut socii navales¹¹ decem dierum cocta cibaria ad
 T.S. Longus 'naves deferrent; "ubi signum datum esset, ne quis moram
 ' conscendendi faceret; perque omnem oram quiⁿ ex spe-
 ' culis prospicerent^o adventantem hostium classem.' simul
 itaque¹², quanquam de industria morati cursum navium
 erant Carthaginienses, ut ante lucem¹³ accederent Lily-
 bæum, præsensum tamen est, quia et luna pernox¹⁴ erat,
 et sublatis¹⁵ armamentis¹⁶ veniebant, extemplo datum e
 speculis signum, et in oppido 'ad arma' conclamatum est et
 in naves conscensum. pars militum in muris portarumque
 in stationibus, pars in navibus erant. et Carthaginienses
 quia rem fore haud cum imparatis cernebant, usque ad
 lucem portu se abstinerunt, demendis¹⁷ armamentis eo
 tempore aptandaque ad pugnam classe absumpto. ubi
 illuxit, recepere classem in altum, ut spatium pugnae esset
 exitumque liberum e portu naves hostium haberent. nec
 Romani detrectavere pugnam, et memoria circa ea ipsa
 loca¹⁸ gestarum rerum freti et militum multitudine ac virtute.

Sea-fight off Lilybæum. ubi in altum evecti sunt, Romanus conserere pugnam et ex 50
 propinquo vires conferre velle: contra eludere¹ Poenus,

^m et ad. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. II. B. HF. GA. HV. N. ⁿ 'some to'—*quidam* conj. FB. R.
 —*uti* conj. G. C.—*erant qui* some Mss.—perhaps *essent qui* ^o *conspicerent* some Mss.
 but cf. Hor. Od. iii, 2, 8. ➤

blended; cf. v, 25; xxxix, 14; &c. The
 ellipsis is supplied in *σίμῳ ἰς τὸ στρατιωτικόν*
αἰσίων ἰς τὰς καλίστας, Thuc. iv, 93.
 (DU.) G. D. R. ED.

11 By this name sometimes only the
 rowers and ship's company are intended, as
 here; 50; xxii, 19; xxiv, 11; xxvi, 35;
 sometimes those who served on board the
 fleet, in much the same capacity as the
 modern marines, and were also called (*clas-*
sarii or) *classici milites*; xxvi, 17; 28; 48;
 xxvii, 17; *SW*, on Pol. x, 17, 12; and 35,
 5; iii, 76; cf. also 61; xxii, 11; 31; xxiii,
 21; 40; xxviii, 36; xlv, 2. The citizens
 who were rated at lower than 4000 pieces of
 brass were usually reserved for the naval
 service, but on extraordinary emergencies
 they sometimes served in the infantry: cf.
 Pol. vi, 19, 2 sq; L. M. R. v, 18; *SF*,
 M. N. ii, 3 sq; *SL*, on Hyg. p. 1057; *S*,
 A. J. P. ii, 6; *NT*, Jd. i, 13. This being
 considered a less honourable branch of the
 service, freedmen were enrolled in it; xxxvi,
 2; xl, 18; xlii, 27; 31. C. R. D. S. But
 besides these, the maritime allies in Italy,

who had to furnish a contingent of ships,
 were also bound to supply their quota of
 men for the fleet; xliii, 12. Sometimes the
 proportion was one third of the allies to two
 thirds of Romans; xlii, 31. *DU*. Compare the
 different senses of *ισθότης*, Her. vi, 12, n. 58;
 vii, 96, n. 51; 184, n. 55; viii, 118, n. 37.

12 Supply *ac præsensum est adventare*
hostium classem, quod from the following
 words. *D*.

13 'Just before day-break.' *C*.

14 'There was a moon all night:' cf.
Juv. viii, 10. *R*.

15 'Hoisted'; *S*. opposed to *demendis*,
 which follows. *GL*.

16 'The sails and the yard-arms,' *T. vela*
cum antennis, xxxiii, 48; *D. velatae antennae*,
Virg. A. iii, 548.

17 Cf. xxvi, 38; *R*. and xxxvi, 44, where
 the process is thus described, *vela contrahit*,
malosque inclinât, simul armamenta com-
ponens. *D*.

18 Cf. 10, 13. *R*.

1 Properly, 'dodging in order to avoid a
 blow;' ii, 48; *R.* xxii, 18.

et arte, non vi rem gerere, naviumque quam virorum aut armorum malle certamen facere. nam ut sociis navalibus <sup>P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus</sup> affatim^a instructam classem, ita inopem milite habebant^b; et sicubi conserta navis^c esset, haudquaquam par numerus armatorum ex ea pugnabat. quod ubi animadversum est, et Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, et paucitas illis minuit. extemplo septem naves Punicæ circumventæ; ^{The Ro-} fugam ceteræ ceperunt. mille et septingenti fuere in navi- <sup>mans gain
the victory.</sup> bus capti^d milites nautæque, in his tres nobiles Carthaginiensium. classis Romana incolumis, una tantum perforata navi, sed ea quoque ipsa reduce, in portum rediit.

Secundum² hanc pugnam, nondum gnaris ejus^e qui Messanæ erant, Ti. Sempronius consul Messanam venit. ei fretum³ intranti rex Hiero classem ornata⁴ obviam duxit, transgressusque ex regia in prætoriam navem, gratulatus sospitem cum exercitu et navibus advenisse, precatusque prosperum ac felicem in Siciliam transitum, statum deinde insulæ et Carthaginiensium conata exposuit, pollicitusque est, 'quo animo priore bello populum Romanum^{xxiv, 4;} juvenis adjuvisset, eo senem adjuturum; frumentum vesti- ^{P. i, 16.} mentaque sese^e legionibus consulis sociisque navalibus gratis præbiturum: grande periculum⁵ Lilybæo maritimisque civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus⁶ novas res⁷ fore.' ob hæc consuli nihil cunctandum visum, quin Lilybæum

^a minus ad. pl. and opt. Mss.—*affatim*, minus instructam classem milite habebat conj. G.
^b habebat 1, 3 P. but though *Pænus* precedes, it has the force of a collective noun; thus *nec Romanum moræ, qua trahebant bellum, pænitebat*, ix, 27. D. ^c manus N marg. but cf. *neque enim conserta navigia ulla ope in turbido regi poterant*; Curt. iv, 3. G. ^d captis P. F. 5 L. ^e Namely 'of the battle off Lilybæum.' G.—*eis* some Mss. ^f F 2d. C. em. GR.—*esse* F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. HV.—*esse se* GA. ^g om. GT. It would also seem to be considered superfluous by R, and RS, who make the construction *periculum fore* g. v. n. r. This spoils the elegant turn of the phrase. G.

² 'After' 59; i, 4; ii, 5; viii, 10; xxiv, 10; 18; 21; 31; xxvi, 35; xxvii, 26; xxxi, 14; 30 twice; xxxii, 14; 33; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii, 1; xxxix, 41; xl, 59; xli, 10; xlii, 38; 51; xliv, 14; xlv, 25; &c. cf. CAR, de S. L. p. 353; CO, on S. J. 14, 3. D. R.

³ 'The straits of Messina.' R.

⁴ Cf. xl, 26. The same as *instructa*, xxii, 19; 'completely equipped with every necessary.' R. xxiv, 48, d.

⁵ From the Carthaginians. R.

⁶ Cf. 39, b; xxii, 27; CO, on S. J. 84, 3; SG, on V. P. ii, 62. D. 'That

there were those to whom a revolution would be acceptable,' C. 'that some were ripe for a revolution.' ED. ST takes *volentibus* in a double sense, viz. *cupientibus*, governing *novas res*, and *non invitis*, governed by *fore*. The former sense occurs in xxii, 22; xxxviii, 15; 46; the latter in xxxvii, 27; &c. cf. Tac. A. i, 59; Sil. xi, 442. R.

⁷ Compare the expressions *novare res*, i, 52; xxvii, 24; xxviii, 36; xxix, 36; xxxv, 31; *nova consilia*, viii, 17; αἱ νέαι, νέων τὰ πρῶτα or τὰ καλύτερα, Pol. ii, 21, 3; iii, 4, 12; iv, 34, 3; &c. R. cf. Her. i, 210, n. 73; iii, 62, n. 6.

P. C. Scipio classe peteret. et rex regiaque classis una profecti. navi-
 T.S.Longus gantes inde ‘pugnatum ad Lilybæum fusasque et captas
 Sempronius ‘hostium naves’ acceperet. a Lilybæo consul, Hierone cum 51
 takes Me-
 lita : S. xiv,
 251; D. v,
 12; A. xxviii,
 7; CV. ii, 72;
 iv, 46. classe regia dimisso relictoque prætore ad tuendam^a Siciliæ
 oram, ipse in insulam Melitam, quæ a Carthaginensibus
 tenebatur, trajecit. advenienti Hamilcar Gisgonis filius
 præfectus præsidii cum paullo minus duobus millibus mili-
 tum, oppidumque cum insula traditur. inde post paucos
 dies reditum Lilybæum, captivique et a consule et a
 prætore, præter insignes nobilitate viros, sub corona¹ veni-
 erunt². postquam ab ea parte satis tutam Siciliam censebat
 consul, ad insulas Vulcani, quia fama erat stare ibi Puni-
 cam classem, trajecit. nec quisquam hostium circa eas
 insulas inventus. jam forte transmiserant ad vastandam
 Italiæ oram, depopulatoque Viboniensi^b agro urbem³
 etiam terrebant. repetenti Siciliam consuli exscensio^c hos-
 tium in agrum Viboniensem facta nuntiatur, litteræque ab
 senatu de transitu in Italiam Hannibalis, et ut ‘primo
 ‘quoque tempore collegæ ferret auxilium,’ missæ traduntur.
 multis simul anxius curis exercitum extemplo in naves
 impositum Ariminum supero mari⁴ misit, Sex. Pomponio
 legato cum viginti quinque longis navibus Viboniensem
 agrum maritimamque oram Italiæ tuendam attribuit, M.
 Æmilio prætori quinquaginta navium classem explevit.
 ipse compositis Siciliæ rebus, decem navibus oram Italiæ
 legens⁵, Ariminum pervenit. inde cum exercitu suo pro-
 fectus ad Trebiam flumen collegæ conjungitur.

Jam ambo consules, et quicquid Romanarum virium 52
 erat, Hannibali oppositum¹ aut illis copiis defendi posse

^a tuendum GA. ^b GA. N.—Viboniensi P. V. G. H.—Viboniensi 3 L.—Junoniensi
 4 L.—Juboniensi 5 L.—Vibonensi al. Mss. cf. GV, on Cic. Att. iii, 3. R.—var. Mss. below.
^c 1 P. F 2d. C. V. 1 L. xxii, 32; xxvii, 5; 31; GB. Curt. ix, 4. (MD.) D.—arcessio D.
 —extensio 3 L.—hestensio H.—excensio F.

¹ L. xxiv, 42. ED. According to the ancient custom, ii, 17, prisoners of war, when they were sold, were crowned with chaplets; Gell. vii, 4. C.

² Venire ii, 17; contracted for *venum ire* iii, 55, ‘to be exposed to sale;’ *venum dari* xxiv, 47. R. With us property is said ‘to come to the hammer.’

³ The city of Vibo. C.

⁴ According to Polybius, iii, 61; 68;

(SW.) these troops were sent over land. GL.

⁵ Oram or *litora legens*, xxxv, 27; ‘coasting along:’ cf. Tac. A. vi, 1; R. Virg. E. viii, 7: *παγαπλίων*, Her. vi, 43, n. 54.

¹ Livy, in signifying the cause of any thing, often uses neuter participles for substantives: as *auditum* xxvii, 45; xxviii, 26; (‘the very being heard,’ in Italian ‘*l’esser inteso*;)’ *degeneratum* i, 53; *perlitatum* vii,

Romanum imperium aut spem nullam aliam esse satis ^{P. C. Scipio} declarabat. tamen consul alter, equestri prælio uno ^{T. S. Longus} et vulnere suo minutus², trahi³ rem malebat: recentis animi⁴ alter eoque ferocior nullam dilationem patiebatur. quod inter Trebiam Padumque agri est, Galli tum incolebant, in duorum præpotentium populorum certamine per ambiguum favorem⁵ haud dubie gratiam victoris spectantes. id ^{P. iii, 69.} Romani, ne quid modo moverent⁶, æquo satis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, 'ab Gallis accitum se venisse ad 'liberandos' eos' dictitans. ob eam iram, simul ut præda militem aleret, duo millia peditum et mille equites, Numidas plerosque, mixtos quosdam et Gallos, populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padi ripas jussit. egentes ope Galli, cum ad id⁷ dubios servâssent animos, coacti ab auctoribus injuriæ ad vindices futuros declinant, legatisque ad consulem⁸ missis auxilium Romanorum terræ ob nimiam cultorum fidem in Romanos laboranti⁹ orant. Cor-

^a This word appears either redundant or corrupted. C.—*una* conj. S. but instead of this, *simul* would have been used. G.—*vano* conj. R.—*victus* ST.—some word synonymous with *adversio* seems required. ^b *liberandum* H. HF. GA. 3—5 L. L. D. N. ^c *consules* conj. D.

8; *lapidatum* xxix, 10; *cautum* iv, 16; *nuntiatum* xxvii, 37; *pronuntiatum* iv, 59; *tentatum* iv, 49; vii, 22; *ea visa inspectaque* xxiv, 40. P, on SA, M. iii, 8, 2. cf. also *castra aucta* xxvii, 47; *occupatæ partes* xxiv, 22; *Romani complorati* v, 39; *mixti mares* xxxix, 8; R. B. G. *primos defensos* below. 'The very circumstance that Hannibal was now opposed by both consuls, &c.' see 25, 10; *disjecta Ilios* Ov. H. 1, 47 sq; *negatum* Luc. i, 70; ib. 72; 85.

2 As *augeri* applies to any gain or advantage, so *minui* applies to any loss or disadvantage. RS. The expression is borrowed from the Greeks: *ἡδ' ὅτινας μινύθητι καὶ οὐκ ἰδίλησιν ἡμύνουσιν*. Hom. Il. O 492; *πρόφ' μινύθουσα δυσάμμορος*, Apoll. Rh. i, 286; *ἀμπαχανίη μινύθουσαι*, iv, 1308; *μινύσθαι*, Luc. de Merc. Cond. i. 342. G.

3 'To be protracted or spun out, ii, 61; [vii, 12; G. xxiv, 27, 1; ED.] xxxii, 35; xxxviii, 50; *extrahi* xxii, 15, 3; *protrahi* Suet. ii, 17; *produci* xxxiii, 48; *perduci* xxxviii, 50; R. *duci* Hor. O. iii, 3, 29; Virg. E. ix, 56.

4 Cf. *veteris perpetuæque alter gloriæ*, iii, 62; *pauci præferocis animi*, iii, 38; *præmortui esse pudoris*, iii, 72; *extremi ingenii*

esse, xxii, 29; *consulatum unum plebis Romanæ esse*, xxiii, 34; *regio præsentis copiæ*, xxii, 15, 5; *potestatis suæ esse*, xxxi, 45; xxiii, 30; *sui arbitrii esse*, xxv, 29; *ipsorum esse potestatis*, xliii, 3; *potestatis ejus facere*, xxii, 22; *alieni arbitrii esse*, xlii, 29; The substantive may be easily supplied which governs the genitive: it is often some case of *homo*. R.

5 'By pretending to favour each party.' RS.

6 'Provided they would but keep quiet, and not join the Carthaginians.' R.

7 Understand *tempus* 'up to that time;' iii, 22; ix, 15; *ad hoc* xxviii, 44: cf. Tac. A. iv, 12. 6. R.

8 Namely, Cornelius, (of whom that was the province; ED.) knowing nothing, as yet, of his colleague's arrival: ST. or Sempronius, who had the sole management of every thing in the camp: cf. Pol. R. or both consuls may be meant, though but one is mentioned; cf. xxiv, 24. GR.

9 *Laburare* is properly applied to persons or things oppressed with a weight which their strength is inadequate to bear; pr. iii, 31; Hor. O. i, 9, 3; Ov. M. ii, 296: it is joined with *premi*, xxii, 6. R.

P.C. Scipio nelio nec causa nec tempus agendæ rei placebat; suspec-
T.S. Longus taque ei gens erat cum ob infida multa facinora, tum, ut¹⁰

Skirmish
between the
cavalry.

25. alia vetustate obsolevissent^d, ob recentem Boiorum per-
fidiam. Sempronius contra continendis¹¹ in fide sociis ma-
ximum vinculum esse primos qui eguissent^e ope defensos
censebat. tum collega cunctante^f equitatum suum, mille
peditum^g jaculatoribus ferme admixtis, ad defendendum
Gallicum agrum trans Trebiam mittit. ii^h sparsos et in-
compositos, ad hocⁱ graves^j præda plerosque, cum inopi-
natos^k invasissent, ingentem terrorem cædemque ac fugam
usque ad castra stationesque hostium fecere; unde multi-
tudo effusa pulsi rursus subsidio suorum prælium resti-
tuere. varia inde pugna¹² cedentes^l sequentesque^m quan-
quam ad extremum æquâssent certamen, major tamen
hostiumⁿ Romanis^o fama victoriæ fuit.

Sempronius
eager to en-
gage.

Ceterum nemini omnium major justiorque quam ipsi⁵⁹
consuli videri: gaudio efferri¹, qua parte copiarum alter
54. consul victus foret, ea² se vicisse. 'restitutos ac refectos
' militibus^a animos; nec quemquam esse præter collegam
' qui dilatam dimicationem vellet: eum animo magis
' quam corpore ægrum memoria vulneris aciem ac tela

^d The above passage is strangely corrupted in most Mss; originating in the two words, *ut alia*, being formed into *utilia* or *Italia*. D. ^e em. (cf. *egentes ope* just above; iv, 27; x, 18.) G.—*primosque qui coissent*, Mss. which DJ. would render 'the first who joined them, or repaired to them for support;' but without authority. D. ^f *cum collegam cunctantem* F. C. 1, 4 L. B. HF. HV. N.—*videt* ad. B.—*videret* ad. HV. HF.—*videret Sempronius* ad. N.—*Sempronio* ad. 4 L. ^g *peditibus* conj. C. ^h om. pl. Mss. ⁱ cf. 40, 8. —*adhuc* V interl.—*ad hæc* H. D.—om. B.—*hæc* N. ^j *gravis* 2 P. RE. F. V. 4, 5 L. H. D. cf. xxvii, 31; xxviii, 11; GB. iii, 3; xxi, 5; xxii, 20; xxxviii, 15; 40. D.—var. cet. Mss. ^k *inopinantes* HV. but cf. CO, on S. C. 44; OU, on Fr. iii, 1, 2: thus *palantes* for *palati*, i, 11; *concionantes* for *concionati*, iv, 9; *vociferans* for *vociferatus*, iv, 1; *conantes* for *conati*, v, 26; *persequentes* for *persecuti*, viii, 16; &c. D. ^l ad. SA. G.—om. Mss. GR. CL. ^m P.—*sequentes* cet. Mss.—*sequente* (i. e. *insequenti* xxvii, ep. xxviii, 41;) GR. CL. ⁿ *quam hostibus* conj. FB.—*cum* (and *Romano*) conj. cf. xxiii, 33. GR.—*cædes* ad. cf. Pol. BU.—*justiorque* (with *Romana* or *ad Romanos* f. *victoriam tulit* cf. 53; 59; v, 49; ix, 38; xxviii, 42.) G.—before *hostium* und. *fama victoriæ* (i. e. *fama victoriæ major fuit Romanis fama victoriæ hostium*;) CL. 'the Romans had more the credit of the victory than the enemy:' C. but Livy would then rather have written *major tamen Romanorum quam hostium fama victoriæ fuit*. D. cf. *ætas parentum pejor avis* (i. e. *ætate avorum*) Hor. O. iii, 6, 46. ED. DCE takes *hostium* after *victoriæ*, 'of the victory over the enemy.' ^o *Romanos* P.—*Romanus* L. ^a F. C. cf. xxv, 18; vii, 7; G. xlii, 67; vii, 33; xxxvi, 10; xlv, 35; xlv, 10; xxiii, 4; xxviii, 19; 22; 25; xxxix, 48; i, 36; ii, 25; iii, 63; xl, 32; Epist. Liv. 120. D.—*militēs ac militum* GA.—*militum* al. Mss.

10 See 47, 4. R.

11 'For keeping.' R.

12 Ablative case. RS.

1 The historical infinitive, ED. before which it is usual to understand *cepit*. R.

2 Cf. 47, 5. R.

‘horrere. sed non esse cum ægro senescendum³. quid
 ‘enim ultra differri aut teri tempus? quem tertium con-
 ‘sulem, quem alium exercitum expectari⁴? castra Car-
 ‘thaginiensium in Italia ac prope in conspectu urbis esse. 35.
 ‘non Siciliam ac Sardiniam victis ademptas nec cis Ibe-
 ‘rum Hispaniam peti, sed solo patrio terraque in qua
 ‘geniti forent pelli Romanos.’ “quantum ingemiscant⁵”
 inquit “patres nostri circa moenia Carthagini bellare
 “soliti, si videant nos, progeniem suam, duos consules
 “consularesque exercitus, in media Italia paventes intra
 “castra; Pœnum, quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri
 “sit, suæ dicionis fecisse?” hæc assidens ægro collegæ,
 hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere⁶. stimulabat
 et tempus propinquum comitiorum, ne in novos consules⁷
 bellum differretur⁸, et occasio in se unum vertendæ gloriæ,
 dum æger collega erat. itaque nequicquam dissentiente
 Cornelio parari ad propinquum certamen milites jubet.

Hannibal cum quid optimum foret hosti cerneret, vix
 ullam spem habebat temere atque improvide quicquam
 consules acturos. cum alterius ingenium, fama prius, deinde
 re cognitum, percitum⁹ ac ferox sciret esse, ferociusque
 factum prospero cum prædatoribus suis certamine crederet,
 adesse gerendæ rei fortunam haud diffidebat. cujus ne
 quod prætermitteret tempus, sollicitus intentusque erat,
 dum tiro hostium esset miles, dum meliorem ex ducibus
 inutilem vulnus faceret, dum Gallorum animi vigerent,
 quorum ingentem multitudinem sciebat segnius secuturam,
 quanto longius ab domo traherentur. cum ob hæc taliaque
 speraret propinquum certamen, et facere, si cessaretur,

Hannibal
 equally de-
 siring of
 battle,

P. iii, 70.

³ *Senescere* is ‘to lose vigour and strength,’ ‘to be weakened,’ ‘to decay,’ ‘to languish;’ i. 22; v. 21; ix. 3; 27; xxii, 39; xxv, 7; xxvii, 20; xxviii, 36; xxix, 3; 22; xxx, 19; xxxv, 12. It is opposed to *maturescere*, iii, 12; as *παρηκμάζω* to *ἀπὸ ἰχθυον*, Pol. vi, 51, 5. It also denotes ‘to be worn out with cares and sorrows;’ v, 43; Flor. i, 22; *senium* vii, 22: cf. Sil. ii, 457. R. See Arist. Rh. ii, 15, τὰ ἤδη τῶν περιστάσεων καὶ παρηκμασμένοι.

⁴ Compare Xenophon’s soliloquy “ὁ γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐκ ποίης πόλεως στρατηγὸς προσδεῖται τοῦτα σφάζειν; ποίαν δ’ ἡλικίαν ἱμάντῃ ἰλθῶν

ἀναμίσγει;” &c. A. iii, 1, 10.

⁵ Her. vii, 159, n. 10; Æsch. Ctes. near the end; Hor. O. iii, 5; Juv. ii, 153.

⁶ The infinitives in the indirect speech, commencing with *restitutos*, may be considered to be dependent on *agere*; which occurs in a like sense in viii, 33; x, 31; xlii, 34; Cic. Ver. i, 13; iv, 22. R.

⁷ That is ‘till the next year;’ cf. ii, 22; x, 31; xxxix, 56; xli, 8; Tac. A. iii, 52. R.

⁸ Cf. xxxix, 32; xxv, 25; Cic. Fam. v, 12; Tac. H. ii, 71; A. xiii, 20. R.

⁹ ‘Fiery,’ ‘ardent,’ ‘hasty.’ R.

P. C. Scipio cuperet ¹⁰, speculatoresque Galli, ad ea exploranda quæ
 T.S.Longus vellet ^b tutiores, quia in utrisque castris militabant, ‘ para-
 prepares an ‘ tos pugnæ esse Romanos’ rettulissent, locum insidiis cir-
 ambuscade. cumspectare Poenus cœpit. erat in medio rivus præaltis ¹ 54
 P. iii, 71. utrinque clausus ripis, et circa obsitus palustribus herbis et
 quibus inculta ferme ² vestiuntur, virgultis vepribusque.
 quem ubi equites ^a quoque tegendo ^b satis latebrosum locum
 circumvectus ipse oculis perlustravit, “ hic erit locus”
 Magoni fratri ait “ quem teneas. delige centenos ³ viros ex
 “ omni peditate atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia
 “ prima venias. nunc corpora curare ^c tempus est.” ita
 prætorium missum ^d. mox cum delectis Mago aderat.
 “ roborum virorum cerno,” inquit Hannibal; “ sed ut et
 “ numero etiam, non animis modo valeatis, singulis vobis
 “ novenos ex turmis manipulisque vestri similes eligite.
 “ Mago locum monstrabit quem insideatis. hostem cæcum
 “ ad has belli artes habebitis ^e.” ita mille equitibus Ma-
 goni ^c, mille peditibus dimissis, Hannibal prima luce Numi-
 das equites ‘ transgressos Trebiam flumen obequitare jubet
 ‘ hostium portis, jaculandoque in ^f stationes ^g elicere ad pug-
 ‘ nam hostem ^h, injecto deinde certamine ⁵ cedendo sensim
 ‘ citra flumen pertrahere.’ hæc mandata Numidis: ceteris
 ducibus peditum equitumque præceptum ut ‘ prandere
 ‘ omnes juberent, armatos deinde instratisque equis signum
 Sempronius ‘ expectare.’
 leads out his forces; Sempronius ad tumultum Numidarum primum omnem
 P. iii, 72. 53. equitatum, ferox ea parte virium, deinde sex millia pedi-

^b *vellent* F. V. 4 L. B. HV. but *Hannibal* is understood. D. ^a *ad equites* G. C. D.—*equiti* 1, 2 P. 3 L. ^b *tegendos* G. C. D.—*tegendo* is a gerund used as a dative. RS.
^c *parare* 4 L. but the other expression is commonly used by Livy in speaking of soldiers taking their food; (55; ED.) iii, 60; xxv, 23; 38; xxxi, 39; xxxvi, 18; *cibo curare*, ix, 37; *corpora cibo somnoque curare*, iii, 2; BKH, on Tib. i, 5, 33. D. ^d *habetis* two P. P. F. C. N 2d.—om. 4 L. ^e The sense required is *cum Magone missis* or *Magoni traditis*; DU. or *Magoni traditis et cum eo dimissis*. ST. ‘ for Mago to command.’ DCE. *commissis* (pr. R.) or *permissis* RL.—*cum Magone* conj. P. R.—*Magonis* R. ^f om. F. C. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. GA. ^g *statione* 3 L. H. ^h *pugnam: hostem* F. C. V. H. 1, 3—5 L. GA.

10 ‘ And was desirous of bringing on the engagement himself, if there were any backwardness on the part of the Romans.’ DCE.

1 Cf. xlv, 39. D.

2 ‘ For the most part,’ ‘ very generally:’ cf. BU, on Ph. i, 13, 2. D.

3 That is ‘ 100 foot and 100 horse.’ R.

4 ‘ The council of war (which was held in the general’s tent DU.) was dismissed;’ G. xxx, 5; xxxvii, 5; xxvi, 15. L. M. R. v, 2. OU, on Fr. ii, 5, 30; SL, on Pol. Cast. p. 147. DU. R.

5 ‘ The desire of a contest.’ It occurs again with *injicere*, xxxiv, 4. R.

tum, postremo omnes copias ad destinatum⁶ jam ante¹ P. C. Scipio
 consilio¹, avidus certaminis², eduxit. erat forte brumæ T. S. Longus
 tempus et nivalis dies in locis Alpibus Apenninoque inter- F. ii, 6, 12.
 jectis, propinquitate etiam fluminum ac paludium præ-
 gelidis⁷. ad hoc raptim eductis hominibus atque equis, non
 capto ante cibo, non ope ulla ad arcendum frigus adhibita,
 nihil caloris inerat; et quicquid⁸ auræ fluminis appropin-
 quabant, afflabat acrior frigoris vis. ut vero refugientes and pursues
 Numidas insequentes aquam ingressi sunt (et erat pecto- the Numi-
 ribus tenuis aucta nocturno imbri), tum utique egressis through the
 rigere omnibus corpora, ut vix armorum tenendorum po- Trebia. 55.
 tentia essent¹, et^m simul lassitudineⁿ et^o procedente jam Fr. ii, 5, 23.
 55 die fame etiam deficere. Hannibalis interim miles ignibus
 ante tentoria factis oleoque per manipulos, ut mollirent
 artus, misso, et cibo per otium capto, ubi 'transgressos
 'flumen hostes' nuntiatum est, alacer animis corporibusque
 arma capit atque in aciem procedit. Baliares locat ante Hannibal
 signa, levem^a armaturam¹, octo ferme millia hominum; forms his
 dein graviores armis peditem, quod virium, quod roboris line of
 erat. in cornibus circumfudit^b decem millia equitum, et ab battle.
 cornibus in utramque partem divisos^c elephantos statuit.
 consul effusus^d sequentes equites, cum ab resistentibus 54.
 subito Numidis incauti exciperentur, signo receptui dato
 revocatos circumdedit peditibus². duodeviginti³ millia

¹ *locum* ad. B 2d. G. C. and several Edd. (AR, on A. V. ep. xlvii, 4;) which others understand; but then *consilio* cannot refer to Sempronius, ED. because he was led to the spot by Hannibal's stratagem. D. ^j *consilium* 3 P. B. HV. BR. ^k *certamen* conj. G. which RL and ST und. ^l *esset* three P. but *potentia* agrees with *corpora*. R. ^m *ex* 2 P.—*etsi* Reg.—om. GA. 5 L. G. ⁿ V marg. 3 L. B. HF. HV.—*lassitudine* om. N. GA.—*simul* om. 2 P. Reg. 4 L. H.—*similitudine* P. F. C. V. D. L.—*similitudinem* 1 L.—*simul jejuni*, conj. cf. 55; xxviii, 15; Front. ii, 5, 23. G.—om. 5 L. ^o om. N. L. B. HF. HV. GA. G.—*et...etiam* om. 1 L. ^a *levemque* HV. cf. Pol. S.—*ac levem* conj. GL. In either case it may be taken as equivalent to *Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam*, xxii, 4; 46; thus *Virginii et tribuni*, iii, 25: cf. below; vi, 16; xxviii, 14; 15. D. The Balaric slingers did not of themselves amount to 8000. ST. ^b *circumfundit* S. 4, 5 L. HF. ^c *diversos* three P. F. V. 4, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. L. ^d *effuse* conj. R.

⁶ *Destinatum*, xxxviii, 26; G. is used for a substantive, as *propinquo* 46. V. 'According as he had predetermined in his mind.' R.

⁷ Our author is fond of compounds with *præ* used intensively, as *præfervidus* ix, 18; D. *præaltus* above; ED. x, 2; *præclarus* xxviii, 28; *prædices* xlv, 40; *præferox* iii, 38; *prægravis* xlv, 4; *prælongus* xxxi, 39; *præpollens* i, 57; *præpotens* vii, 31; *præproperus* xxii, 41; *prærapidus* xxix, 32; *prævalidus* vii, 5. E.

⁸ For *quantum* 'the more,' 'the nearer;' RS. vii, 32; G. viii, 39. D.

¹ 'Light-armed troops:' thus *armatus gravior* xxvi, 5; and *gravis* xxxvii, 41; R. 57. cf. Her. i, 27, n. 83; v, 30, n. 56; vii, 55, n. 8; Juv. xiv, 154, n.

² Dative case. R. 'He placed on the left and right of his infantry.' C.

³ 16,000 infantry. (i. e. four legions, 17,) according to Pol. GL. cf. 26; 32; 39. R.

P. C. Scipio Romani * erant, socium¹ nominis⁴ Latini viginti; auxilia
T.S. Longus præterea² Cenomanorum^b: ea sola in fide manserat⁵ Gallica

xxii, 7; 13; gens. his copiis concursus est. prælium a Baliaribus¹
37.

P. ii, 17; ortum est; quibus cum maiore robore legiones obsisterent,
Pl. iii, 19; deductæ¹ propere in cornua leves armaturæ sunt. quæ res
C. i, 63.

Battle of the Trebia; effecit ut equitatus Romanus extemplo urgeretur: nam
P. iii, 73^{sq.} cum vix jam per se resisterent decem millibus equitum

quattuor millia, et fessi plerisque integris, obruti sunt
iusuper velut nube jaculorum a Baliaribus conjecta. ad
hoc elephantum eminentes ab extremis cornibus, equis ma-
xime non visu modo sed odore insolito territis⁶, fugam late
faciebant. pedestris pugna par animis magis quam viribus
erat, quas^k recentes¹ Pœnus, paullo ante curatis corpo-
ribus, in prælium attulerat: contra jejuna fessaque corpora
Romanis et rigentia gelu torpebant. restitissent tamen
animis, si cum peditum solum foret pugnatum. sed et
Baliares pulso equite jaculabantur in latera, et elephantum
jam in mediam peditum aciem sese tulerant^m; et Mago
Numidæque, simul⁷ latebras eorum improvida præterlataⁿ

xxviii, 16; acies est, exorti ab tergo ingentem tumultum ac terrorem
xxx, 33; fecere. tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit ali-
P. i, 33; 40; quamdiu immota acies, maxime præter spem omnium
Ve. iii, 24; adversus⁸ elephantos. eos velites^o ad id^p ipsum locati
I. ix, 3. 10; x, 29; xxvii, 49. verutis conjectis et avertere, et insecuti aversos sub caudis,

* Romana P. F. 1, 3 L. HV. B 2d. N.—Romanorum 4, 5 L. GA.—om. B. ^f F. V.
1, 5 L. H. B. GA. N.—sociorum 3, 4 L. L. HV. ^g præter HF. HV. B. ^b aciem
Numanorum HF.—Aenomanorum 3 L. HV.—a Cenomanorum B.—preenomanorum (and om.
præter) 4 L.—Nocemanorum 5 L. ⁱ GA. V marg.—ab aliaribus H.—ab equitibus HF.
R. N. 5 L.—ab equis B. HV.—ab Alpibus F. C. V.—ab Alpinis 3 L.—The name is again
corrupted just below. ^j deductæ conj. (cf. v, 38; xlv, 33; Col. viii, 11; BU, on Ov.
A. i, 7, 48; M. iv, 372; viii, 586; CO, on S. J. 25; on Pl. ii, 19; OU, on Luc. iii, 584;
on Fr. pr. and ii, 3, 8; 23; and on Cæs. B. C. ii, 6; D, on Sil. xv, 187.) D. ^k quos
1, 2 P.—quam 1, 4 L. H. F.—quia 3 L. ^l 3 L.—recentis 1, 2 P. 1 L. H. F. V.—recen-
ter GA.—recens B. HV. D marg. 4, 5 L. ^m Ov. A. iii, 10, 37. DU.—intu-
lerant 5 L. which is frequent in Livy. D. ⁿ Lucr. iv, 573.—præterlata conj. GB. as being
common in our author; cf. xxix, 32: TO, on Suet. i, 37. D. ^o P. The word, here;
and xxiv, 34; DU. is used by anticipation; cf. xxvi, 4. SM.—pedites cet. Mss. ^p om.
F. V. C. 4 L. GA. H. B. L. D. N 1st. cf. xxii, 4; Cic. Leg. ii, 5; Div. ii, 58; GR.
xxvi, 40; (as ipsum for me ipsum pr.) D.

This, with the addition of the 1200 cavalry,
might be called in round numbers 18,000:
but both Polybius and Livy reckon the allies
at 20,000. D.

4 'Of those who bore the Latin name,'
i. e. 'of the Latin nation;' cf. i, 10; xxii, 7;
&c. τὸ Θηβαίων ὄνομα, Æschines. R.

5 This phrase occurs often; xxviii, 24;
xxxi, 2; 7; xl, 35; xlv, 31. D.

6 Compare κάμηλον ἵππος φοβέται καὶ οὐκ
ἀνίσταται οὐτε τὴν ἰδίην αὐτῆς ἐρίων οὐτε τὴν
ὁδὸν ἐσφραίνετο. Her. i, 80, notes.

7 Und. ac, as in Horace very frequently. GL.

8 'Even against.' C.

53 qua maxime molli cute vulnera accipiunt, fodiebant. trepidantes propeque jam in suos consternatos ¹ media ² acie in ^{P. C. Scipio T. S. Longus} extremam, ad sinistrum cornu, adversus Gallos auxiliares agi jussit Hannibal. extemplo haud dubiam fecere fugam ^a, The Romans are defeated; additusque ^b novus terror Romanis, ut fusa auxilia sua viderunt. itaque cum jam in orbem ³ pugnarent, decem millia ferme hominum, cum alia ^c evadere nequissent, media Afrorum acie, quæ ^d Gallicis auxiliis firmata erat, P. iii, 72; 74. cum ingenti cæde hostium perrupere. et cum neque in castra reditus esset flumine interclusis, neque præ imbribus ^e and fly to Placentia. satis decernere possent qua suis ^f opem ferrent, Placentiam recto itinere perrexere. plures deinde in omnes partes eruptiones factæ; et qui flumen petiere, aut gurgitibus absumpti sunt, aut inter cunctationem ingrediendi ab hostibus oppressi: qui passim per agros fuga sparsi erant, vestigia cedentis sequentes agminis Placentiam contendere. aliis timor hostium audaciam ingrediendi flumen fecit, transgressique in castra pervenerunt. imber nive mixtus et intoleranda vis frigoris [et multos homines ^g] et jumenta et elephantos prope omnes absumpsit. finis insequendi hostis ^h 58; xxii, 2; Pœnis flumen Trebia fuit; et ita torpentes gelu in castra ^{xxiii, 18; P. iii, 74; 79.} rediere, ut vix lætitiā victoriæ sentirent. itaque nocte insequenti, cum præsidium castrorum, et quod reliquum ex magna parte militum erat ⁱ, ratibus Trebiam trajicerent, aut nihil sentire obstrepente pluvia, aut quia jam moveri præ lassitudine nequibant ac vulneribus, sentire sese dissi-

^a quoque ad. 1, 3 P. 1 L. B. F.—om. 3 L.—et H.—estque 2 P. ^b additus three P. 3 L. F. C.—auditus 1 L.—adductus B.—addictus B 2d.—et novus quoque terror additus H. ^c ed. A. und. via or parte, cf. Flor. ii, 12, 7; D. xlv, 43; xliii, 19. G.—alias some Edd. but cf. GF, on Suet. iii, 71; CH, and DN, on Ter. An. iii, 2, 48. D.—alii P. F. V. 1 P. PA. 1, 3—5 L. N marg. H. GA. HV. i. e. 'the others, besides those 10,000;' *οἱ ἄλλοι, ἄλλοι στρατιῶται*. &c. *alius* occurs in this sense, i, 12; ii, 23; iii, 54; iv, 10; v, 13; vi, 1; vii, 26; viii, 25; ix, 4; xxi, 27; xxii, 11; 30; 56; xxiii, 40; xxiv, 1; xl, 12; xli, 8. R. —alii 2 P.—alio 3 P.—aliter HV. N. ^d per mediam...aciem quæ HV. hence mediam...aciem qua conj. G. cf. DU, on vii, 24. D. ^e quavis GA. 5 L.—suavis C. 1 L. F 1st.—suis ut F 2d. H. 2 P.—sua vi 4 L.—sua vix 3 P.—quo suam 3 L. ^f et om. B.—multos om. H.—et...homines om. BK. but cf. 58, at the end. ^g hostem N.

¹ 'Maddened,' 'infuriated,' 'goaded to madness.' C.

² Ex or ab must be understood, if not added. G. C. R.

³ When troops were surrounded by the enemy and presented a front to them in every direction, they were said *in orbem se tutari*

iv, 39; *defendere* xxviii, 33; or *pugnare* as here; xxviii, 22; *orbem colligere* ii, 50; or *volvere* iv, 28; xxii, 29; *turmas volvere* vii, 33. R.

⁴ 'And the troops that were left, most of them;' the others following Sempronius to Rome. C.

ndi^b spe cum equitibus ac levi armatura profectus P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus
bal, cum plurimum in celando incepto¹ ad effectum
abuisset⁴, nocte adortus non fefellit vigiles. tantus
e clamor est sublatus, ut Placentiæ quoque audiretur.

sub lucem cum equitatu consul aderat, jussis qua-
agmine legionibus sequi. equestre prælium interim
issum; in quo, quia saucius Hannibal pugna excessit,
hostibus injecto defensum egregie præsidium est⁵.
rum inde dierum quiete sumpta, et vixdum satis
ato vulnere, ad Victumvias⁶ ire pergit oppugnandas. C. i, 80.

porium a Romanis Gallico bello fuerat munitum:
ocum frequentaverant accolæ mixti undique ex fini-
populis; et tum terror populationum eo plerosque ex
compulerat. hujus generis multitudo, fama impigre
i ad Placentiam præsidii accensa, armis arreptis
n Hannibali procedit. magis agmina⁷ quam acies¹
concurrerunt; et cum ex altera parte nihil præter
litam⁸ turbam esset, in altera et dux militi et duci
miles, ad triginta quinque millia hominum a paucis
postero die deditione facta præsidium intra moenia
ere; jussique arma tradere cum dicto paruisent,
n repente victoribus datur ut tanquam vi captam
i diriperent. neque ulla, quæ in tali re memorabilis
ntibus videri solet, prætermissa clades est: adeo
libidinis crudelitatisque et inhumanæ superbæ edi-
n miseros est exemplum. hæ fuere hibernæ expe-
es Hannibalis.

ud longi^a inde temporis^b, dum intolerabilia frigora Hannibal
attempts the
passage of
the Apen-
nines.
quies militi data est; et ad prima ac dubia signa

j. P. em. PZ.—oppugnandi Mss. but any one might attack a fortress: to take it
the assailant would hope: cf. xl, 31; 33; 47; 50. PZ. The word *spe* is unneces-
sary follows; and the genitive might depend on *causu* understood; cf. iii, 56; (DU.)
xl, 52; Tac. A, ii, 59; CO, on S. C. 6. E, on T. A. xiii, 11. R. ¹ inceptum 3 L.
cf. xxv, 34; xxix, 36. G.—agmine quam acie al. Mss. ^a em. G.—longe H. R.
cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^b em. G. cf. paucorum dierum quies, 57. C.—tempo-
ss. ed. G. C. D.

his hope of accomplishing his object
mainly on the concealment of his
ting.' C. cf. xxxv, 26; tantum spei
d vivendum; Cic. At. v, 20. R.

the success of Scipio here renders it
that he should not have exerted him-
self in Victumviæ. GL.

45, b. D.

⁷ Agmen 'an army in order of march;
[34, 8; ED.] acies 'an army in order of bat-
tle:' C. x, 4; xxv, 34; cf. Sall. J. 45.
'more in columns than in line.' R.

⁸ 'Disorderly,' xxv, 1; xxvi, 40; xxix,
34; xlv, 39; 'undisciplined,' xxx, 11;
xliii, 10; 'raw,' xxiv, 24; Tac. A. iii, 20.
R.

P. C. Scipio veris profectus ex hibernis in Etruriam ducit, eam quoque
T. S. Longus gentem, sicut Gallos Liguresque, aut vi aut voluntate

N. xxii, 4; adjuncturus. transeuntem Apenninum adeo atrox adorta
S. iv, 739 tempestas est, ut Alpium foeditatem^c prope^d superaverit.

S. iii, 520 vento mixtus imber cum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia
sq. aut arma omittenda¹ erant aut contra² enitentes^e vertice^f

intorti affligebantur^g, constitere; dein cum jam spiritum
includeret^h nec reciprocareⁱ animam sineret, aversi a vento
parumper consedere. tum vero ingenti sono cælum stre-
pere, et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes: capti^j
auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere. tandem effuso
imbre, cum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo quo
deprehensi^k erant loco castra ponere necessarium visum
est. id vero laboris velut de integro^l initium fuit: nam
nec explicare quicquam nec statuere poterant, nec quod
statutum esset manebat, omnia perscindente vento et ra-
piente. et mox aqua^m levata vento, cum super gelida
montium juga concreta esset, tantum nivosæ grandinis
dejecit, ut omnibus omissis procumberent homines, teg-
minibus suis magis obruti quam tecti. tantaque vis frigoris
insecutaⁿ est, ut ex illa miserabili hominum jumento-
rumque strage^o cum se quisque attollere^p ac levare vellet,
diu nequiret, quia torpentibus rigore^q nervis vi^x flectere
artus poterant. deinde ut tandem agitando sese movere ac
recepere^r animos, et raris locis ignis fieri est coeptus, ad
alienam opem quisque inops tendere^s. biduum eo loco

^c *feritatem* some Edd. but cf. xxiii, 34; xxv, 7; xxix, 18; xxxviii, 2; xl, 2. D.
^d *pene* 4, 5 L. cf. 61, q. ^e *eminentes* B. HF. cf. *BU*, on Suet. iv, 15. D. ^f *vertices*
HV. B.—*vortices* HF.—here it applies to ‘a whirlwind;’ at other times to ‘a whirlpool,’ as
xxiii, 19; xxviii, 30; Sil. iii, 475; Juv. vi, 524, notes. R. Virg. G. i, 481. ED.
^g 3 P. F. 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. P. cf. ii, 2; xxvii, 27. R.—*intercluderet* al. cf. xl, 16; 24;
D. xxvi, 5. R. ^h ‘To fetch breath;’ C.—*receptare* GA. ⁱ *captis* pl. Mss. but *captus*
membris ii, 36; xxxiii, 2; xli, 16; *luminibus* ix, 29; *oculo* xxii, 2; *pedibus* xliii, 7; cf.
also viii, 18; xxxix, 13; R. Virg. G. i, 183. ^j *secuta* B. but Livy often uses the com-
pound verb in the same sense, xxviii, 22; &c. R. ^k *extollere* P. ^l *frigore* 4 L. HF.
R. cf. CO, on Pl. v, 20, 4; Suet. ii, 66; Col. ix, 6. D. ^m *recipere* 1 P. F. 1, 4, 5 L.
B. GA. HV. N. V.—*capere* (and om. *ac*) 3 L.

1 ‘To be abandoned,’ v, 43; 47; xxxiii, Hor. O. ii, 16, 2. R.
8; viii, 39. R.

2 Understand *ventum*. R.

3 Cf. 35, note m. R. G, obs. iv, 8. DU. LM, on Hor. S. ii, 2, 79; D, on Sil.
i, 674.

4 ‘Overtaken, surprised;’ B. ix, 23;
xxxviii, 21; xxii, 29; xxviii, 30; MI, on

5 ‘Afresh.’ RS.

6 ‘The rain water which had fallen.’

ST.

7 *Strages* denotes ‘a multitude of bodies
lying strewn on the ground.’ C.

8 ‘Every one that was helpless betook
himself.’ R.

velut obsessi mansere. multi homines, multa jumenta, P. C. Scipio
elephantique quoque ex his qui praelio ad Trebiam facto T. S. Longus
superfuerant septem absumpti.

59 Degressus^a Apennino retro ad Placentiam castra movit, 56; P. iii,
et ad decem millia¹ progressus consedit. postero die duo- 74—79.
decim millia peditum, quinque equitum adversus hostem N. xxii, 4.
ducit. nec Sempronius consul (jam enim redierat ab He returns
Roma) detrectavit certamen; atque eo die tria millia towards
passuum inter bina castra fuere. postero die ingentibus Placentia;
animis, vario eventu pugnatum est. primo concursu adeo and engages
res Romana superior fuit, ut non acie vincerent solum, sed Sempro-
pulsos hostes in castra persequerentur, mox castra quoque nius.
oppugnarent. Hannibal, paucis propugnatoribus in vallo
portisque positis, ceteros confertos in media castra recepit,
'intentosque signum ad erumpendum spectare' jubet. jam
nona ferme diei hora erat, cum Romanus³ nequicquam
fatigato milite, postquam nulla spes erat potiundi^b castris,
signum receptui dedit. quod ubi Hannibal accepit laxa-
tamque^c pugnam et recessum^d a castris vidit, extemplo
equitibus dextra lævaque emissis in hostem, ipse cum
peditum robore mediis^e castris erupit. pugna raro magis A drawn
dubia et^f cum utriusque partis perniciem clarior fuisset, si battle.
extendi eam^g dies in longum spatium sivillet^h. nox accen-
sum ingentibus animis praelium diremit. itaque acrior con-
cursus fuit quam cædes; et sicut æquata ferme pugna erat,
ita clade pari discessum est. ab neutra parte sexcentis plus

^a digressus F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N.

^b potiundis B. cf. D. on iii, 46.

^c 'flagging.' R.—lassatamque 4 L. HV.

^d et ire cessim conj. L. cf. Just. ii, 12. MD.

^e em. cf. Hannibal ceteros in media castra recepit, above. L.—medius, i. e. 'between the cavalry on the right and left,' conj. G.—om. 5 L.—Diis P.—de his al. Mss. Both these words and castris may be erased as gl. R.—de iis al.

^f em. G.—sæva et conj. V.—ulla ea et 1, 3 P.—ulla 2 P. V.—ulla ea G. 3, 4 L. H. B. HV. (and om. cum) C.—ulla ea de causa (and om. cum) GA.—ulla et 5 L.—Authority is not wanting for the pleonastic use of magis with a comparative; m. quietiora, v, 16; mollior m. Plaut. Au. iii, 2, 8; m. majores, id. Men. pr. 55. cf. magis malle, xxiii, 10; xxvi, 49; GB. KL, on iv, 19, 1; plura m. Col. ii, 1; m. clarior, Just. iii, 2; (BN. VR.) HY, SCA, &c. on Virg. Cu. 78; GN, Par. i, 37; nn, on V. Max. iii, 7, 1; D. see also xli, 23, 3. μᾶλλον is often redundant in Greek, cf. SS. Lex. DU, on Th. vii, 29; R. xxii, 34; Her. vi, 12 n. 71; i, 32; vii, 143; ix, 7; Phil. i, 23; Chrys. de Sac. p. 98. ED.

^g ea 3, 5 L. B. HF. HV. R. N ?—illa GA.

^h or perhaps sisset G.—uisset P.—quivisset cet. Mss.

¹ Und. passuum as in ix, 24; 44 sq; x, 25; 27; &c. R.

² Und. etiam as in i, 40; xxviii, 11. R.

³ Und. dux or consul, as in iv, 10; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 17; 41 sq; xxxii, 2; 11; 40; xxxiii, 29; with Veiens iv, 18; cf. CO, on S. J. 81. R.

P.C. Scipio T.S. Longus peditibus, et dimidium ejus equitum cecidit. sed major Romanis quam pro numero⁴ jactura fuit, quia equestri ordinis aliquot et tribuni militum quinque et præfecti⁵ sociorum tres sunt interfecti. secundum eam pugnam Hannibal in Ligures, Sempronius Lucam concessit. venienti in Ligures Hannibali¹ per insidias intercepti duo quæstores Romani, C. Fulvius et L. Lucretius, cum duobus tribunis militum et quinque equestri ordinis senatorum ferme liberis, quo magis ratam fore cum his⁶ pacem societatemque crederet, traduntur.

Proceedings of Cn. Scipio in Spain. 32 ; P. iii, 76. Pt. ii, 6. Dum hæc in Italia geruntur, Cn. Cornelius Scipio in 60 Hispaniam cum classe et exercitu missus, cum ab ostio Rhodani profectus Pyrenæosque montes circumvectus Emporiis¹ appulisset classem, exposito ibi exercitu, orsus a 23. Lacetanis^a omnem oram usque ad Iberum flumen, partim renovandis societatibus partim novis instituendis, Romanæ dicionis fecit. inde conciliata clementiæ fama non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque ac montanis ad ferociores jam gentes valuit; nec pax modo apud eos sed societas etiam armorum parata^b est, validæque aliquot auxiliorum cohortes ex iis conscriptæ sunt. Hannonis^c cis^d Iberum^e provincia erat: eum reliquerat Hannibal ad regionis ejus præsidium. itaque priusquam alienarentur omnia² obviam eundum ratus, castris in conspectu hostium positis, in aciem eduxit. nec Romano differendum certamen visum, quippe qui sciret cum Hannone^f et Has-

¹ *veniente...Hannibale* F 2d. but the construction is 'to Hannibal on his arrival are delivered certain Romans of rank as a pledge of the heartiness with which the Ligurians had espoused his cause.' S. ^a *Laceranis* 3 L. HF.—*Lucetenis* 1 L.—*Laletanis* (*Læetani* Ptol. ii, 6; *Leetani* Strabo iii, 159;) em. DJ.—but our author seems to mean the whole coast from the *Ausetani* on the Ebro to the confines of *Gallia Narbonensis*. MC, *Hisp.* ii, 13; 23. ^b *parta* conj. P. GA. N. cf. xlii, 46. D. ^c P. 1, 3 P. V marg. A. SB. AS.—*Hannoni* 2 P. GT. GB.—*Annon* F.—*Anno* F 2d.—*Hanno* al. Mss. ^d *non insciens* F 2d. C.—*insciens* F.—*tamen inscius* V.—*non inscius* pl. Mss. ^e *in ad.* some Mss. ^f cf. ep. n. 3.

4 Cf. 29, 1. D. 'The loss was severe from the quality, rather than the quantity, of the slain.' G.

5 These prefects of the allied troops corresponded in number and rank to the military tribunes in the Roman army. viii, 36. C.

6 Viz. the Ligurians. ST.

1 *Emporia* 61; xxvi, 19; xxviii, 42; xxxiv, 3; 8 sq; Mela, Pliny iii, 3, 4; Sil.

iii, 369; *Ἐμπόριον* Strabo iii, 4, p. 159 sq. (Pol. S.) *Ἐμπόριον* Steph. Byz. now 'Amurias.' It consisted of two towns divided by a wall; the one founded by the Phocæans or Massilians, Sil. iv, 52; the other by the Spaniards. GL. D. cf. xxix, 25. R.

2 'Before all the nations of Spain should be estranged from the Carthaginians and attached to the power of Rome.' R.

drubale sibi dimicandum esse, malletque adversus singulos P. C. Scipio
separatim quam adversus duos simul rem gerere. nec ^{T. S. Longus}
magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit. sex millia hostium Hanno de-
cæsa, duo capta cum præsidio castrorum. nam et castra ^{feated.}
expugnata sunt, atque ipse dux cum aliquot principibus
capiuntur^b; et Scissis¹, propinquum castris oppidum, ex-
pugnatur. ceterum præda oppidi parvi pretii rerum fuit²,
supellex barbarica ac vilium mancipiorum. castra militem
ditavere, non ejus modo exercitus qui victus erat, sed et
ejus qui cum Hannibale in Italia militabat, omnibus fere
caris rebus, ne gravia impedimenta ferentibus essent, citra
Pyrenæum relictis.

- 61 Priusquam certa hujus cladis fama accideret^a, transgressus Hasdrubal
Iberum Hasdrubal cum octo millibus peditum, mille equi- ^{comes up}
tum^b tanquam ad primum adventum Romanorum occur- ^{too late.}
surus¹, postquam perditas res ad Scissim^c amissaque castra ^{P. iii, 76.}
accepit, iter ad mare convertit. haud procul Tarracone² ^{s. iii, 369.}
^dclassicos^c milites navalesque socios³ vagos palantesque^d
per agros, quod ferme fit, ut^e secundæ res negligentiam⁴

^a F 2d. C. 1 L. some of the *reguli* or 'petty princes' of Spain being here meant as in xxii, 21; xxix, 3; *τὸν τῶν ἰβήρων Ἀνδοβάλην*, Pol. G.—*principiis* P. E. F. SM.—*præsidii* al. Mss. ^b P. as *Volumnius cum Claudio...comparati*, x, 15; *Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt*, Virg. *Æ.* i, 292; Ov. *F.* v, 329; G, on M. Seneca, *Contr.* iii, 13: also in i, 59; xxi, 46; xlii, 20; xlv, 28; xxxii, 25; xxxvii, 12; lxxiii, ep; Ter. *Heaut.* iii, 1, 64; Sall. C. 43; G, on xxii, 21, in Syll. Ep. by BU, t. iii, ep. 169; BU. on Ser. S. 203; nn, on Flor. iii, 10, 8; CO, on S. J. 101; VO, Gr. vii, 3; D. xxvi, 1; xxxi, 36; xxxviii, 48; RK, on H. Cer. 499; Suid. "*δῖος*." R.—*capitur* al. Mss. SM. ¹ *Kίσσα* Pol. S. ('Guissona.' R.)—*Scise* B.—*Sciscis* HV.—*Scissium* R.—*Scissum* 2 P. H.—*fusis* L.—*Setelsis* ('Solsona.' R. cf. Pt. ii, 6) or *Lyssa* conj. DJ. cf. MC, *Hisp.* ii, 24; D. c. 24, b. ² *accederet* 3, 5 L. HF. B. R. GA. but cf. 10, f. D. ^b *equitibus* some Mss. but cf. xlviii, 3; xxvii, 38; xlii, 55; m *peditum* xxi, 52; xxxiii, 14; m *sagittariorum ac funditorum* xxii, 37; m *hominum* xxiv, 41; xliii, 23; m *armatorum* xxv, 24; m *Macedonum* lxxiii, 14; m *talentum* xxxvii, 1; m *jugerum* vii, 16; &c. D. ^c PF. RE. C.—*ad Scissim* om. cet. Mss. ^d *erat* ad. HF.—*ubi erat* ad. HV.—*ubi erat classis* ad. B. ^e F. C. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. em. V.—From a division of the word *classi* *cos* have arisen various errors, D. as *classi consulis* H.—*classi consules* 4 L.—*classe consulis* 3 L.—*classis consulis* HV.—*classis consules* HF. ^f *vagos* and *que* om. HK. but *vagus* and *palans* are often joined, vii, 17; x, 20; xxiii, 42; xxxiii, 15; D. v, 44; cf. ii, 50. E. ³ *ubi* conj. DCE.

3 'Consisted of things of little value.' ED. Before *rerum* and *mancipiorum*, the word *præda* is to be supplied: the latter genitive is perhaps used to avoid the cacophony, which would arise from so many words ending in *a*. ST.

4 'From the circumstance that almost all the valuables, not only &c.' C.

1 'To be in the way on the first arrival of the Romans,' or 'to be on the spot to meet them as soon as they arrived.' xxxv, 15; B.

x, 43; xxviii, 8; xxxi, 29; xxxvi, 24; xxxvii, 32; xxxix, 6; thus *obvenire* xxix, 34; and *φάειν* or *καταταῖν τι* or *εἰς τι* or *ἐπὶ τι*: R. cf. G, on Sen. Ben. iv, 6; and *Contr.* ii, 11. DU.

2 'Tarragona,' a seaport town of Catalonia, gave the name to *Hispania Tarraconensis*, of which it was the capital: xxii, 22. R.

3 Cf. 49, n. 11.

4 *Ita se res habet: ad id, quod ne timeatur*

P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus

He lays
waste the
territory of
the Roman
allies.

creent^h, equite passim dimisso cum magna cæde, majore fuga ad naves compellit. nec diutius circa ea loca morari ausus, ne a Scipione opprimeretur, trans Iberum sese recepit. et Scipio raptim ad famam novorum hostium agmine acto⁵, cum in paucos præfectos navium¹ animadvertisset, præsidio Tarracone modico relicto Emporias cum classe rediit. vixdum digresso eo Hasdrubal aderat; et Ilergetum populo, qui obsides Scipioni dederat, ad defectionem impulso cum eorum ipsorum juventute agros fidelium Romanis sociorum vastat. excito deinde Scipione hibernis, toto cis¹ Iberum rursus cedit agro. Scipio relictam ab auctore⁶ defectionis Ilergetum gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsis omnibus Atanagrum⁷, urbem, quæ¹ caput ejus populi erat, circumscdit, intraque dies paucos, pluribus quam ante obsidibus imperatis, Ilergetes pecunia etiam multatos in jus dicionemque^m recepit. inde in Ausetanos^a prope Iberum, socios et ipsos Pœnorum, procedit; atque urbe eorum obsessa Lacetanos auxilium finitimis ferentes nocte, haud procul jam urbe^o, cum intrare vellent, excepit insidiis. cæsa^p duodecim millia; exuti pene^q omnes armis domos passim palantes per agros diffugere. nec obsessos alia ulla res quam iniqua oppugnantibus hiems tutabatur. triginta dies obsidio fuit, per quos raro unquam nix minus quattuor pedes alta jacuit; adeoque pluteos ac vineas⁷ Romanorum operuerat, ut ea

^h creant V. 1 L. FB. DCE.—but then *quod ferme fit* would seem superfluous. DU. DJ.
¹ em. cf. xxiii, 26. G.—*pavium* P.—*paulum* F. C.—*paululum* al. Mes.—*palam* conj. L.
¹ B. HF. S.—*toto* HV.—*hostis cis Tarraconem* PV.—*stoicosis* three P. F 1st. C. V. 1, 5 L.
H. GA.—*stercosis* 4 L.—*stationibus* R.—*hosticosis* conj. SB. which is a barbarism: EG.
perhaps some Ms. might have had *hostico cis*. ED. ^k E. three P. N. V. 3, 4 L. HF. F.—
Athenagrum C. B. BR.—*Athanagram* HV.—*Athanagiam* G. D. C. the same as *Athanasia*,
afterwards 'Lerida.' MC. CE.—'Manrega' according to others; 'Aytona,' ST. or 'Tar-
rega.' TA. ^l om. E. ^m *deditionemque* V. 1 L. HF. but cf. xxxii, 33; xl, 35. R.
ⁿ *Ansetanos* V. HV.—*Ansatanos* 1 L.—*Auxetanos* 3 L.—*Ausitanos* 4 L.—*jam Lusitanos*
(and om. in) HF.—*Cosetanos* conj. DJ. but the *Ausetani* of Livy appear to have been differ-
ently situated from those mentioned by Pliny, who were more remote from the Ebro. D.
^o ed. AS.—*urbem* three P. F. 3—5 L. GA. HV. N. cf. VO, Gr. vi, 22; D. xxiv, 28, c.—
quum jam urbem B.—*urbem quum jam* R. P 3 L. B 1st.—*ad ad.* al. ^q *prope* F. cf. 58, d. D.

fortuna fucit, minime tuti sunt homines; quia, quod neglexeris, incautum atque apertum habes: &c. xxv, 38; ἡ πλείστους δὲ βλάβη κατὰ φρόνησιν. ἐκ τοῦ πολλοῦς σφάλλιν, τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετατρέπεται. Thuc. i, 122; compare Xen. H. iv, 8, 18 sq. The same moral is contained in the fable of

The one-eyed Stag.

5 Cf. vi, 28; xxiii, 36; R. xxv, 9. D.

6 Namely, Hasdrubal. S.

7 These were not very different either in their make or in their use. C. cf. 7, n. 5; xxxiv, 17. Some made the difference consist in the *pluteus* sloping but one way,

sola ignibus aliquoties coniectis ab hoste etiam tutamentum P. C. Scipio fuerit. postremo cum Amusitus princeps eorum ad Has-^{T. S. Longus}drubalem profugisset, viginti argenti talentis pacti¹ deduntur². Tarraconem in hiberna reditum est.

62 Romæ et³ circa urbem multa ea hieme prodigia⁴ facta⁵ Prodigies. aut, quod evenire solet motis semel in religionem animis, multa nuntiata et temere credita sunt, in quib⁶ ingenuum infantem semestrem in foro⁷ olitorio⁸ 'triumphum'⁹ clama-^{V. i, 6, 5 ; C. i, 455. C. i, 421.}masse; et foro boario¹⁰ bovem in tertiam contignationem¹¹ sua sponte escendisse¹², atque inde tumultu habitatorum territum sese dejecisse; et navium speciem de cælo afful-^{xliv, 2.}sisse¹³; et ædem Spei¹⁴, quæ est in foro olitorio, fulmine ictam; et Lanuvii¹⁵ hastam¹⁶ se commovisse, et corvum in C. ii, 27. ædem Junonis devolâsse atque in ipso pulvinario¹⁷ condisse; et in agro Amiternino multis locis hominum specie¹⁸ C. i, 319. procul candida veste visos¹⁹, nec cum ullo congressos; et in

¹ pactis V. 1 L. GA. ² deducuntur (placing the full stop before in) 1, 3 P. F. C. 1, 3 L. H. D. N 1st. V. GA. ³ em. G. cf. Obseq. de Prod. 112; HS, on V. P. i, 3; also i, 38; xxxvi, 14; xxxix, 25. D.—aut Mss. ⁴ D, on Sil. i, 13; CO, on S. J. 80, 5.—in quis om. 1 L.—in foro...clamasse om. C. ⁵ boario Val. Max. (PZ. TO.) D. ⁶ is triumphus (both here and in Val. Max.) conj. in Obs. Misc. t. v, p. 201; cf. xxiv, 10; the is being absorbed by the end of the preceding word; D. and ST. Hor. O. iv, 2, 49 sq. ED. but cf. Ov. Am. i, 2, 25; also xlv, 38; xxii, 1; Cic. Div. ii, 40. R. ⁷ P. F.—scandisse cet. Mss. ⁸ effulsisse H.—offulsisse conj. BU, on Q. Decl. ix, 7, cf. nn, on Sil. xiii, 114. D. ⁹ F. C. V. H. 1, 2 L. em. for there Juno Sospita had a temple; Cic. for Mur. 41. SB.—Lavinii cet. Mss. cf. S, on viii, 13. It is remarkable that the modern name of Lanuvium is 'Civita Lavinia' or Città della Vigna.' CR. ¹⁰ em. cf. xxiv, 10; xl, 19. (Homer and others attribute a spear to Juno.) SB. This is well illustrated by coins of the Procilian clan, which represent Juno as having goat's horns and armed with a spear: D. sospitam vires cum pelle caprina, cum hasta, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis; Cic. Nat. D. i, 29. HV, Th. Mor. i, p. 360. The ancients, indeed, placed a spear by way of sceptre in the hands of many deities. RQ, cap. 19.—hostiam Mss. ¹¹ species HF. N.—speciem 5 L. R. GA. ¹² visas HF. cf. xxiv, 10. Our author uses indefinite language lest he should inadvertently offend these mysterious beings. daemones aërios, genios, or nescio quos may be understood. Thus situs est, quemcumque eum dici jus fasque est, super Numicium flumen: Jovem Indigetem appellant; i, 2. G.

whereas the vinea consisted of two slanting sides meeting at the top; DM, 2496 (where Livy is printed by mistake for Vegetius); in which case the pluteus would be presented with its broadside to the besieged, the vinea with its gable-end: but of the former engine there appears to have been more than one kind. ED. see F.

1 On the prodigies recorded by Livy, see HY, O. A. iii, 198—215; 255—274; STG, Prod. R. From the language which our author holds here, [xxiv, 10, ED.] xxvii, 23; but, above all, in xliii, 13, he appears not to give implicit credit to every superstitious report, though he professes to be so old-

fashioned as to treat with respect the religious prejudices of his forefathers. C.

2 The herb-market was without the Carpentale gate between the Capitol and the river; R. in the eighth ward of the city.

3 The Ox-market was in the eleventh ward of the city, between the Circus maximus and the river. R.

4 This was built by M. Attilius Calatinus, consul 495 and 498 Y. R. cf. xxiv, 47; xxv, 7; Cic. Leg. ii, 11; Tac. A. ii, 49. R.

5 'The sacred couch' used in the ceremonial of the lectisternium; v, 52; xxii, 1; xxiv, 10; xxxi, 8; &c. R.

P. C. Scipio Piceno lapidibus pluvisse^k; et Cære sortes⁶ attenuatas¹; T.S. Longus et in Gallia lupum vigili gladium e vagina raptum abstulisse. ob cetera prodigia libros⁷ adire decemviri jussi: C. i, 279. quod autem lapidibus pluvisset in Piceno, novemdiale Expiatory rites. sacrum⁸ edictum, et subinde aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit⁹. jam primum omnium urbs lustrata est¹⁰, hostiæque majores¹¹, quibus editum^m est, diis cæsæ; et donum ex auri pondo quadraginta Lanuvium ad Junonis¹² portatum est; et signum æneum matronæ¹³ Junoni C. i, 204. in Aventino dedicaveruntⁿ; et lectisternium¹⁴ Cære, ubi

^k F. Prisc. x, 881. so *pluvisset*, below, F. HV. ¹ P. i. e. *isxvstions* or *muvtions*: Ov. A. A. i, 735; Pliny xxxvi, 6; Mart. xiv, 114. Soothsayers and professors of onirromancy regarded it as portending good when what was seen appeared larger than ordinary; cf. Pliny xxviii, 2; Her. viii, 137; whereas the attenuation and lessening of objects was looked upon as an evil prognostic; Artem. On. see Genesis xli. SM. PZ. *Servilium familia habet trientem sacrum, cui summa cum cura magnificentique sacra quotannis faciunt, quem ferunt alias crevisse, alias decrevisse videri, et ex eo aut honorem aut deminutionem familie significari*; Plin. xxxiv, 14; G. Hor. O. i, 34, 13. ED.—*extenuatæ* F. C. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. GA. HV.—*extenuatas* al.—*extæniatas* conj. here and below, and xxii, 1. L. pr. GT. VD. adv. AH. TU. ^m xli, 13; xlii, 2; G. ‘it was given out.’ vii, 6; R. viz. ‘from the books of fate,’ RS. xxii, 10; xxix, 10; xxx, 2; xl, 45; xlv, 34; &c. BU, on Lact. M. iv, 1; nn, on Suet. i, 18; and ii, 72. D.—*edictum* al. Mss. ⁿ em. RB.—*edicaverunt* P.—*hediscaverunt* V.—*adiscaverunt* cet. Mss.

6 These were little tablets or tickets, or slips of wood, marked with certain characters or words, which used to be kept at particular temples in chests of olive wood: Suet. iii, 63; *sortes Prænestinas in robore insculptas prisorum literarum notis . . . ex olea arcam esse factam; eaque conditas sortes, quæ hodie pueri manu miscentur atque ducuntur*; Civ. Div. ii, 41; L. ib. 32; i, 18; 34. When any one wished to consult them, they were mixed together in an urn and afterwards drawn out one by one. DN. Cic. Verr. ii, § 127. C. cf. AD. Juv. i, 82, note.

7 ‘The Sibylline books’ mentioned below: cf. iii, 10; v, 50; x, 47; xxii, 9; 36; xxv, 12; xxxi, 12; xxxiv, 55; xlii, 2. They are said to have been purchased by Tarquin from the Sibyl of Cumæ and consigned by him to the custody of noble duumvirs; Dion. iv, 62. Ten keepers were appointed 386 Y. R. cf. vi, 37. Sylla raised the number to fifteen. On critical emergencies like the present, a decree of the senate was issued for consulting these venerable records. R. cf. x, 8; RS. v, 13.

8 That is, as he explains it elsewhere, *feriæ per novem dies agebantur*, i, 31. R.

9 ‘Was busily engaged;’ i, 31; iv, 60; 20; cf. Sil. ii, 70; 673; Tac. A. ii, 14;

(L.) iii, 43; Pliny xxvi, 2. R. D. It is a word peculiarly used of religious ceremonies. MD. cf. PG, on V. M. vi, 6, 1. BKH, on Tib. ii, 5, 95; BY, on H. O. iii, 14, 16; DU. BR, i, p. 19; VL, on Gr. C. 42; TN, on F. St. iv, 7, 44; PA, on Pr. ii, 33, 2. D.

10 The lustral sacrifice consisted of a hog, a sheep, and a bull (*suovetaurile*), which were led in procession round the boundaries of the city, and then slain: cf. i, 28; xxxv, 9; xl, 6; xlii, 20; xlv, 16; Tac. A. xiii, 24; Pol. iv, 21; SM, on Vop. Aur. 20; HY, on V. E. v, 75; and on Tib. ii, 1, 1; R. SV, on V. E. iii, 77. C.

11 So called in contradistinction to ‘sucklings,’ xxii, 1; C. xxvii, 4; R. xxxvii, 3; GB.

12 Understand *ædem*, as in i, 33; 41; ii, 51; x, 23; ii, 7; iii, 48, &c. i, ‘*Adunias*’ [*αδυνίης*] Hom. Il. Z 379; cf. viii, 14; Sil. viii, 360; xiii, 364. R.

13 Either *πέρνια*, or *matrona tonantis*, Ov. F. vi, 33: cf. nn. on Hor. O. iii, 4, 59. R.

14 In this ceremony, the images of the deities were placed on couches round the altars, which were furnished with meats from the victims slain on the occasion. The duumvirs, or decemvirs for performing sacred

sortes attenuatæ° erant, imperatum; et supplicatio For-
 tunæ in Algidio; Romæ quoque et lectisternium Juventati^p et supplicatio¹⁵ ad ædem Herculis nominatim, deinde
 universo populo circa omnia pulvinaria indicta; et Genio
 majores¹⁶ hostiæ cæsæ quinque; et C. Atilius Serranus
 prætor 'vota¹⁷ suscipere' jussus, 'si in decem annos res
 'publica' eodem stetisset statu.' hæc procurata vota ex
 libris Sibyllinis magna ex parte levaverant religione^r
 animos.

63 Consulium designatorum alter Flaminius, cui eæ legiones
 quæ Placentiæ hibernabant sorte evenerant, edictum¹ et
 litteras ad consulem² misit ut 'is exercitus idibus Martiis³
 'Arimini⁴ adesset in castris.' huic in provincia consulatum⁵

• P. RE. PE. ME. F. C.—*extenuatæ* cet. P P. RE. PE. ME. F. C. V. H. cf. i, 55;
 v, 54; xxxvi, 36. G.—*Juventuti* 1, 3, 5 L. HF. R. GA. HV. N.—*Juventæ* al. some Mss.—whence *populus Romanus* al.—and *republicam* H. P. F. C. H. E.—
regionis HF.—*religionis* LI. V. 1 L. D. thus *levare curarum: sermonis falli*, Plaut.
 Ep. ii. 2, 55; *quiescere pugnae*, Quadr. in A. Gell. ix, 13. L. COL, on Ap. M. v, 70: but
 such Grecisms are not usual in Livy. D. *nec tamen ludorum primum initium procurandis*
religionibus datum, aut religione animis aut corpora morbis levavit, vii, 3; G. xxxix, 16;
 opposed to *cumulare religiones animis*; xlii, 20. R.

rites, were the first to partake of the feast;
 next in order came the triumvirs superintend-
 ing banquets; and sometimes the senators
 themselves. On some occasions a public
 feast followed. R. AD. C. The banquet
 prepared for goddesses was properly called
lectisternium; Tac. A. xv, 44; *Jovis epulo*,
ipsum in lectulo, Junonem et Minervam in
cellis ad canam incitari; V. Max. ii, 1, 2. cf.
 note 5; and xxii, 10; RY. GR. (cf. also
 SN, on Julian Cæs. near the beginning,) but
 neither there nor in v, 13; does Livy make
 this distinction. He speaks of a *lectisternium*
 to *Juventas*, just below, and to the Idæan
 Mother, xxix, 14. But Valerius is speaking
 of a banquet of Jove, which was given on
 occasion of the games, (cf. Liv. xxv, 2;
 FAB, i, 6;) and could only be held in the
 Capitol. (L. v, 52.) The *lectisternia* were
 not confined to any particular spot and were
 celebrated by direction of the decemvirs
 from the Sibylline books on special occa-
 sions; vii, 27; xxii, 1; and it appears from
 this last passage that they were sometimes
 followed by a public feast. DU.

15 This word frequently is synonymous
 with *gratulatio*, and signifies 'a thanksgiving,'
 iii, 63; xxxiv, 7; at other times it denotes
 'supplications,' and is joined with *obsecra-*
tiones; cf. iii, 5; 7; iv, 21; xxi, 17, 7;

xxxi, 8 sq; xlii, 20. R.

16 As 'to the Genius of the city;' cf.
 Sil. ii, 584 sq; vi, 283; xiii, 124; MI, on
 Hor. O. iii, 17, 14 sq. R.

17 'Vows, which he should be bound to
 pay in case &c.' RS.

1 Edicere is literally 'to speak out,' xxx,
 5; Plaut. Amph. ii, 2, 184; Sal. C. 48;
 G. (CO.) xliii, 4; Cic. Am. 16; D. ap-
 plied to judges it means 'to give a verdict' or
 'to pronounce sentence;' applied to magis-
 trates 'to issue orders, either verbally or by
 writing publicly set forth.' cf. xii, 2; E, C.
 C. R.

2 Sempronius. R.

3 The ides of March was then the day on
 which magistrates entered upon office, ST.
 xxii, 1; as the day before the ides was that
 for resigning office, xxx, 39. R.

4 Etruria fell to Flaminius as his province,
 and Ariminum to Servilius. But it was
 settled that both the consuls with their
 united forces should march to oppose Han-
 nibal in Liguria, where he was apparently
 waiting for them. Contrary to their expecta-
 tion, however, he marched silently by night
 over the mountains into Etruria, leaving his
 cavalry in the camp. The consuls then
 separated, Flaminius marching off to Arre-
 tium and Servilius remaining on the spot. G.

P.C. Scipio inire consilium erat, memori veterum certaminum cum
 T.S. Longus patribus, quæ tribunus plebis⁵ et quæ postea consul⁶,
 FS. xx, 19; prius de consulatu qui abrogabatur, dein de triumpho
 47; S. iv, habuerat; invisus etiam patribus ob novam legem⁷, quam
 706 sqq. Q. Claudius tribunus plebis adversus senatum⁸, uno patrum
 adjuvante C. Flaminio, tulerat, 'ne quis senator⁹, cuive⁹
 'senator⁹ pater⁹ fuisset, maritimam navem, quæ plus
 'quam trecentarum amphorarum⁸ esset, haberet.' id satis
 habitum ad fructus ex agris vectandos: quæstus⁹ omnis
 patribus indecorus visus. res per summam contentionem
 acta invidiam apud nobilitatem suasori¹⁰ legis Flaminio,
 favorem apud plebem alterumque inde consulatum pe-
 perit. ob hæc ratus auspiciis ementiendis⁹ Latinarumque

^a atque ad. P. F. C. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. al.—atque ut ad. 3 L.—adverso senatu (cf. xxxiii, 23; xlii, 22; vi, 42;) conj. G. cf. also 10; xxxix, 41; i, 46; Sall. J. 84. D. —or adversante senatu (which, being written by mistake, advers-senatu-ante, was then made adversus senatum atque) G. D. ^b senatorum GA. HF. HV. ^c em. RL. ST.—qui B 1st.—quive cet. Mss. ^d em. RL.—senatorius conj. ST.—senatoris Mss. ^e filius conj. P. but then the verb should be esset. ST. ^f MO. 2 P. B. C. F. GA. H. HF. 2, 3 L. It must be borne in mind that our author is here representing the opinion of Flaminius: GL and that the soothsayers were in the patrician interest and well-inclined to abuse their art to crush an aspiring plebeian. ST. ementita auspicia, Cic. Ph. ii, 35; GB. are those which the soothsayers falsely asserted to exist: VA. Cic. Div. i, 16; Ph. ii, 33; iii, 4; Dom. 48;

5 Q. Fabius Maximus consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, quod potuit, C. Flaminio tribuno plebis restitit, agrum Picenum et Gallicum viritim contra senatus auctoritatem dividendi; Cic. Sen. 4; cum Flaminius tribunus plebis legem de Gallico agro viritim dividendo promulgasset invito senatu, precibus minisque ejus resistens ac ne exercitu quidem adversus se conscripto, si in eadem sententia perseveraret, absterritus, postquam pro rostris ei legem jam ferenti pater manum injecit, privato fractus imperio, descendit e rostris; V. Max. v, 4, 5; Pol. ii, 21; Cic. Inv. ii, 17; S. id. Br. 14; D. id. Ac. ii, 5; Leg. iii, 9; Div. i, 35; iii, 32. R. RO, H. R. xii. C.

6 Y. R. 529 with P. Furius Philus. The augurs having stated that there was a flaw in the election, the senate immediately sent off despatches to the consuls, (xxii, 3, n. 14, ED.) who had already marched against the Insubres, bidding them return to Rome at once and abdicate office without presuming to act in their official capacity. Flaminius did not open the letter till he had defeated the Gauls: Pol. ii, 32 sq. He then returned to Rome as conqueror and with rich spoils, but a triumph was denied him: whereupon

he triumphed as a private person, and was then compelled to lay down his office; Plut. Marc. p. 299; S. R. xxiii, 14.

7 Cf. Cic. Ver. v, 18; CJ, Obs. vi, 38; E. V. M. iii. DU. R.

8 The Romans distinguished the size of their merchant vessels by the number of amphoræ they would contain; as modern vessels are distinguished by their tonnage. ST. cf. MN, on Cic. Div. xii, 15; HD, on Pl. vi, 22, 24; VO, on Mela p. 280. R. The amphora was little more than seven gallons; a ton is forty cubic feet.

9 After the first Punic war the senators purchased estates in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica; and, under the pretence of importing the produce of these estates, were more extensively engaged in commercial transactions, than was consistent with the dignity of their order. DU. cf. E, C. C. on negotiator. R.

10 The first proposer of a law was called inventor ii, 56; auctor is often used in the same sense, but is generally applied to the person, who lent the weight of his influence and authority to carrying the enactment; cf. xxii, 25: suasor is here taken in this latter sense. R.

feriarum¹⁰ mora¹¹ et consularibus aliis impedimentis reten-
 tuos se in urbe, simulato itinere privatus¹² clam in provin-
 ciam abiit. ea res ubi palam facta est, novam insuper iram
 infestis jam ante patribus movit. 'non cum senatu modo,
 'sed jam cum diis immortalibus C. Flaminium bellum ge-
 'rere. consulem ante¹³ inauspicato factum revocantibus ex
 'ipsa acie' diis¹⁴ atque hominibus¹⁵ non paruisse; nunc con-
 'scientia spretorum¹⁶ et Capitolium et sollemnem votorum
 'nuncupationem fugisse¹⁶, ne die initi magistratus Jovis
 'optimi maximi templum adiret; ne senatum invisus ipse
 'et sibi uni invisum videret consuleretque; ne Latinas indi-
 'ceret, Jovique Latiari¹ sollemne sacrum in monte¹ faceret;
 'ne auspicio¹⁷ profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda,

P. C. Scipio
T. S. Longus

He sets off
privately
for his pro-
vince.

G. cf. *auspiciū mentiri*, x, 40; *ementiri falsa naufragia*, xxv, 3. D.—*emetiendis* HV. al. H.—*emendis* l, 3 P. 1, 4, 5 L. V. al. H.—*habendis* V marg.—*emendandis* conj. SB.—*petendis* R. N. pr. or *repetendis* (cf. xli, 16) conj. S. 2 *arce* conj. CL. contrary to the fact. D. ^b em. (viz. *deorumque et hominum*) G.—*conscientias prætorum* Mss.—*conscientia prætorum* conj. MN. S. ¹ Cf. Cic. Mil. 31; Varro, L. L. 16; DU. Suet. iv, 22; (CS. GV. BU.) OU, on Luc. i, 198. D. ^j Albano ad. some Edd. unnecessarily; cf. xiv, 12; xl, 45; G. xxii, 1; xlv, 22. D.

10 Tarquin the second collected all the people of Latium, to the number of 47 towns, into one grand league, of which Rome was the head; and which, from that time forward, was annually renewed on the Alban mount (where the king had built a temple to Latian Jove) upon a certain day fixed by the chief magistrates. This was generally in the commencement of the year, before the newly-appointed authorities departed for their provinces. The ratification of the league, by the delegates from the several states, was celebrated with sacrifices, feasts, and games. For which purpose Tarquin dedicated one day; a second was added after the expulsion of the kings; a third on the reconciliation of the patricians and plebeians 261 Y. R. and a fourth on the admission of plebeians to the consulship. cf. i, 49—53; v, 17; ix, 8; xii, 1; xxv, 12; xli, 16; xlii, 35; Plut. Cam. end; Dion. iv, 25 sq; 45—50. C. R.

11 'By detaining him to preside at the Latian festival, and to discharge other consular duties.' ST.

12 'Private' persons are opposed to kings, i, 40; or to magistrates and others in high authority, ii, 56; (where the tribunes of the commons are so called): consequently, to a general during his triumph, xxxviii, 50; or, lastly, to pontiffs and flamens, v, 52. Flaminius, though consul elect, had not been inaugurated. R.

13 'On the former occasion.' R.

14 Viz. 'by means of the auspices.' R.

15 'The senate.' R.

16 The consul who was to enter upon office received in the morning the compliments of the senate and people at his own house; thence he was conducted in procession to the Capitol, where he vowed to the gods sacrifices, temples, and the like, according to the success with which they should crown his administration, xli, 10; 27; xlii, 49; xlv, 12; BR, i, 168; at the same time he immolated an ox to Jove. He then entered on his office by holding a meeting of the senate, to which he referred matters of immediate urgency, ix, 8; and first, the celebration of the Latian festival, and other religious affairs; Cic. ad Q. p. Red. 5; Gell. xiv, 7; afterwards, other public business was discussed, and, in particular, the sending out or recalling the commanders of the provinces, and the levying or disbanding of forces; xxii, 1; Cic. Ph. vi, 1. Before the meeting broke up, the new consul took an oath to observe and maintain the laws; xxxi, 50. His next care was to celebrate the Latian festival; xxiv, 26; Tac. A. iii, 59; iv, 36. When the consul left the city, he wore his military robes, and was accompanied out of respect by a large retinue. R. ST.

17 'After previously taking the auspices;' i, 36; v, 21; vi, 41; xlii, 12; Tac. A. xi,

P. C. Scipio ' paludatus inde ^a cum lictoribus in provinciam iret. lixæ ¹⁸
 T.S.Longus ' modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus profectum clam,
 ' furtim, haud aliter quam si exsilii causa solum vertisset ¹⁹.
 ' magis pro majestate videlicet imperii ²⁰ Arimini quam
 ' Romæ magistratum initurum, et in deversorio hospitali
 Unanimous ' quam apud penates suos prætextam sumpturum.' ' revo-
 decree of ' candum' universi ' retrahendumque' censuerunt, ' et cogen-
 the Senate ' dum omnibus prius præsentem in deos hominesque fungi
 for his re- ' officiis quam ad exercitum et in provinciam iret.' in eam
 recall : ' legationem (legatos enim mitti placuit) Q. Terentius et M.
 which he Antistius profecti nihilo magis eum moverunt quam priori
 disregards. consulatu litteræ moverant ab senatu missæ. paucos post
 S.v, 63 sqq; dies magistratum iniit, immolantique ei vitulus jam ictus e
 xvi, 265. manibus sacrificantium sese cum proripuisset ²¹, multos cir-
 cumstantes cruore respersit. fuga procul etiam major apud
 ignaros quid ²² trepidaretur, et concursatio fuit. id a pleris-
 que in ^a omen magni terroris acceptum. legionibus inde .
 B.C. 217— Y.R. 535. duabus a Sempronio prioris anni consule, duabus a
 Consuls, Cn. Servilius, C. Flami- C. Atilio prætore acceptis, in Etruriam per Apennini tra-
 nius 2. mites ²³ exercitus duci est coeptus.

^k *deinde* D. but *inde* means ' from the Capitol.' D.
 conj. DU. cf. x, 11; xlix, ep. D. but cf. 32, 4. R.

^l om. cf. Tac. A. i, 28. G.—*ut*

27; Juv. x, 336; [note; ED.] so likewise
augurato, i, 18; *auspicato* also signifies ' aus-
 piciously,' xli, 18. R.

18 Hyperbole: ' the vilest man,' ' not
 even a common soldier, but a soldier's ser-
 vant.' ST.

19 *Vertere* or *mutare solum* ' to quit one's
 country;' iii, 13; 58; xliii, 2. R.

20 ' In a manner more worthy of the
 dignity of the consular office:' C. *videlicet*,
 like *ἄρα*, implying irony.

21 It was considered very unlucky if a
 victim, on the point of sacrifice, made its
 escape: Suet. i, 59; vii, 18; Tac. H. iii, 56;
 Lamp. Al. Sev. 60; V. Max. i, 6. Dio xli,
 182; Amm. xxiii, MD. For the phrase, cf.
 iii, 17; viii, 28; CO, on S. C. 32. D.

22 *Trepidare*, *tremere*, *horreare*, &c. are
 often joined with an accusative, after the
 manner of the Greek idiom; cf. xxii, 27.
propter may be understood. R.

23 Cf. Cic. Ph. xii, 11. R.

BOOK XXII.

EPITOME.

HANNIBAL per continuas vigilias in paludibus oculo amisso venit in Etruriam; per quas paludes quatrduo et tribus noctibus sine ulla requie iter fecit. **C. Flaminius** consul, homo temerarius, contra auspicia profectus, signis militaribus effossis quæ tolli non poterant, et ab equo quem conscenderat per caput devolutus, insidiis ab **Hannibale** circumventus ad Trasimenum lacum cum exercitu cæsus est. sex millia quæ eruperant, fide ab **Maharbale** data, perfidia **Hannibalis** vincta sunt. cum ad nuntium cladis Romæ luctus esset, duæ matres ex insperato¹ receptis filiis gaudio mortuæ sunt. ob hanc cladem ex **Sibyllinis** libris ver sacrum votum. cum deinde **Q. Fabius Maximus** dictator adversus **Hannibalem** missus nollet acie cum eo configere, ne contra ferocem tot victoriis hostem territum adversis præliis militem pugnae committeret, et opponendo se tantummodo conatus **Hannibalis** impediret, **M. Minucius** magister equitum, ferox et temerarius, criminando dictatorem tanquam segnem et timidum effecit ut populi jussu æquaretur ei cum dictatore imperium; divisoque exercitu, cum iniquo loco conflixisset et in maximo discrimine legiones ejus essent, superveniente cum exercitu **Fabio Maximo** discrimine liberatus est. quo beneficio victus castra cum eo junxit, et patrem eum salutavit, idemque facere milites jussit. **Hannibal** vastata Campania, inter **Casilinum** oppidum et **Calliculam** montem a **Fabio** clausus, sarmentis ad cornua boum alligatis et incensis præsidium Romanorum, quod **Calliculam** insidebat, fugavit, et sic transgressus est saltum. idemque **Q. Fabii Maximi** dictatoris, cum circumposita ureret, agro pepercit, ut illum

¹ v, 23; xlv, 5; V. Pat. ii, 112; ex ἀίλπτου Her. i, 111, n. 94; ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου vii, composito i, 9; ex improvviso vi, 33; D. ἐξ 204, n. 39; i, 108, n. 57; 60, n. 23 and 29. ED.

tanquam proditorem suspectum faceret. Æmilio deinde Paullo et Terentio Varrone consulibus et ducibus cum maxima clade adversus Hannibalem ad Cannas pugnatum est; cæsaque eo prælio Romanorum quadraginta quinque millia, cum Paullo consule et senatoribus octoginta^a, consularibus atque prætoriiis aut ædiliciis triginta. post quam cladem cum a nobilibus adolescentibus propter desperationem consilium de relinquenda Italia iniretur, P. Cornelius Scipio tribunus militum, qui postea Africanus nuncupatus est, stricto super capita deliberantium ferro juravit 'se pro hoste habiturum eum qui in verba sua non 'jurâsset,' effecitque ut omnes 'non relictum iri a se Italiam' jurejurando adstringerentur. præterea trepidationem urbis et luctum et res in Hispania meliore eventu gestas continet. Opimia et Flordia Vestales virgines incesti damnatæ sunt. propter paucitatem vero militum servorum octo millia armata sunt. captivi, cum potestas esset redimendi, redempti non sunt. Varroni obviam itum est, et gratiæ actæ quod de re publica non desperâsset.

Cn Servilius C. Flamin. 2 JAM ver appetebat¹, cum^a Hannibal ex hibernis² movit, et nequicquam^b ante conatus transcendere Apenninum intolerandis frigoribus, et cum ingenti periculo moratus ac metu. Galli, quos prædæ populationumque conciverat spes, postquam pro eo ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent agerentque³, suas terras sedem belli esse premique utriusque partis exercituum hibernis viderunt^c, verterunt retro in Hannibalem ab Romanis odia; petitusque sæpe principum insidiis, ipsorum inter se fraude, eadem levitate qua con-

^a nonaginta pl. Mss. ^a I L. GA. PO. AL. AC. V.—quæ F. C. 3, 4 L. HV. H. V. PT. FA. PN.—et B. HF. VK.—neque 5 L.—atque [from the reading of several of the best Mss, appetebat quæ] conj. cf. Her. iii, 76, n. 4. ED. ^b em V.—ut neque eo qui jam PT.—et neque eo qui jam F. V. 4 L. H. GA.—et neque eo qui C.—et neque eo quia jam 1 L.—et neque eo quo jam 3 L. HF.—et neque eo quod jam B.—et præterquam quod jam 5 L. ^c ant. Edd. G.—viderent Mss. CU.

1 'Was coming on;' v, 19; 44; vii, 26; viii, 38; x, 20 sq; xxix. 10; xxxiv. 13; Plaut. Aul. i, 1, 36. R. *ισταμίνης δὲ τῆς ἱερῆς ἄρας*, Pol. S.

2 Hannibal had taken up his winter quarters in Cisalpine Gaul, having returned thither from Liguria. GL.

3 *Rapiunt feruntque*, Virg. Æ. ii, 374. *Ferre* and *agere* (iii, 37; x, 34; xxii, 3; xxxiii, 13; xxxviii, 15; 18; xxxix, 54; xl, 49;) or *portare* and *agere* (xxiv, 16; xxxviii, 18;) correspond to *ἄγειν* and *φέρειν* in Greek, (Xen. Cyr. iii, 72; 76; An. ii, 6; v, 5; Il. iii, 2, [14; and 30; ED.] Dion.

H. iii, 31; iv, 39; v, 281; ix, 583;) *ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν διαφέρειν ἄγεται μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἱμψυχα, φέρεται δὲ τὰ ἀψυχα*, Ammon. de Dif. Voc. p. 2. cf. CM, r. v. Her. "ἄγειν:" ER, Ad. "molesti" p. m. 1317; T, xxvii, 32. C. D. ST. R. Suid. "φέρειν:" Hom. Il. B 301; E 484. WS. VG, v, 4, 7; 13, 10; Joseph. i, p. 102. r; (HV.) *λίσσεται ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ ἄγισθαι μὲν τὰ ἱμψυχα καὶ βαδισσινά. φέρεσθαι δὲ τὰ βαρυστάματα*, Eustath. *boves multos inter ceteram agrestem prædam agebat*, 16; Her. i, 88, n. 55; 166, n. 1; vi, 90, n. 75; add Hom. Il. I 590; Dem. Ph. i, 12.

senserant consensum indicantium⁴, servatus erat, et mutando nunc vestem nunc tegumenta capitis⁵, errore⁶ etiam sese ab insidiis munierat. ceterum hic quoque ei timor causa fuit maturius movendi ex hibernis.

Per idem tempus Cn. Servilius consul Romæ idibus Martiis magistratum iniit⁷. ibi cum de re publica retulisset, redintegrata in C. Flaminium invidia est. ‘duos se consules creâsse, unum habere. quod enim illi justum imperium, quod auspiciu⁸ esse?’ magistratus id¹⁰ a domo, publicis privatisque penatibus, Latinis feriis actis, sacrificio in monte perfecto⁹, votis rite in Capitolio nuncupatis secum ferre. nec privatum auspicia sequi¹¹, nec sine auspiciis profectum in externo ea solo nova atque integra concipere¹² posse.’ augebant metum prodigia ex pluribus simul locis nuntiata: in Sicilia militibus aliquot spicula^a, in Sardinia¹ autem in muro circumeunti^k vigilias^l equiti^m scipionemⁿ, quem manu tenuerat^o, arsisse, et littora crebris ignibus fulsisse, et scuta duo sanguine^p sudâsse, PF. p. 174.

⁴ pl. Mas. L. MD. GT.—asset C. N. ant. Edd. with no stop.—om. H. ^e i, 31; D. cf. Her. iii, 79, n. 25; Plato R. P. 1, init. ED.—indictis E. cf. xxi, 63; but the consuls were not merely to fix, but to celebrate, the festival. D. ^f xxiii, 14; cf. v, 52. D.—peracto H. R. from gl. ^g nubibus L. ^h cecidisse ad. L. HV. ⁱ in Sardinia om. 3 L. Jaudes P. two MD. BA. RE. ME. F. 3 L. N.—audex 1 L.—sudes 4 L. H. B. HF. HV.—rudes 1, 2 P.—cudes al. Mas.—om. 3 P.—Sulcis (which is the name of one of the principal towns in the island) conj. GR. (adv. JA.) and C thinks the name of some town is here wanting. pr. R. That autem would ever have been so corrupted is unlikely. D. Is the word sudum here latent? Thus of Æneas and his friends it is said, arma inter nubem, celi in regione serena, per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare; Virg. Æ. viii, 528 sq. ED. ^k numero circumventi H. ^l om. GT. but cf. xxviii, 24; xxxii, 26; xxxiv, 9. G. ^m equite HF.—equites F. C. H.—equitem V.—equitum 3 L.—miti 3 P. from mi-[litibus... equi-]ti omitting all between the brackets. ED. ⁿ ὁ τῶν ἰσχυρίων πρίστis εἰς τοὺς ἱερὰς ἀναρίθην, Pol. vi, 33. G. Sometimes, however, this duty was performed by tribunes, xxviii, 24; or lieutenants, or the general himself: cf. xlv, 37; Sall. J. 45. The knight might have had this staff as a badge of authority, like the vine branch of the centurions: L, M. R. v, 9. ST. ^o stipem R. ^p tenuerant H.—teneret 3 P.—tenuerit conj. ST. P F. H. two P. cf. xvii, 4; Sil. ii, 455; (D.) Or. iv, 15; Freculph. t. i, v, 7; V. Max. i, 6, 6. (PZ.) D.

⁴ ‘The same levity of temper, which had led them to conspire, led them also to betray their fellow-conspirators.’ C.

⁵ ‘False hair.’ According to Polybius, he had a great variety of wigs suited to different ages, which he was continually changing. C.

⁶ ‘By this artifice, which deceived and baffled the conspirators.’ R. RS.

⁷ The prætors for the year were these; M. Æm. Regillus for civic jurisdiction, M. Pompon. Matho for the foreign, T. Otac. Crassus for Sicily, A. Corn. Mammula for

Sardinia. C.

⁸ ‘True and lawful.’ C.

⁹ Cf. L, on Tac. A. iii, 59, and iv, 36. MD.

¹⁰ Viz. imperium and auspiciu. R.

¹¹ The sense is auspiciu non sequuntur privatum. C.

¹² He who had once taken the auspices at home, could renew them abroad as often as he pleased; but without this preliminary step, no auspices taken in a foreign land could be valid. C.

CaServilius et milites quosdam ictos fulminibus, et solis orbem minui
 C. Flamin. 2 visum ¹³; et Præneste ardentes ^a lapides ^r cælo cecidisse;
 C. ii, 66. et Arpis parmas in cælo visas pugnantemque cum luna
 O. iv, 15; solem; et Capenæ duas interdiu lunas ortas, et aquas
 C. ii, 280. Cæretes ^a sanguine mixtas fluxisse, fontemque ipsum ^r Her-
 C. i, 121. culis cruentis manâsse sparsum maculis; et in ^a Antiati ^r
 C. ii, 86. metentibus cruentas in corbem ¹⁴ spicas cecidisse ¹⁵; et
 xxviii, 11. Faleriis cælum findi ¹⁵ velut magno hiato visum, quaque
 C. i, 288. patuerit, ingens lumen effulsisse; sortes sua sponte attenu-
 xxi, 62; PF. p. 175. atas, unamque excidisse ¹⁶ ita scriptam *Mavors telum suum*
concutit; et per idem tempus Romæ signum Martis Appia
 C. ii, 199. via ¹⁷ ad ^a simulacra luporum ¹⁸ sudâsse; et Capuæ speciem
 cæli ardentis fuisse lunæque ^r inter imbrem cadentis ^a. inde
 minoribus etiam dictu prodigiis fides habita ^a: capras lana-

—sanguinem cet. Mss. sudare, flere, manare, pluer, stillare, rorare, &c. admit of either case: cf. HS, on O. M. vi, 312; R. Juv. vi, 623, n. ^a om. BR. ^r lampades BR. pr. [cf. Lycosth. in suppl. of J. Obseq. 31; fax, Obseq. 70; 105; 128; 131; (OU. SF.) λαμπράς, Dio xlv, 278; liv, 534; Pliny H. N. ii, 26.] D. ST. but Plutarch says λίθους ἐν τοῦ ἀέρος διαπύρεσι καὶ φλογμίνουσι φέρεσθαι. S. ^a P. F. C. cf. v, 50; 16; Cærites is the more usual form; vii, 19 sq; xxviii, 45; V. Max. i, 6, 5: the former from Καίρη, the latter from Καίρη: CV, ii, 2, 491. G. D. cf. xxii, 36. R. ^r ipsorum (i. e. 'of the Capenates,' understood from Capenæ; cf. Same...orum, xxxviii, 29;) F. V. 1 L. cf. also xxxiv, 26, for instances of a double genitive. D.—ipsius 4, 5 L. HV. GA. which may be gl. of ipsorum. D.—frontemque ipsum (perhaps of the great statue of Hercules in the Capitol, ix, 44;) conj. cf. caput multis cicatricibus sparsum, l, ep. R. ^a om. H. 1, 4, 5 L. R. GA. V 2d. GB. ^r Antiati (cf. iii, 6; vi, 14; viii, 34; xxxiii, 26; xli, 13.) em. G. cf. also viii, 11; FB. vi, 31; xxiii, 27; xxviii, 24; xli, 21; R. vii, 39; ii, 59; OU, on J. O. 130. The full expression in Antiati agro occurs, viii, 12. D.—Anciagro HF.—Aricii 4 L. cf. nn, on V. Max. i, 6, 5. D.—Antii cet. Mss. apud Antium, V. Max. Oros. Freculph. ἀπὸ Ἀντίου, Plut. cf. xxviii, 11. G. D.—agro ad. 3 L. HV. B. from gl. ^a decidisse R. ^a ac P. F. N. pr. C. ^r lanæque conj. (cf. OU, on J. O. 111.) D. ^a candentis conj. S. i. e. 'shining bright.' pr. ST. ^a adhibita C. but adhibere fidem in the sense of credere, if not a barbarism, is not the Latinity of the Augustan age. SC, p. 38; (adv. BOR, Cog. p. 306, An. p. 7.) cf. nn, on C. Nep. ii, 7, 2. D.

13 A partial eclipse. C.

14 'The basket' used by reapers, i, 5. spicas conjiciunt in corbem atque in aream mittunt;...infra manum stramentum, quod terra hæret, subsecatur; contra, quod cum spica stramentum hæret, corbibus in aream deferitur; Varro R. R. i, 50. R.

15 The same as scindi, dividi, rumpi, discedere Cic. D. i, 43; [σχίζεσθαι St Mark i, 10. ED.] The sky too is cloudy; in a clear sky it would have been a favourable sign: Sil. i, 135; 535 sqq. R.

16 Cf. xxi, 42, f; R. nn, on Sil. xvi, 651. D. Plutarch confounds this with the preceding prodigy at Falerii. L has in vain attempted to reconcile the two authors. PZ, A. H. ix, 380.

17 Cf. ix, 29; Front. de Aq. 5; A. Vict.

V. I. 34; de Or. G. R. 8; Strabo v, 3, 6; 9; vi, 3, 7: longarum regina viarum, Stat. S. ii, 2, 12: R. CR, ii, 137. This statue of Mars is mentioned, Cic. ad Q. Fr. iii, 7. G.

18 These animals might be represented on the helmet or shield of Mars, as being sacred to that deity: hence Martius lupus, x, 27; Virg. Æ. ix, 566; Martialis l. Hor. O. i, 17, 9. R.

19 In matters which they wished to be brought to a speedy end, they used to sacrifice animals that were old and now in their decline; but in affairs which they wished to be augmented and confirmed, lesser animals that had not done growing. SV, on V. Æ. xii, 170. Cato speaks of suavetaurina lactentia, R. R. 142. D. τίλαιοι ἰρήναι Her. vi, 57; Hom. Il. A 66; ἰντελιῖς Soph. Tr. 773.

tas quibusdam factas, et gallinam in marem, gallum in CnServilius
feminam sese vertisse. his, sicut erant nuntiata, expositis, C. Flamin.2
auctoribusque in curiam introductis, consul de religione
patres consuluit. decretum ut 'ea prodigia partim majoribus Expiatory
' hostiis¹⁹ partim 'lactentibus'^d procurarentur, et uti sup- rites.
'plicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur;
'cetera, cum decemviri libros inspexissent, ut ita fierent
'quemadmodum cordi esse²⁰ divis' carminibus profarentur.'
decemvirorum monitu decretum est, 'Jovi primum donum
'fulmen aureum pondo quinquaginta fieret, Junoni Miner-
'væque ex argento dona darentur, et Junoni reginæ
'in Aventino Junonique Sospitæ Lanuvii majoribus hostiis
'sacrificaretur; matronæque pecunia collata, quantam^e con-
'ferre cuique commodum esset, donum Junoni reginæ in
'Aventinum ferrent, lectisterniumque fieret^h; quin ut liber-
'tinæ et 'ipsæ, unde Feroniæ²¹ donum daretur, pecuniam
'pro facultatibus suis conferrent.' hæc ubi facta, decemviri
Ardeæ²² in foro majoribus hostiis sacrificârunt. postremo C. ii, 21.
Decembri²³ jam mense ad ædem Saturni Romæ immo-
latum est, lectisterniumque imperatum (et eum^j lectum
senatores straverunt) et convivium publicum; ac per ur-
bem "Saturnalia"^k diem ac noctem clamatum^l, populusque
eum diem²⁴ festum habere ac servare in perpetuum jussus.

^b om. conj. (cf. ii, 62, n. *femineum in speciem convertit* [convertisse occurs here in GA.]
masculus ales: paraque de pavo constitit ante oculos; Aus. Ep. 69. D. ^c minoribus ad.
2 P. HF. N. combining two readings. GB. ^d lactantibus 1 P. P. F 1st. V. 1 L. L. D.
but this would signify 'giving milk,' 'suckling'; lactens is 'sucking.' SV, on G. i, 315. D.
These two words are often confounded. cf. F. ^e R. conj. PZ. pr. ST.—divinis cet. Mss.
—divi in or divi suis conj. GR.—divi his or divi iis conj. R. ^j em. cf. Petr. 89; (SC.
BU.) Ulp. i, 9, de Æd. ed. Messala de prog. Aug. G. pr. DÆ. cf. also Cat. 64, 383. (PA.)
D.—præfarentur Mss. ^g 3 L. em. G. adv. BU, on Luc. viii, 766.—quantum cet. Mss.
^h facerent conj. R. ⁱ E.—et ut l. et F. D. 4, 5 L. H. GA.—et l. ut em. G. where ut ipsæ
will mean 'as well the matrons themselves'; ST. cf. Juv. i, 62, n. ED. ^j et eum susp.
G. ST. but these pronouns are often redundant; cf. i, 19. R. ^k "In Saturnalia" conj.
cf. n, on Petr. 58; BU. cf. also OM, t. v, 201. D. ^l clamatam P.—clamata conj. cf.
xii, 62; Ov. Am. i, 2. G. pr. C. Macr. S. i, 10: D. xlv, 38. E.

²⁰ 'To be acceptable and well-pleasing,'
vi, 9; 20; viii, 7; ix, 1; 8; x, 42; xxiii,
31; xxx, 17; R. *dīs pietas mea et musa cordi*
est, Hor. O. i, 17, 13 sq.

²¹ Feronia was one of the *Dii Indigetes* of
Laium, and the patroness of freed-men and
freed-women; it was from her temple that
they received the cap which was the badge
of liberty: SV, and HY, on V. Æ. vii, 800;
viii, 564; GY, H. D. iii. DU. R. cf. Pers.
iii, 106, n. But this renders the observation
of ST, in note i, less probable.

²² Sacrifices were sometimes performed in

those places where no prodigy had occurred:
cf. xlii, 20. S.

²³ In the December of that year in which
Flaminius and Servilius were consuls. Livy is
here collecting together all that was done during
this year to satisfy the demands of religion. C.

²⁴ An account of the institution of the
Saturnalia is given in ii, 21; cf. L, Sat. i, 2.
DU. The day on which this festival was
kept was the 14th before the Calends of
January; Macr. S. i, 10. S. See also xxx,
36. R. Perhaps the day of proclamation
was to be kept as a holiday as well.

Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius ² Dum consul placandis^a Romæ diis habendoque^b delectu¹ ² dat operam, Hannibal profectus ex hibernis, quia jam Flaminium consulem Arretium pervenisse fama erat, cum aliud longius, ceterum commodius ostenderetur iter, propiorem viam per paludem^c petit, qua fluvius Arnus^d per eos dies solito magis inundaverat. ^e Hispanos et Afros et ^f omne^f veterani^f exercitus robur, admixtis ipsorum impedi-
^g mentis, necubi² consistere coactis necessaria ad usus dees-
^h sent, primos ire^h jussit; ⁱ sequi Gallos, ut id agminis me-
^j dium esset; novissimos ire equites; Magonem inde cum
^k expeditis Numidis cogere agmen, maxime Gallos, si tædio
^l laboris longæque viæ,^l (ut est mollis ad talia gens,) ^m dila-
ⁿ berentur³ aut subsisterent, cohibentem.ⁿ primi, qua modo
^o præirent duces, per præaltas fluvii ac profundas⁴ voragines,
^p hausti pene limo immergentesque se tamen signa seque-
^q bantur. Galli neque sustinere se prolapsi neque⁵ assur-
^r gere ex voraginibus poterant,⁶ aut⁷ corpora animis aut
^s animos spe sustinebant, alii fessa ægre trahentes membra,
^t alii, ubi semel victis tædio animis procubuissent, inter
^u jumenta et ipsa jacentia passim morientes⁵. maximeque
^v omnium vigilæ conficiebant⁶ per quatrimum jam et tres
^w noctes toleratæ. cum omnia obtinentibus aquis nihil, ubi
^x in sicco fessa sternerent corpora, inveniri posset, cumulatis
^y in aquas sarcinis insuper incumbabant⁸. jumentorum itinere
^z toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum⁷, quod exstaret

^a *dis* ad. pl. Mss. ^b B. ed. AS. pl. Edd. C.—*distrahendoque* 2 P. HV. II. F. 1, 4, 5 L. GA. N. C.—*dis trahendoque* F. 1, 3 P. P. V. A. cf. xxiv, 27; G. i, 47; v, 11. D. But that the consul should have acted thus, in such a pressing emergency, appears unaccountable. DU. C. ST. ^c *paludes* conj. R. ^d *Sarnus* B. 3 L.—om. F.—*Turus* conj. CR, i, 177. ^e *id* ed. G. C. D. καὶ πᾶν τὸ χερσιμώτερον μέρος τῆς σφίτιδος δύσεως. Pol. G. ^f *quod* ad. 3 P. ^g *erat* ad. 1, 3 P. cf. xxviii, 2. G. ^h *neque* prolapsi tr. (cf. xxi, 35) C. pr. R. ⁱ *neque* ad. P. but *aut* after *neque* often has a negative sense. C. ^j *om.* G. ^k *vel* ad. DU.

¹ The old form of the dative, as *usu* iv, 12; *versu* vii, 2; *exercitu* ix, 5: (DU.) VO, Gr. iv, 18; VR, on V. M. iii, 6, 1; BU, on Gr. C. 60; BKH, on Pr. i, 11, 12; CO, on S. J. vi, 1. This form frequently occurs in Mss; as ii, 40, 13; iv, 6, 4; 37, 4; 48, 11; vi, 25, 2; viii, 33, 15; ix, 43, 10; 41, 5 and 7; xxxvi, 4, 4; xxxix, 20, 4. D. cf. nn, on Sil. iii, 88; and Tac. A. iii, 30; R. xxiv, 19, d.

² For *ne alicubi*, F. 16; 28; xxv, 33; xxxviii, 49; as *necunde* for *ne alicunde* 23;

xxviii, 1. ST. D.

³ Cf. xxiii, 18; xxxvii, 20. R.

⁴ As Livy has elsewhere spoken of *profunda altitudo*, so here he speaks of *præaltæ ac profundæ voragines*, the one epithet referring to the pools themselves, the other to the bottom of the pools. RS.

⁵ For *trahebant...moriebantur*; cf. DV, on C. N. D. iv, 44. DCE.

⁶ Cf. 61. Understand *Pennis*. R.

⁷ 'As far as they rose above the water:' *cubile* is to be taken both with *dabant* and

aqua, quærentibus ad quietem parvi temporis necessarium⁸ Cn. Servilius C. Flamin. 2
 exibile dabant. ipse Hannibal æger oculis ex verna primum
 intemperie⁹ variante calores frigoraque, elephanto qui Hannibal loses an eye. xxi, 56.
 unus superfuerat, quo altius ab¹ aqua exstaret, vectus,
 vigiliis tandem et nocturno humore palustrique cælo gra- S. iv, 749 seq; 764; Ju. ix, 167; TH. iv, 13.
 vante¹⁰ caput, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat,
 altero oculo capitur¹¹.

¹ Multis hominibus jumentisque foede amissis cum tandem
 de paludibus emersisset, ubi primum in sicco potuit, castra
 locat; certumque per præmissos exploratores habuit exer-
 citum Romanum circa Arretii moenia esse. consulis deinde
 consilia atque animum et situm regionum itineraque et P. iii, 80-82.
 copias¹ ad commeatus expediendos, et cetera quæ cognôsse²
 in rem³ erat⁴, summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exse-
 quebatur². regio erat in primis Italiæ fertilis, Etrusci
 campi, qui Fæsulas inter Arretiumque jacent, frumenti ac C. i, 177. Rashness and recklessness of Flaminius.
 pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti. consul³ ferox ab
 consulatu priore, et non modo⁴ legum aut patrum majes-

¹ Our author generally adds to a verb compounded with a preposition, a different preposition to that used in the compound: when this latter is *ex*, he mostly adds *ab*, as in viii, 26; x, 37; xxv, 22; xxxvi, 26; cf. lvii, ep. sometimes *de*, as in 3. D. a 2 P. P. F. cf. Cic. ad F. i, 5; V. Max. iv, 6; vi, 3. G. Livy is fond of this contraction, cf. iv, 19; xxvii, 40; xxix, 21; xxxvii, 52: cf. also *GV*, on C. ad F. i, 9; nn, on Suet. iii, 35; and on V. Max. iii, 2, 15. D.—*cognosce* 3 P.—*cognoscere* V. GA. 1, 4, 5 L. L.—*cognoscenda* HV. ² P. 2 P. 1, 5 L. F. *cognitis mor, quæ nosci prius in rem esset*, xlv, 19; G. 'useful'; 29; xxvi, 17; 44; xxx, 4; (G.) xxxiv, 18; xxxv, 35; *in rem est utrique ut fiant*, Ter. An. iii, 3, 14; Tac. H. iii, 8; Just. xiii, 6, 13; D. c. 20; xxx, 4; *non ab re esse*, xxv, 32; *e re publica*, vi, 22; xxii, 11; 39. b; xxiii, 24; xxiv, 14; xxv, 7; xxvii, 38; xxix, 10; 13; xxxiii, 31; 45; *e re sua*, xxxii, 21. P. R.—*in re* 3 P. V. GA. L. 4 L.—*jure* HV. cf. xxi, 10, c. ³ *erant* 2, 3 P. HV. V. GA. F.

querentibus. ST. or 'Who only sought for something which rose above the water.' RS. The latter appears to me the true sense. ED.

⁸ This word, like *ἀναγκαῖος* in Greek, denotes that, 'which, though not by any means desirable in itself, is still the best which one's distressed circumstances admit of,' 'a make-shift:' cf. Thuc. i, 61; ii, 70; v, 8; vi, 37.

⁹ *Intemperies* denotes 'extremes of temperature;' v, 13; viii, 18. R.

¹⁰ 'Seriously affecting.' R.

¹¹ 'Loses the sight of one eye:' cf. ix, 29; V. Max. i, 1, 17; Ov. F. vi, 204; Cic. Div. ii, 3; Suet. ii, 53; Pliny H. N. xxxiii, 5; Virg. G. i, 183. C. Nepos relates the incident differently, *hoc itinere* (he is speaking of the passage of the Apennines) *ideo gravi morbo oculum affectum, ut nun-*

quam deitro æque bene usus sit; 4. DU.

¹ 'Abundance of necessities.' C.

² 'Ascertained by continued enquiry,' *exsequi quærendo*, vi, 14; ix, 16; *percunctando*, ix, 3; *sciscitando*, xxv, 29. R.

³ *Erat* is understood from the preceding sentence. R.

⁴ *Non* is to be supplied in this phrase, where followed by *sed ne quidem*; cf. vi, 34; xxxix, 36; G. i, 40; ii, 23; iv, 3; v, 42; ix, 19; C. iii, 24; v, 38; ix, 6; xxii, 28; xxiii, 42; xxv, 26; xxviii, 29; 39; xxix, 19; xxxi, 22; xxxiv, 39; xxxviii, ep. 5; xxxix, 34; &c. The same ellipsis occurs after *non solum*, v, 42; *non tantum*, Sen. de Prov. 3. (G.) The full expression is seldom met with. Sometimes there is no negative in the latter clause, as *non modo, ... sed vir*; iii, 6. vii, 32; [xxii, 25; R.] xxiv, 40, 7. D. E.

Cn Servilius tatis, sed ne deorum quidem satis metuens⁵. hanc insitam
C. Flamin.² ingenio ejus temeritatem fortuna prospero civilibus belli-
 cisque rebus successu aluerat. itaque satis apparebat nec
 deos nec homines consulentem ferociter omnia ac præpro-
 pere⁶ acturum. quoque pronior esset in vitia sua, agitare
 eum atque irritare Pœnus parat; et læva relicto hoste
 Fæsulas petens, medio^d Etruriæ agro^e prædatum pro-
 fectus, quantam maximam vastitatem potest, cædibus
 incendiisque consuli procul ostendit. Flaminius, qui ne
 quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero, post-
 quam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri agique
 vidit, 'suum^f id dedecus' ratus, 'per mediam jam Italiam
 'vagari Pœnum atque obsistente nullo ad ipsa Romana
 'mœnia ire oppugnanda,' ceteris omnibus in consilio⁷
 salutaria magis quam speciosa⁸ suadentibus, 'collegam
 'expectandum, ut conjunctis exercitibus, communi animo
 'consilioque rem gererent; interim equitatu auxiliisque
 'levium armorum ab effusa^g prædandi licentia hostem
 'cohibendum;' iratus se ex consilio proripuit, signumque
 simul itineris pugnæque proposuit. "quin immo Arretii
 "ante mœnia sedeamus"⁹ inquit: "hic enim patria et
 "penates sunt. Hannibal emissus e manibus¹⁰ perpopu-

^d om. 1, 3 P. V. GA. L. D. N marg. ^e three P. P. R. MD. V. GA. L. D. N marg.
 C? *prædari* is joined with an ablative in 31; with *in agro*, xxiv, 20; xxxiv, 20; *ex*
agro xxiv, 47; cf. *latronum modo percursare totis finibus*, xxiii, 42. G.—*agros* cet. Mss. CV,
 I. A. ii, 3. (HL.) adv. GR. ^f *summum* 4, 5 L. but cf. nn, on Suet. vi, 41; on Cic. O.
 Planc. 1. D. ^g *effuse* conj. cf. 9; xxxiv, 16. DU.

Cicero often uses this elliptical mode of speech; S. cf. MN, on C. Fam. i, 9; BO, on C. At. xiv, 5; BN, and VR, on Just. ii, 1, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. xi, 1, p. 960. D.

5 By a Grecism, participles often govern a genitive; as *adsuetus* xxxviii, 17; *insuetus* vi, 34; *insolitus* x, 28; *incertus* iv, 23; xxiv, 24; cf. D, on iv, 9; and xxiv, 22, b; and xl, 8; R, on Sil. viii, 614; ib. app. p. 171 sq. R. cf. also 13, c.

6 *Raptim omnia præpropere agendo*, 19. D.

7 This council of war consisted of lieutenants and tribunes of the forces, and centurions of the first century of the veterans; viii, 6; ix, 15; xxv, 31; xxvii, 46; xxviii, 26; 29; xxx, 5; xxxi, 36; xxxii, 6; 9; xxxvii, 13; 15; xlii, 60; xliv, 35; 37; xlv, 7; 26. G. R. cf. 53, 4.

8 Understand *dictu*. 'Things which might sound well enough, but were in re-

ality rash and ill-advised.' DCE. cf. Curt. v, 1, 8. *Species* is often said of that which seems to be what it is not. cf. Tac. A. iii, 30, 7. R.

9 *Sedere, assidere*, (xxiii, 19,) and *stare*, as well as *stelas* and *nasstelas*, are used in the sense of 'wasting time to no purpose, doing nothing, and being in a state of supineness, listlessness, and sloth.' cf. vii, 37; ix, 3; xxii, 14; 24; Sil. iii, 142; vii, 151; x, 597; R. Her. i, 45, n. 59; iii, 68, n. 57; 83, n. 86; 134, n. 24; ix, 72, n. 74; Juv. v, 101, n. *desidem inter sacellum et aras acturum esse regnum*, i, 32; *ἐκπρόδον ἐπὶ τῶν*, Thuc. i, 40; *ἐπὶ τοῦ μίσθου ἵκισθαι*, Her. viii, 22; Virg. G. iii, 456; PK, on Numb. xxxii, 6; and on 1 Sam. vii, 14: St Matthew xx, 3, 6.

10 This phrase occurs, 41; xxviii, 42; *amittere e manibus*, xxix, 32; *emittere de manibus*, xxi, 48; xxxvii, 12; *emittere manibus*, xliv, 36: in which and many similar pas-

- “letur Italiam, vastandoque et urendo¹¹ omnia ad Romana
 “moenia perveniat; nec ante nos hinc moverimus quam,
 “sicut olim Camillum ab Veiiis¹², C. Flaminium ab Arre-
 “tio patres acciverint.” hæc simul increpans, cum ocius
 signa convelli¹³ juberet et ipse in equum insiluisset, equus
 repente corruit consulemque lapsum super caput effudit.
 territis omnibus qui circa erant velut foedo omine inci-
 piendæ rei, insuper nuntiatur ‘signum omni vi moliente
 ‘signifero convelli nequire.’ conversus ad nuntium “num
 “litteras quoque” inquit “ab senatu affers¹⁴; quæ me
 “rem gerere vetent? abi, nuntia, effodiant signum, si ad
 “convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint.” incedere
 inde agmen cœpit, primoribus, superquam quod¹⁵ dissen-
 serant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, milite in
 vulgus¹⁶ læto ferocia ducis, cum spem magis ipsam quam
 causam spei intueretur¹⁷.
- 4 Hannibal, quod agri est inter Cortonam urbem Trasi-
 menumque lacum, omni clade belli pervastat, quo magis
 iram hosti¹ ad vindicandas sociorum injurias acuat. et jam
 pervenerant² ad loca insidiis nata³, ubi maxime montes
 Cortonenses in Trasimenum^a sidunt^b. via tantum interest

Cn Servilius
C. Flamin. 2

C. i, 235.

He falls
from his
horse; V. i,
6, 6; S. v,
59 sqq;
CD. i, 35;
F. ii, 6.

PF. 175.

The stand-
ard is im-
moveable.

Hannibal
lays a snare
for Flami-
nius, P. iii,
82 sq; CI.
ii, 3, 573;
St. v, 226;
C. i, 214,
216; S. v,
1 sqq.

^a *Trasimenus* (and om. in) G. C. D. and al. Edd. ^b em. G.—*subit* 1 P. F. V. 3 L. HF. H. cf. Mela pr. Curt. vii, 3, 19; viii, 2, 7; *DU*. ὑποπύει Strabo xv, 688; προσκλύζει Diod. xvii, 607; *FR*. Pliny vi, 26. *D*.—*subeunt* 1 P marg. 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. B. HV.

sages manus denotes ‘power;’ cf. nn, on Sil. xi, 163; *D*. Her. viii, 140, n. 10; Soph. El. 1096, 1098; PK, on Numb. xi, 23; on Deut. iv, 34; xi, 2; xxxii, 27; on Josh. iv, 24; and on I Sam. v, 4; Poli Syn. Crit. “*brachium*.”

11 Cf. xxi, 34, c.

12 Camillus himself was summoned from Ardea, but his army came from Veii; v, 43; 46: cf. ix, 4. *D*.

13 *Vellere signa* is also used; Virg. G. iv, 188; Æ. xi, 19; (SV. CD.) G, on iii, 54: *MD*, on c. 3; *tolli non poterant signa*, ep. *signis sublati*, 6; xxv, 33; xxxii, 30. *DU*. *BR*, iv, 345.

14 Cf. xxi, 63, 5. C.

15 Cf. xxvii, 20; *præterquam quod*, xxiv, 49; xxv, 41; *præterquam* only, 53; iv, 17; v, 14; x, 20; xxv, 23; xxvi, 8; 13; xxx, 6; Cels. R. M. i, 9; cf. *DU*, on vi, 24, 7. *G. D. R.* *quam* is equivalent to *is*, *ea*, *id*, in all cases and genders; *insuper quam*, xxiii, 7.

ST. cf. nn, on Tac. A. iv, 11, 1. Thus *extra quam qui* (for *præter eos qui*) xxvi, 34; and *extra quam si* (ἵνα εἰ μὴ) xxxviii, 38; xxxix, 18. *R*.

16 ‘Universally.’ *B*.

17 ‘So wholly engrossed by hope, that they never once paused to think what its grounds were.’ *DCE*.

1 Thus *reficere militibus animos*, xxi, 53, a. *D*.

2 Understand *Pæni*: instead of *pervenerat Hannibal*. Livy often introduces such a change, as in xxii, 16; xxiv, 22; 24; xxv, 21: a like enallage occurs in Diod. ἰσχυράντες παραινύσαντες ἀπετάφρυν, xv, 42. *ST*.

3 Cf. 28; *GB*. xxix, 19; G. v, 37; 54; xxxix, 1; Ov. Her. xx, 119; *BU*, on Ov. Am. i, 9, 41; and F. vi, 433; *DU*, on Fl. i, 13, 4; *D*, on Sil. iii, 335. G, on iv, 13; and ix, 33; and Obs. iv, 17, 277; *D*. cf. also xxiv, 4; 42; xxxvi, 17; xxii, 44; ix, 2; iv, 15; αἰφνέως. *R*. Juv. i, 141, n.

Cn Servilius C. Flaminius² perangusta, velut ad id ipsum de industria⁴ relicto spatio; deinde paullo latior patescit campus; inde colles assurgunt⁵. ibi castra in aperto locat⁶, ubi ipse cum Afris modo Hispanisque consideret. Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montes circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumulis apte tegentibus, locat, ut ubi intrâssent Romani, objecto equitatu clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent.

Into which the consul falls, and is attacked on all sides by the enemy. Flaminius cum pridie solis occasu ad lacum pervenisset, inexplorato⁵ postero die, vixdum satis certa luce, angustiis superatis, postquam in patentiorem⁶ campum pandi agmen coepit, id tantum hostium quod ex adverso erat conspexit: ab tergo et super caput decipere⁷ insidiæ. Pœnus ubi, id quod petierat, clausum lacu ac montibus et circumfusum suis copiis habuit hostem, signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. qui ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit, decucurrere, eo magis Romanis subita atque improvisa res fuit, quod orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, agminaque hostium ex pluribus collibus ipsa inter se satis conspecta eoque⁶ magis pariter decucurrerunt. Romanus clamore prius undique orto^h quamⁱ satis^j cerneret⁷, se circumventum esse sensit: et ante in frontem lateraque pugnari coeptum est quam satis instrueretur acies aut expediri arma stringique gladii possent. consul percussis omnibus ipse satis, ut in trepida re^l, impavidus turbatos

^c Cf. Pliny ii, 65; vi, 17; Ovid uses the simple verb *jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, fronde tegi silvas, lapidosos surgere montes*, M. i, 42 sq.—*adinsurgunt* P. RE. F. N. pr. (cf. v. l. Suet. i, 86;) GR. but this is rather an attempt to preserve two readings. D. ^d *ponit* 3 L. which, as *locat* so soon follows, would be preferable, did not Livy often repeat words in this manner. D. ^e *apertiore* 4 L. from gl. ^f a Grecism, (*ἐλαθον*), used in the sense of *sefellere*. em. I. pr. GB. G. and pl. Edd.—*deceptæ* 1 P. P. RE. PE. ME. V. C. F. 1 L. H. 'received below from above,' cf. Apul. M. x, 255; Plaut. Poen. i, 1, 59. PS.—*detentæ* 4 L.—*deductæ* HV.—*contectæ* V marg.—*detectæ* al. Mss. for the simple *tectæ* GL. and (cf. 28, a.) VOS, on V. P. i, 15. adv. BU.—*haud detectæ* conj. ST. ^g em. L. pr. DU. G. C. ST. R. pl. Edd.—*valtibus* Mss. ^h *undique orto prius* WL. i. e. *prius sensit quam cerneret* D. at any rate the words are to be taken in this order. R. ⁱ *jam* ad. 4 L. perhaps id ED. ^j *hostes* conj. or *hostes* ad. ST.

⁴ i, 45; xxi, 49; *ex industria* i, 9; 56; cf. Her. i, 120, n. 82.

⁵ This word is to be joined with *angustiis superatis*; cf. vi, 30; xxiii, 43; xxvii, 26; G. xxi, 25; xxxviii, 18. D.

⁶ 'And therefore,' i, 11; vi, 5; &c. R.

⁷ Understand *se circumventum esse*. D.

^l 'Under the trying circumstances,' 'considering his perilous position,' 'for the critical situation in which he was placed;' xxxiv, 11.

R.

ordines, vertente^a se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit^{Cn. Servilius}
ut tempus locusque patitur; et quacunque adire audiri^{C. Flamini.}
potest, adhortatur ac 'stare et pugnare' jubet: 'nec enim Personal
'inde votis aut imploratione deum, sed vi ac virtute eva- courage of
' dendum esse. per medias acies ferro viam fieri²; et quo Flaminius.
'timoris minus sit, eo minus ferme periculi esse.' ceterum
præ strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi
poterat. tantumque aberat ut sua signa atque ordinem et
locum nosceret miles, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque
pugnæ competeret animus³, opprimerenturque quidam
onerati⁴ magis his quam tecti. et erat in tanta caligine
major usus aurium quam oculorum. ad gemitus vulnerum⁵
ictusque corporum aut armorum et mixtos strepentium
paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. alii
fugientes pugnantium globo illati hærebant; alios rede-
untes in pugnam avertebat fugientium agmen. deinde ubi
in omnes partes nequicquam impetus capti⁶, et ab lateribus
montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claude-
bat, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextra ferroque salutis
spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad
rem gerendam, et nova de integro pugna exorta est, non
illa ordinata per principes hastatosque^c ac triarios, nec ut
pro signis antesignani⁶, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec

^a em. (cf. iv, 28; xxi, 33, h.) to agree with *quunque*, the ablative of *quisque*. G. cf. also xxi, 36, k. ED.—*vertentes* 1 P. HF. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. HV.—*vertens* 2 P. B 2d.—om. B 1st. ^b P. al. opt. Mss. cf. ii, 65; iii, 5; ix, 4; G. viii, 30; Flor. iv, 11. D.—*facti* pl. Mss. ^c *hastatos principesque* conj. (cf. xxx, 33; xxxvii, 39; S. on xxx, 8; L. de M. R. iv, 1; SL, on Hyg. 1053; adv. SM, de R. M. R. 4;) DU. pr. R.—*hastatosque* om. D.

² *An deum aliquem protecturum vos rapturumque hinc putatis? ferro via facienda est!* iv, 28; D. imitated by Justin, *The-nistocles timens ne interclusi hostes desperationem in virtutem verterent, et iter, quod aliter non pateret, ferro patefacere*, ii, 13: GB, with which compare Her. viii, 109 and n. 80.

³ 'The mind scarcely retained sufficient self-possession:' cf. *neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere*, Sal. C. 'The mind was hardly equal.' cf. Tac. A. iii, 46, 1. R.

⁴ Because they had not yet had time to get their arms ready for fighting. C.

⁵ 'Uttered on account of wounds received:' xxi, 16, 1: or 'of the wounded' (*vulneratarum* might be read): or 'the sound of the blows;' *gemitus* being used for any

'sound' (cf. Sil. i, 425; v, 398; xv, 156; Ov. M. xii, 487;) or *vulnus* might be put for *telum* (cf. Sil. i, 397; iv, 387). Hence perhaps the expressions *gravi et mortifero vulnere ictus*, ii, 47: *vulneribus confodi*, xxiv, 7. In which case these words would be nearly synonymous with what immediately follows. R. Thus, according to Heyschius, *αἶμα* signifies *ἡ μάχη* in Soph. El. 1412. cf. Steph. Th. L. G. (ed. Valpy) 1501 sq. D.

⁶ Cf. L. de M. R. iv, 3; SL; on Hyg. 1053; DU. SM, de M. R. 17, 1413. D. 'Those who fought in the van of the principal standards,' which were guarded by the *triarii*: at least, the first centurion of the *triarii* had charge of the eagle, which was the common standard of the whole legion. Behind the

Cn. Servilius ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset.
 C. Flamin. 2 fors^d conglobat⁷, et animus suus cuique ante aut post⁸
 An earth- pugnandi ordinem dabat^c; tantusque fuit ardor armorum^f,
 quake oc- adeo intentus pugnae animus, ut eum motum terrae qui
 curs unper- multarum urbium Italiae magnas partes prostravit, aver-
 ceived by titque cursu rapidos^e amnes, mare fluminibus^h invexit⁹,
 the combat- 175; S. v. montes lapsu ingenti proruit, nemo pugnantium senserit.
 ants; PF. 611; sqq; Tres ferme horas pugnatum est, et ubique atrociter. 6
 CD. i, 35; Pl. ii, 84, 86; circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque pugna est¹. eum
 F. ii, 6, 14; O. iv, 13 sqq. et robora virorum sequebantur, et ipse, quacunque in parte
 premi ac laborare¹ senserat suos, impigre ferebat opem.
 Death of insignemque^b armis et hostes^c summa vi petebant^d et
 Flaminius; tuebantur^e cives, donec Insuber² eques (Ducario nomen
 P. iii, 84; S. v, 545 sqq. erat) facie³ quoque noscitans “consul en⁴” inquit “hic
 “est” popularibus suis, “qui legiones nostras cecidit,
 “agrosque et urbem est depopulatus. jam ego hanc victi-
 “mam Manibus peremptorum foede civium dabo.” subdi-
 tisque calcaribus equo per confertissimam hostium turbam
 impetum facit; obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se in-

ac om. B. hence *per hastatos, principes, triarios*, conj. D. but Livy's meaning may be, that
 ‘these three bodies were not formed in any regular order so as to fight separately,’ without
 any reference to the relative position of the three bodies; which has been laid down in viii, 8.
 C. 4 2 P. F. al. opt. Mss. cf. Cæs. B. G. ii, 21; viii, 19; G. c. 51. D.—*sors* pl. Mss.
 e dat opt. Mss. f G. in tanto civili bello, tantoque animorum ardore et armorum, Cic. for
 Marc. 8; tantus ardor ad dimicandum fuit, iv, 47. DU. arma seems here to be put for
 pugna, as it often is for bellum, with which it is frequently interchanged; cf. i, 30; iv, 45;
 viii, 16; ix, 10. R.—animorum cet. Mss.—om. DJ. H. 2 P. F. ed. ST. R.—*rapido*
 cet. Mss. Edd. h culminibus conj. (cf. Sil. v, 619; and Amm. describing an earthquake
 which happened under Valentinian, *ingentes alie naves extrusæ rapidis flatibus [fluctibus?] cul-*
minibus insedere tectorum;) RB. adv. GB. G. a opt. and pl. Mss.—erat 4 L. R. GA.
 al. pr. or esse conj. B. b F. II.—*insignisque* 5 L. GA. HF.—*insignesque* cet. Mss.
 c 2 P. 3 L.—*hostem* F. H. d Mss. 1, 3 P. GA. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HV. V. F. H.—*pugnabant*
 H. F.—*petebat* cet. Mss. e 1, 3 P. GA. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HV. V. F. H. HF.—*tuebatur* cet.
 Mss. f em. G.—*consulem* P. B. N. E.—*consul* cet. Mss.

standards, fought the *accensi* or supernumeraries, cf. ii, 20; viii, 8; 11; C. and the *triarii*. R. The *hastati* and *principes* were also called *antepilani*. ST.

7 Understand *Romanos*. R. *postquam eos ex variis causis fortuna similis conglobaverat*; xxvi, 40; *cateratim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurrunt*; Sal. J. 97. G.

8 Understand *signa*. R.

9 Either as the cause or consequence of the rivers forsaking their ordinary channels; cf. Hor. O. i, 2, 1—20; Thuc. iii, 89; ED. xxvii, 49; Plaut. Curc. i, 1, 86; V. Flac. i, 24;

Sil. v, 624; G. *ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, atque in amnes mare influxerit*, Cic. D. i, 35. R.

1 Cf. xxi, 52, 9. R.

2 In his previous consulship, Flaminius had conquered the Insubres and ravaged their territories; SB. cf. xxi, 63, 5. R.

3 ‘By his face:’ cf. *ut reor a facie, Caliopea fuit*; Prop. iii, 3, 38; GB. *nomine notus*; Hor. S. i, 9, 3; D. Juv. iii, 35. ED. To all the consul might be known by the prætorian cohort around him; but Ducarius knew him personally. GT.

festo⁴ venienti obviam objecerat, consulem lancea transfixit. C. Servilius
C. Flaminia 2
 spoliare cupientem triarii objectis scutis⁵ arcuere. magnæ The Ro-
mans fly.
 partis fuga inde primum cœpit: ei⁶ jam nec lacus nec montes
 obstabant pavori. per omnia arta præruptaque velut cæci
 evadunt; armaque et viri super alium alii præcipitantur⁷.
 pars magna, ubi locus fugæ deest, per prima vada paludis
 in aquam progressi, quoad capitibus humerisque exstare
 possunt, sese immergunt. fuere quos inconsultus pavor
 nando etiam capessere fugam impulerit⁸, quæ ubi immensa
 ac sine spe erat, aut deficientibus animis hauriebantur
 gurgitibus, aut nequicquam fessi vada⁶ retro¹ ægerrime
 repetebant, atque ibi ab ingressis aquam hostium equitibus
 passim trucidabantur. sex millia ferme primi agminis, per
 adversos hostes eruptione impigre facta, ignari omnium
 quæ post se agerentur ex saltu evasere, et cum in tumulto
 quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum
 audientes, quæ fortuna pugnae esset neque scire nec per-
 spicere⁴ præ caligine poterant. inclinata⁷ denique re,
 cum incalescente⁸ sole dispulsa⁸ nebula aperuisset diem,
 tum liquida jam luce montes campique perditas res stra-
 tamque ostendere foede Romanam aciem. itaque ne in
 conspectos procul immitteretur eques, sublatis raptim
 signis, quam citatissimo poterant agmine, sese abripue-
 runt. postero die, cum super cetera extrema⁹ fames etiam

⁴ The *scutum* properly belonged to the *triarii*; cf. viii, 8; ix, 19. GL L, de M. R. iii, 2. D.—*clipeis* 4, 5 L. B. HF. ⁵ ubi 5 L. GA.—et cet. Mss. and Edd.—*etiam* 'joined'; 3 L. H. ⁶ *præcipitant* conj. (cf. ii, 51; xxv, 11.) GB. ⁷ i em. cf. ix, 2. G.—*facti* *vado-ventro* P.—*festinaverant* *retro* cet. Mss. ⁸ 'to see thoroughly,' which sense is not applicable here: but cf. xl, 22. D. 'to see through.' R.—*præspicere* 3 P.—*præspicere* B. GL 'to see at a distance,' (in opposition to *conspicere* 'to see near';) cf. x, 32; xxi, 49; 'to see from a height'; cf. 14; xxiv, 21; BU, on O. H. v, 63; aa, on Front. Str. i, 2, 1; iii, 9, 3: either of which senses would suit this passage. D. ¹ em. G.—*adunque* P.—*ad iniqua* F.—*ad iniqua* pl. Mss. ² em. from Mss. G. cf. xlv, 36. D.—*calescente* pl. Mss.

4 Cf. xxi, 44, 3. R.

5 The student, who wishes to gain information respecting the construction of *qui* with a subjunctive mood, will do well to consult a useful little work entitled "Rules for the Construction of the Relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, with the Subjunctive Mood. By A. R. Carson, Edin. 1818." See Rule i, § 1.

6 *Vada* is often opposed to *gurgites*, as in Juv. ii, 150 sq.

7 'The scale having turned against the Romans:' cf. i, 12; iii, 16; vii, 33; ix,

12; xxv, 18; xxxii, 30; Tac. A. iv, 24, 1. R. We have the same metaphor: "Long time in even scale The battle hung;" Milton P. L. vi, 245 sq.

8 Cf. xxvi, 17, 11; Cic. T. Q. i, 26, BL, ca. Ph. iii, 10, 42; *discussa* *nebula* xxix, 27; Pliny H. N. xii, 17; Curt. iv, 12, 23; *dilapsa* xli, 2. D.

9 'Extremities,' *ἄκρα ἀκρότατα*, *ἀκρα* to be taken with *οὐκ*: B. unless *extrema fames* is put for *ad extremum fames*: as *ὠλεον* is used in Greek.

C. n. Scythius
C. Flaminius.²
instaret, fidem dante Maharbale, qui cum omnibus eque-
tribus copiis nocte consecutus erat, 'si arma tradidissent,
abire cum singulis vestimentis passurum,' sese dediderunt.
quæ Punica religione servata fides ab Hannibale est,
atque^a in vincula omnes conjecit^o.

Loss on both
sides; P. iii,
84 sqq; E.
iii, 9; D. iv,
15; AHa.
10.
Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna atque inter 7
paucas memorata populi Romani clades. quindecim millia
Romanorum in acie cæsa sunt; decem millia, sparsa fuga
per omnem Etruriam, diversis^a itineribus urbem petiere.
mille quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea utrinque^b
ex vulneribus periere. multiplex¹ cædes utrinque facta
traditur ab aliis. ego præterquam quod nihil auctum^c ex
vano^d velim, quo nimis inclinant ferme scribentium animi,
Fabium² æqualem temporibus hujusce belli potissimum
auctorem habui³. Hannibal, captivorum⁴ qui Latini
nominis essent, sine pretio dimissis⁵, Romanis in vincula
datis, 'segregata ex hostium coacervatorum cumulis corpora
S.v, 655 sqq. 'suorum' cum 'sepeliri' jussisset, Flaminii quoque corpus

^a om. conj. (because *atque* properly joins two predicates of the same subject; and if a colon be placed at *est*, the construction will resemble *sacerdos in custodiam datur: pueros in aquam mitti jubet*, i, 4; *rerum divinarum habita cura: et regem sacrificulum creant*, ii, 2;)
ST.—from the latter example we might conjecture *et* or *isque* ED. as sentences where the subject is different are constantly joined by *et* or *que*, and that with a transition from active to passive, or the converse; ii, 56; iii, 38; iv, 17; xxii, 20; xxiii, 8; 18; xxiv, 21; 26; xxv, 35; xxix, 32; xxxiii, 36; xxxvi, 31; xxxvii, 20; xli, 25. ST. R.—*qui* conj. DCE. but we may suppose Livy to have sometimes expressed himself harshly, as Thucydides has done. B.

^o conjecti al. Mss. pr. C. R. ^a cf. D, on Sil. i, 264.—
adversis pl. and opt. Mss.—*aversis* 3 P. 4 L. thus *avertit iter*, 9; GB. 'by bye roads;' cf. xxvii, 41; Plaut. Pers. iii, 3, 39; Ov. M. xiv, 120. *devium iter* is used in the same sense, xxviii, 35; Cic. Att. ix, 14, 10. G.

^b om. for it is likely, that, of the Romans, few or none died of their wounds after the battle, since those who were severely wounded could hardly have escaped from the field of action, *ubi ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies clauderat*, 5. PZ. pr. C. Many however, whose wounds were not dangerous in the first instance, might have perished after reaching the mountains, or have dropped from fatigue and loss of blood upon the road. ED. ^c em. WL. compare the phrase *ἐπὶ τὸ μῆζον κοσμήσαι*, Thuc. i, 10. ED.—*assertum* HF marg. but this, in the sense of *affirmatum*, is not a word of the Augustan age. D.—*asertum* B.—*asserturum* 3 L.—*haustum* cet. Mss. and Eds. ^d vario GA. conj. LT. U. E. cf. xxi, 28; ED. CO, on Pl. Ep. ii, 1; D. on Sil. x, 290: but *vanum* denotes what is 'without good foundation;' *ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset*, iv, 13. D.

1 'Many times as great as I have just stated,' C. or 'very much greater,' as *multiplex gaudium*, iv, 60; cf. xxxvii, 54; *πολλὰ πλάσις*, B. for *πλείων* Her. v, 45; vii, 48; [cf. n. 55; iii, 135, n. 40; ED.] viii, 143. ST.

2 Q. Fabius Pictor wrote Roman annals about 530 Y. R. cf. i, 44; 55; xxiii, 11; Dion. i, 6: his fidelity as an historian is impugned by Pol. i, 14; 58; iii, 9; and Dion. iv, 30; but defended by E. Op. Phil.

p. 102 sqq. R. C.

3 Nævium, Plautum, Ennium accusant, quos hic noster auctores habuit; Ter. An. pr. 18; PZ. ix, 36. R.

4 Upwards of 15000 were taken prisoners. R.

5 Telling them at the same time, that he was not come to wage war with the Italians, but only with the Romans, in order to restore liberty to Italy: cf. Pol. ST.

funeris causa magna cum cura inquisitum non in- Ca. Servilius
C. Flaminia. 2
venit.

Romæ ad primum nuntium cladis ejus cum ingenti Alarm at
Rome.
terrore ac tumultu concursus in forum populi est factus.
matronæ vagæ per vias, quæ repens^e clades allata quæve
fortuna exercitus essetⁱ, obvios percunctantur^f. et cum
frequentis concionis modo turba in comitium⁶ et curiam C. i, 402;
PF. 175;
S. vi, 652 sq.
versa magistratus vocaret⁷, tandem haud multo ante solis
occasum M. Pomponius prætor “ pugna ” inquit “ magna
“ victi sumus. ” et quanquam nihil certius ex eo auditum
est, tamen alius ab alio impleti⁸ rumoribus domos referunt
“ consulem cum magna parte copiarum cæsum, superesse
“ paucos aut fuga passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab
“ hoste. ” quot⁹ casus exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas
dispertiti eorum animi erant quorum propinqui sub C.
Flaminio consule meruerant, ignorantium quæ cujusque
suorum fortuna esset. nec quisquam satis certum habet
quid aut speret aut timeat. postero ac deinceps¹⁰ aliquot
diebus ad portas major prope mulierum quam virorum
multitudo stetit, aut suorum aliquem aut nuntios de his
opperiens; circumfundebanturque obviis sciscitantes, neque
avelli, utique ab notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent
poterant. inde varios vultus digredientium⁸ ab nuntiis
cerneres, ut cuique aut læta aut tristia nuntiabantur,
gratulantesque aut consolantes redeuntibus domos circum- Fatal effects
of sudden
joy in two
cases.
fusus. feminarum præcipue et gaudia insignia erant et
luctus. unam in ipsa porta sospiti filio repente oblatam

^e c. 8; xxi, 30. *ED.*—*recens* 1 *P.*—*repetens* 5 *L.* ^f either *sit* or *percunctabantur* conj.
B. but cf. i, 41; ii, 37; v, 27; nn, on *l'ac.* A. i, 39, 9; vi, 32, 2. *R.* ⁸ *degradientium*
cf. xxi, 36, 3. conj. *B.* but the other word marks, in a more picturesque manner, the breaking
up, and dispersion to their several homes, of the little knot of listeners which had gathered
round each new-comer. *ED.*

⁶ Cf. xxvii, 36; C. i, 36; xlv, 20; Var.
L. L. iv, 3. *R.*

⁷ The crowd called on the magistrates to
tell them what had really happened: the
latter were desirous of extenuating the bad
news as much as possible. *SA.*

⁸ The plural is used because *alius ab alio*
has a collective sense: thus *populi mirantium*
i, 41; *quisque* i, 59; ii, 6; 22; (*D.*) iii, 56;
vi, 3; xxiv, 1; xxv, 12; *senatus* ii, 9; *plebes*
iii, 38; xxiv, 2; *multitudo* xxiv, 3; *hostis*

xxv, 21; *cuneus* xxv, 34; *cohors* xxiv, 1;
pars i, 53; vi, 24; *ætas* xxvii, 51; *civitas*
xxix, 14; cf. iii, 47; xxii, 4; xxix, 12;
nn, on *Sil.* v, 495. *R.*

⁹ Some being slain, others taken prisoners,
others wounded, and some having escaped
unhurt. *C.*

¹⁰ ‘ Successive,’ ‘ running; ’ *ἰκύν* or *ἰκύν*
in *Hom. Il. Z* 241: cf. i, 21; 44; iii, 39;
60; v, 17; 37; 51; vi, 5; ix, 6; *D.* on ii,
47. *R.*

Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius in conspectu ejus exspirasse ferunt; alteram, cui mors filii falso nuntiata erat, maestam sedentem domi, ad primum conspectum redeuntis filii gaudio nimio exanimatam. senatum praetores per dies aliquot ab orto^b usque ad occidentem solem in curia retinent, consultantes quonam duce aut quibus copiis resisti victoribus Poenis posset.

Another serious loss; P. iii, 86; N. xxii, 4; A.Hn. 9; 11; cf. xxv, 19; Z. viii, 24; S. xii, 463; O. iv, 16. Priusquam satis certa consilia essent, repens alia nuntiatur clades, 'quattuor millia equitum cum C. Centenio' ¹ missa ad collegam ab Servilio consule in Umbria, quo post pugnam ad Trasimenum auditam averterant iter, ab Hannibale circumventa.' ejus rei fama varie homines affecit. pars, occupatis majore aegritudine animis, levem ex comparatione priorum ducere recentem equitum jacturam; pars non id quod acciderat per se aestimare, sed ut in affecto² corpore quamvis^b levis causa³ magis quam^c valido gravior sentiretur, ita tum aegræ et affectæ civitati quodcunque adversi inciderit, non rerum magnitudine, sed viribus extenuatis, quæ nihil quod aggravaret⁴ pati possent, aestimandum esse⁵. itaque ad remedium jam diu neque^d desideratum neque adhibitum, dictatorem dicendum, civitas confugit. et^e quia et consul aberat, a quo uno dici posse videbatur, nec per occupatam armis Punicis Italiam facile erat aut nuntium aut litteras mitti, nec dictatorem populus creare poterat, quod nunquam ante eam diem

^b em. V.—*ortu* Mss. ^a em. from Pol. and others. S. LT. CV, I. A. ii, 3, 587; PG, An. DXXIX, p. 97. D.—*Centonio* pl. Mss.—*Centronio* al. ^b 'However,' 'although,' i, 4; ii, 39; 51; 54; v, 6; xxxviii, 19; cf. BU, on Ph. i, 28, 1. D. R.—*quavis* conj. AN. ^c in ad. 2 P. pr. D. R. ^d om. al. Mss. pr. DJ. —but *jam diu* could not well apply to the short time that Hannibal had been in Italy: and Livy is here speaking of a dictator appointed to conduct operations; the last of which description was A. Atilius Calatinus, more than thirty years before this period, 204 Y. R. There had, indeed, been some dictators in the interim, this Fabius a few years previously, before him L. Cæc. Metellus, before Metellus C. Duilius, before Duilius Ti. Coruncanius; but they were created solely for the purpose of holding comitia. S. C. D. ^e *sed* conj. M.

1 *Proprætor* appears to be sometimes synonymous with *legatus consulis*, xxix, 6; 8 sq; as it is applied to those who had never filled the prætorship: cf. x, 25. DU. ST. Servilius, on being apprized of his colleague's danger, was hastening to join him, and had despatched the cavalry in advance. Pol. R.

2 'Disordered,' vi, 3; xxviii, 26; 'enfeebled, exhausted;' 9; 'impaired,' 14; 60; v, 10; R. GB. cf. xxv, 37, 1.

3 'Complaint:' cf. G, obs. iii, 14; DU.

xxx, 44; and often in Sen. Cels. and Veget. cf. VP, and HY, on Tib. i, 8, 51. *respirans* in Greek. ST.

4 'Which might augment with any new weight a burden already heavy of itself;' RS. cf. iv, 12; vi, 27; xlv, 7. *premere* and *onerare* are used in this sense, and are therefore tantamount to *augere*, v, 39; xxxiv, 62; xxxviii, 56; as opposed to *levare* or *elevare*; cf. iii, 13; 21; Tac. A. i, 69, 7. R.

5 Before this infinitive the verb *ducere* must be repeated. RS. cf. xxi, 16, 5. R.

factum erat, prodicatorum⁶ populus creavit Q. Fabium Cn. Servilius
Maximum et magistrum equitum M. Minucium Rufum. C. Flamin. 2
hisque negotium ab senatu datum ut 'muros turresque Fabius, pro-
'urbis firmarent, et praesidia disponerent quibus locis vide- dictator;
'retur, pontesque rescinderent fluminum: ad penates' pro Minucius,
'urbe dimicandum esse, quando Italiam tueri nequissent.' master of
horse; P.
iii, 87.

9 Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spole- Hannibal
tum^a venit. inde, cum perpopulato agro urbem oppugnare fails in an
adortus esset, cum magna caede suorum repulsus, coniec- attack on
tans ex unius coloniae haud nimis prospere tentatae viribus Spoletum;
quanta moles¹ Romanae urbis esset, in agrum Picenum^b C. i, 250;
86.
avertit^c iter, non copia solum omnis generis frugum abun-
dantem, sed² refertum praeda, quam effuse avidi atque
egentes rapiebant. ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita,
refectusque miles hibernis itineribus ac palustri via prae-
lioque magis ad³ eventum secundo quam levi aut facili He ravages
affectus. ubi satis quietis^d datum praeda ac populationibus Italy. Pl.
iii, 13 sq;
magis quam otio aut requie gaudentibus^d, profectus Praetu- P. iii, 88;

^f em. G.—ac penatibus P. F. C. 1 PE. one of C.—a penatibus conj. P2.—ac pro penatibus
RE.—ac tum penatibus GA.—ac cum penatibus 1, 3 P. V. 2 PE. ME. 1, 3, 4 L. H. B.
—ac cum Panis 2 P. 5 L. B. HF. R. pr. S. GB.—ac tum pro penatibus ant. Edd.

^a Spoletium F. V. CV, I. A. ii, 7, 633. CR. ^b According to SM, on Fl. i, 19; and
GI, on Cic. Sen. 4; Picenum is the name of the country, and its ethnic adjective is Picens
or Picentinus: but CV, I. A. ii, 11, 723, has shown, by many examples from Caes. Cic. and
Livy, that the territory is called indifferently Picenum or ager Picenus; add xxiii, 14; xxiv,
10; Cic. de Cl. Or. 14; id. Cat. ii, 3; Off. iii, 18; Pliny H. N. xiv, 3. D. Besides which,
we often find Picena poma, Picena vitis, Piceni cadi, Picenae porcae, &c. CV. ^c tertius H.

but cf. 8; xxi, 23; xxxviii, 16. D. ^d em. (cf. xxv, 33; iii, 25;) 'when sufficient rest
had been given by the general to his soldiers.' G. pr. C. R. cf. xxi, 27; 37. ED.—quieti
Mas. 'when sufficient time had been devoted to rest by the soldiers.' G. pr. D.

6 Cf. 31.

1 'The magnitude and the strength.'
RS.

2. Etiam is often omitted after non modo, i,
40, R. or non solum, iii, 36; but not so much
when mere addition is denoted, as when that
addition is of something more important; RS.
xxi, 41: 'but, what is more, &c.'

3 'As respects,' κατά. invicti ad laborem
corporis, ix, 16; nequaquam par ad virtutem
vir, xxvi, 16; ad cetera egregius, xxxvii, 7;
Ov. M. xii, 167; Cic. Off. i, 20; R. ad
contumeliam inexpertus, vi, 18. D. In the
first and last of these examples the Greek
idiom would require a genitive.

4 This may be made the dative, or ablative
absolute; DJ. cf. inpositis xxiv, 40; ST.
but this latter construction is awkward. R.
Or put a semicolon after datum; and make

the construction profectus gaudentibus, i. e.
cum militibus gaudentibus: there are many
instances of profectus (or the like) with an
ablative, as exercitu, ii, 16; 24; iii, 23; iv,
46; vii, 9; viii, 30; xxiii, 43; xxviii, 13;
xxx, 11; xxxvi, 30; copiis, i, 14; ii, 19;
v, 34; 53; x, 5; 27; xxiii, 29; xxv, 22;
24; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 36; xxxv, 24; 44;
xxxvi, 26; xxxvii, 11; xxxviii, 11; agmine,
vi, 15; xxxii, 5; navibus, xxviii, 38; 46;
xxx, 27; xxxiv, 26; xxxv, 43; xxxvii, 11;
xli, 1; also of manu, iii, 38; legionibus, ix,
44; quinquereimis et lembis, xxviii, 8; turmis,
xxxv, 34; classe, xxxvii, 9. D. G. cf. P2,
on SA, M. iv, 6, 18. R. But, in every one
of these cases, the noun has an adjective
annexed to it; so that all the above examples
are referable to the rule in MD, G. G. 400, c.
(that the words στρατός 'an army,' στόλος

Cn. Servilius tianum Hadrianumque agrum, Marsos inde Marrucinosque **C. Flamin.**² et Pelignos devastat circaque Arpos et Luceriam proximam Apuliæ regionem. Cn. Servilius consul levibus præliis cum Gallis actis et uno oppido ignobili expugnato, postquam de collegæ exercitusque cæde audivit, jam moribus patriæ metuens, ne abesset in discrimine extremo, ad urbem iter intendit.

Advice of
Fabius;
xxviii, 40;
V. i, 1, 5;
PF. 176.

The Sibyl-
line books
consulted.
xxi, 62.

Q. Fabius Maximus dictator iterum⁵, quo die magistratum iniit, vocato senatu, ab diis orsus, cum edocuisset patres ‘plus negligentia⁶ cerimoniarum auspicio-
rumque
‘quam temeritate atque inscitia⁷ peccatum a C. Flaminio
‘consule esse, quæque piacula iræ deûm essent, ipsos deos
‘consulendos esse,’ pervicit ut, quod non ferme decernitur
nisi cum tetra prodigia nuntiata sunt, decemviri ‘libros
‘Sibyllinos adire’ juberentur. qui inspectis fatalibus libris
rettulerunt patribus, ‘quod ejus belli causa votum Marti
‘foret, id non rite factum de integro atque amplius facien-
‘dum esse; et Jovi ludos magnos⁸ et ædes Veneri Ery-
‘cinæ⁹ ac Menti¹⁰ vovendas esse, et supplicationem lecti-
‘sterniumque habendum, et ver sacrum¹¹ vovendum, si

⁵ *ante conj.* RB. but it does not follow that Marti must be wrong, R. because Livy omitted mentioning this before. C.

‘a fleet,’ *χιε* ‘a band,’ *σπεραιώται* and the various classes of ‘soldiers,’ *μήτε* and the different kinds of ‘ships,’ are generally put in the dative without *σύν*, when they signify an accompaniment: cf. Her. v, 99, n. 52; and will not authorize the proposed construction in this place.

⁵ Cf. 8, d. D. This appears by the following inscription: Q. FABIVS. MAXIMVS. DICTATOR. BIS. COS. V. CENSOR. INTERREX. II. AED. CUR. &c. Flaminius was his master of horse: 532 Y. R. S. PG.

⁶ ‘Contempt,’ iii, 20; xliii, 13. R.

⁷ These two nouns are often joined, as 25; S. vi, 30; xlii, 49. D.

⁸ These games, also called *circenses*, (cf. Juv. iii, 223 n. E.D.) were annually celebrated, with great pomp and magnificence, from the day before the nones to that before the ides of September, in honour of the great deities, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, for the public safety: cf. i, 35; ii, 36; vi, 42; Cic. Verr. ii, 5, 14. R.

⁹ Venus had this epithet from her famous temple on Mount Eryx; cf. nn, on Tac. A.

iv, 43, 8; H.Y., A. A. t. i, p. 136; exc. ii, on Æ. v, 759 sq; Suet. v, 25; Thuc. vi, 46; Paus. viii, 24; Æl. H. A. iv, 2; x, 50: and temples were erected to her, under this designation, both at Rome, x, 38; and elsewhere; Paus. R.

¹⁰ Cf. 10; xxiii, 31; Cic. Leg. ii, 8; Ov. F. vi, 241 sq; Aug. Civ. D. iv, 21; Lact. i, 20. R.

¹¹ *Ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italia. magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quæcumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia, immolatu-
ros. sed cum crudele videretur pueros ac puellas innocentes interficere, perductos in adultam ætatem velabant atque ita extra fines suos exigebant; Fest. quondam Sabini feruntur vovisse, si res communis melioribus locis constitisset, se ver sacrum facturos; Sisen. H. iv, in Nonn. Plut. Fab. 176. S. cf. BR, i, 97; HD, Em. Pl. ii, 18. D. This spring included all the time from the calends of March to the day before the calends of May: cf. xxxiv, 44; DD, de C. x, 10; and app. Pr. Camd. p. 758; R. Juv. i, 26 n.*

‘ bellatum prospere esset, resque¹² publica in eodem quo Fabius prd.
 ‘ ante bellum fuisset statu permansisset.’ senatus, quoniam Minuc.m.b.
 Fabium belli cura occupatura esset, M. Æmilium¹³ præ- 33; xxiv,
 torem ex collegii^f pontificum sententia, ‘ omnia ea ut ma- 7.9; xxvii,
 10 ‘ ture fiant, curare’ jubet. his senatus consultis perfectis 33; xxix, 11.
 L. Cornelius Lentulus¹ pontifex maximus, consulente
 collegio prætorum^a, ‘ omnium primum populum consulen- Form of
 ‘ dum de vere sacro’ censet: ‘ injussu populi voveri non vowing a
 ‘ posse.’ rogatus in hæc verba populus “ velitis jubeatisne^b spring.
 “ hoc sic fieri^c? si res publica^d populi Romani Quiritium^e
 “ ad quinquennium proximum, sicut^f velim^g eam^h, salvaⁱ
 “ servata^j erit^k hisce duellis^l, quod duellum populo
 “ Romano cum Carthaginiensi est^m, quæqueⁿ duella cum
 “ Gallis sunt qui cis Alpes sunt, datum^o donum^p duit^q.”

^f collegio F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. B. HF. HV.—collego GA.—cum collegis ex p. or et collegas de p. conj. PG. pr. G. cf. 10. R. ^a pl. Mss. The charge was committed to Æmilius solely; yet it is by no means improbable that he might apply to his colleagues for their assistance, and afterwards act in concert with them. C. cum prætor esset, collegiumque prætorum tribuni plebis adhibuissent, Cic. Off. iii, 20. G. ed. D.—pontificum ant. Edd.—augurum B.—prætoris F.—prætores L.—collegium prætores conj. L. pr. MD. GT. GB. D. ed. G. ^b jubetis L. BR. ^c hoc...fieri? om. cf. velitis jubeatis, ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit? Cic. pro Domo 17 sq. L. U. BR. ^d P. F. C. V. 4 L. GA. BR.—al. Mss vary on account of the abbreviated form n. p. p. R. D.—om. U. but res publica populi Romani occurs 53; viii, 9; xxxiii, 45; xxxiv, 34; V. Pat. ii, 16: and publicus populi Romani, i, 32; viii, 9; x, 7; xxiii, 17; xxvi, 16; 47; xxxi, 4. G. ^e om. as gl. DP. but it occurs in P. F. C. V. 4 L. R. ^f sic pl. Mss. ^g velint RG.—velitis conj. C.—om. B. HF. ^h eamque pl. Mss.—validam B. HF. ⁱ salvam pl. Mss.—salvanque B. HF.—sicuti mea, [i. e. res cf. iii, 38: Cic. p. Red. 5; Sen. de Tr. An. 2;] quæ salva est, cf. Varr. R. R. ii, 2; or si urbs Roma, quæ salva est, or sicuti maxime cum salva est, conj. G. ^j servaverit pl. Mss.—servaverint V. 6 L. HF.—servaverim E.—servarint C.—servavit R. ^k The following words occurred in this order datum...quiritium, (quod...sunt,) but the clauses were transposed by L. pr. G. C. D. ST. B. R. ^l quod...est om. U. ^m quæ U. ⁿ datum conj. S.—latum conj. (cf. ager latus datus est, xxiii, 46; where, however, latus may mean extensive,) L. it is now omitted in that place. ED.—ratum conj. as in xxxviii, 48. G. but see n. 3. ^o An ancient form for det, C. or dederit; x, 19; F.—cluit HV. 3 L.—clui 5 L. HF.—luit conj. (a verb which is used for sacrificare: by SV, on A. viii, 173; 343) G.

¹² Res and publica are often separated by this conjunction; as 10; v, 52; viii, 14; Just. v, 8. D.

¹³ Suspected this name; but it is not said that Æmilius, who was probably the civic prætor, performed all these religious duties himself, but that he was to see to their being duly performed. A. Cornelius Mammula, the prætor, vowed the sacred spring, xxxiii, 44; Fabius, the dictator, vowed the temple to Venus, 10; and T. Otacilius Crassus, the prætor, that to Minerva: the decemvirs for sacred matters prepared the lectisternium; and Æmilius had for his own peculiar depart-

ment the great games. G. C. P2. D.

¹ His agnomen was Caudinus. He was consul with Q. Fulvius Flaccus between the first and second Punic wars. He succeeded in the pontificate L. Cæc. Metellus, who rescued the palladium from the flames: (cf. Juv. iii, 139 nn. ED.) The predecessor of Metellus was Ti. Coruncannus, the first plebeian pontiff. S.

² Salvum servare occurs in Cato de R. R. 142. D.

³ This combination of words is not surprising, considering the verbose phraseology of such formularies as the present: C. thus

Cn. Servilius C. Flamin. 2 "populus Romanus Quiritium^p quod ver attulerit ex suillo
 "ovillo caprino bovillo^q grege^r, quæque profana^s erunt,
 "Jovi fieri⁵ ex qua⁶ die senatus populusque⁷ jusserit. qui
 "faciet, quando volet quaque lege⁷ volet, facito: quo
 "modo faxit, probe factum esto. si id moritur quod fieri
 "oportebit, profanum⁸ esto, neque scelus^t esto. si quis
 "rumpet⁹ occidetve insciens, ne fraus esto. si quis clep-
 "sit^u, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum^v erit. si
 "atro^w die faxit insciens, probe factum esto. si nocte sive
 "luce, si servus sive liber faxit, probe factum esto. si

^p Quirites conj. BR, who denies that Quiritium is Latin; but cf. i, 32; viii, 9; xli, 16; Varr. L. L. v, p. 61. G — om. DP. ^q em. (αἰγῶν, οὐνῶν, βοῶν, Plut. V. F.) S. F 2d. G. — orillo 1 P. V. 1 L. HF. al. — novillo six Mss — novello E? RE. and one other. — [caprinon or capri non] orillo 4 L. H. al. — ovi 3 P. — ovillo is omitted in the former place by 3 L. B. HV. and in the latter by al. Mss. and U. ^r genere II. ^s Romanus ad. U. ^t In the same sense as *fraus* just below, DU. (cf. i, 24; iii, 53; xxiii, 14; Cic. Rab. 9;) that is *ἄγος*, 'a crime which would bring a curse on the perpetrator, and, unless atoned for, entail that curse on his posterity and the community to which he belonged:' cf. MI, on Hor. O. i, 28, 30 sq; R. Her. vi, 91, n. 76. ED. — *secus* ed. Pa. — whence *secius* (cf. Suet. iii, 2.) conj. L. ^u From the Greek κλέπτω. C. — *furetur* II V. from gl. ^v *demptum* GA. from gl. ^w That is, *religioso*, 'a day, whereon it was prohibited to sacrifice, and during which it was considered as ominous to commence any new undertaking.' C. cf. vi, 1. R. — *altero* 1 L. and al. Ms. *alter et pro non bono ponitur, ut in auguriis 'altera aris.' sic alter nonnunquam pro adverso dicitur et malo;* Fest. L. if this were the correct reading, the other would be gl. D.

velitis jubeatis...res publica populi Romani Quiritium...salva servata...hiis duellis, quod duellum...quæque duella...datum donum duit...populus Romanus Quiritium...solutus liber. ED. cf. i, 32; *dona data*, xxxii, 10; R. *dono dedit*, vii, 37; *dona dedit*, xli, 20; *ut dona data sint*, xlv, 33; *dona dando*, Sen. Ben. vi, 6; *ut donum darentur*, Tac. H. iii, 13; and, in an imitator of Livy, *dona dat*, Sil. xvi, 164; *dona dabis*, 431. With other verbs such a combination is not uncommon; as *terebratum quid pertundis?* Plaut. in Non. *inventum inveniri*, id. Capt. ii, 3; *occupatos occupat*, id. Men. iii, 1, Rud. i, 2; [*prolapsus cecidisse*, v, 21; D.] *impeditum impedire*, Cic. ad Att. xv, 15; *ne perditum perdamus*, ad F. xiv, 1; *noli extinguere extinctos*, ad Her. iv, 52; *ἑλὼλόν' ἐπιξυργάσω*, Soph. Ant. 1302; ["And thrice he slew the slain," Dryden Al. F. ED.] 'What is now given by vow, shall be given in fact,' viz. by being immolated. G. This sense of *datum* corresponds to that of the word *προβῆναι* in St Mark vii, 11. ED. or *datum* may be a substantive, as in Cic. for Clu. 10; 24; and therefore should be divided by a comma from *donum*. ST. cf. E, Cl. C. In the former of these two passages I do not find the word, in the latter

the expression is *donis datis muneribusque*.

4 'Not previously voted or consecrated to any other deity;' for such as had been already dedicated would of course be exempt. G.

5 *Fieri* and *faciet*, just below, are here found simply, like the Greek *ῥέζω*, RS. to be applied to the performance of sacrifices, C. *sacra* or *sacrum* being understood; x, 42; cf. Juv. ix, 117 nn. At other times *facere* is used with an ablative denoting the victim; as in Virg. E. iii, 77; Colum. ii, 22; (and is understood before *bubus* and *hostiis* just below. ED.) It is not put with an accusative of the thing, excepting *sacra*, *sacrificium*, or *res divinas*. R.

6 Till they were so many days old, animals were not to be sacrificed; cf. Varr. R. R. ii, 4; ST, on Æ. iv, 57: this time was to be fixed by the senate and people. Unless the day on which the *ver sacrum* should commence is rather meant; cf. xxxiv, 44; G. C. or the day before which they were not to commence sacrificing. ST.

7 'According to whatever rite.' R.

8 'Exempt from the consecration.' ST. see n. 4. R.

9 'Shall damage in any way.' ST.

“anteidea” senatus populusque jusserit fieri ac faxit’, eo Fabius prd.
 “populus solutus liber esto.” ejusdem rei causa ludi magni Minuc.m.h.
 voti æris trecentis triginta tribus millibus, trecentis triginta Great
 tribus, triente²; præterea bubus Jovi trecentis, multis aliis games and
 divis bubus albis atque ceteris hostiis¹⁰.[†] votis rite nuncu- other sacred
 patis supplicatio edicta; supplicatumque iere cum ^a conju- rites vowed.
 gibus ac liberis non urbana multitudo tantum, sed agrestium
 etiam quos in aliqua sua fortuna¹¹ publicæ ^b quoque con-
 tingebat¹² cura. tum ^c lectisternium per triduum habitum,
 decemviris sacrorum curantibus. sex^d pulvinaria in con-
 spectu fuere, Jovi ac Junoni unum, alterum Neptuno ac
 Minervæ, tertium Marti ac Veneri, quartum Apollini ac Temples
 Dianæ, quintum Vulcano ac Vestæ, sextum Mercurio ac vowed to
 Cereri¹³. tum ædes votæ. Veneri Erycinæ ædem Q. Fabius Venus,
 Maximus dictator vovit, quia ita ex fatalibus libris editum xxiii, 31.
 erat, ut ^e is voveret cujus maximum imperium in civitate and to
 ‘esset.’ Menti ædem T. Otacilius prætor vovit. Mind.

- 11 Ita rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello reque de publica Fabius set-
 dictator rettulit, quibus quotve legionibus victori hosti tles his plan
 obviam eundum esse patres censerent. decretum ut ^f ab tions.

² F. *anteidea* ac an ancient expression for *priusquam*. C. ST transposes the *ac* to this place.
 —*antidea* U. the *d* is inserted as in *postidea*, *medecum*, *antideo*, *antidhac*; in Plaut. L. ST.—
ante id eu pl. Mss.—*autem id ea* H. [†] *faxerit* GA —*facitur* F.—*faxitur* P. V. 4, 5 L. H.
 B. HV. i. e. *factum fuerit*. pr. G. ² *æris cccxxx millibus ccc* D.—*æris ccxxxiii millibus*
ccxxxiii triente L.—*æris ccxxxiii millibus triente* pl. Mss.—the true reading was elicited from
 Plut. *ἀπὸ τῶν τριάντων τριάντων τριάντων τριάντων καὶ ὀνείων τριάντων τριάντων τριάντων*
περὶ τῶν τριάντων, F. 176; cf. BD, de Asse iii, p. 313; GL. S. SCA. G, de Pec. Vet. iv, 2.
 (adv. X, and RD, on Pl. HT, de R. N. p. 93.) DU. D. SM, de Us. p. 574; PZ, de Æ. Gr.
 § 18; 24; KU, in Bibl. Chois. t. xxiv, pt. 1, p. 119 sq. R. The number of three was to
 run throughout the sum, being esteemed a lucky number. C. cf. Virg. E. viii, 73 sqq.
^a em. G.—*supplicatumque regum* RE. H.—*supplicatum qui regum* P. 1 PE. F.—s. iitque
 cum 5 L.—s. que cum GA. B. HV.—var. cet. Mss. ^b em. G.—*publica* Mss. ^c em.
 G. 3 L.—*curatum* (placing the full point after *contingebat*) pl. Mss.—but, before this verb,
 cur ad. B. ^d em. SM. G.—*ex* P. F.—et cet. Mss.

10 Understand *sacrum fieri*, *votum*; ST. cf. n. 5.

11 ‘Those who had some property of their own to lose,’ and would therefore be the more anxious for the preservation of the common-wealth: *res publica incolumis et privatas res facile salvas præstat*; *publica proxiendo, tua nequidquam serces*, G. xxvi, 36. R. Compare with this the opening of Pericles’ speech; Thuc. ii, 60.

12 ‘Concerned, affected;’ E. xxxiv, 22. R. *συννέμεται*, Arist. Eth. i, 11; for which Cicero writes *pertinere ad*, Am. 4.

13 On each couch there was a god and a

goddess: whose association seems to have depended on various causes: Jupiter and Juno as the king and queen of heaven; Apollo and Diana as the twin children of Latona; Mars and Venus as the ancestors of the nation; Vulcan and Vesta as the deities of fire; (cf. Mag. für Schulen u. Schullehrer, t. ii, p. 189 sq.) R. Mercury and Ceres as the tutelary powers of trade and agriculture; and Neptune and Minerva were frequently joined as objects of worship; see ML, Dor. app. vii, 6 7. These twelve deities are those called *oi δωδεκα θεοί* by the Greeks: cf. Her. vi, 108, n. 83.

- Cn. Servilius** ^{C. Flamin. 2} **Cn. Servilio consule exercitum acciperet; scriberet præ-**
^{P. iii, 88.} **terea ex civibus sociisque quantum equitum ac peditum**
^{C. ii, 54.} **videretur; cetera omnia ageret faceretque ut e re publica**
^{C. i, 292.} **duceret.' Fabius 'duas se legiones adjecturum ad Servi-**
^{C. i, 278 ; PF. 176.} **lianum exercitum' dixit. iis per magistrum equitum scriptis**
Tibur diem ad conveniendum edixit. edictoque proposito
ut 'quibus oppida castellaque immunita essent, uti^a commi-
grarent in loca tuta; ex agris quoque demigrarent omnes
regionis ejus qua iturus Hannibal esset, tectis prius incen-
sis ac frugibus corruptis, ne cujus rei^b copia esset;' ipse via
Flaminia² profectus obviam consuli exercituique, cum ad
Tiberim circa Otriculum prospexisset agmen consulemque
cum equitibus ad se prodeuntem^c, viatorem³ misit qui
consuli nuntiaret ut 'sine lictoribus ad dictatorem veniret.'
qui cum dicto paruisset, congressusque eorum ingentem
speciem⁴ dictaturæ apud cives sociosque vetustate jam
prope oblitos⁵ ejus imperii fecisset, litteræ ab urbe allatæ
^{C. ii, 11.} **sunt 'naves onerarias commeatum ab Ostia in Hispaniam**
^{C. i, 196.} **ad exercitum portantes a classe Punica circa portum Cosa-**
num captas esse.' itaque extemplo consul 'Ostiam profi-
cisci' jussus, 'navibusque quæ^d ad urbem Romanam aut
Ostiæ essent completis milite ac navalibus sociis persequi
hostium classem ac littora Italiæ tutari.' magna vis homi-
num conscripta Romæ erat; libertini etiam, quibus liberi⁷

^a *ut* *ii* or *ut* *hi* (here and in xxxvi, 3) conj. G.—others place the *uti* after *quæque*—but *uti* is redundant after *ut* in viii, 6; and *ut* is repeated pleonastically, v, 21; xxxiv, 3; 56; xlv, 16; cf. G., on Plaut. Bac. iv, 6, 18; CO, on Pl. Ep. ii, 18, 4; and on S. J. 13; where *tamen* is thus repeated. D. cf. also xxviii, 9; xxxvi, 1; C. xxxviii, 38; xlii, 21; 22; 28; 30: so *quum* occurs twice in xxviii 40. R. ^b *ei* conj. ad. GT. ^c *progređiantem* D. from gl. ^d *em*. G. H.—either *que* or *quæ* om. cet. Mss.

1 'For the public weal;' D. cf. 3, b. R.

2 This most ancient of the Roman roads was constructed, from Rome to Ariminum, by C. Flaminus Nepos (who fell in the battle of Trasimenus) during his censorship; C. xxiii, 23; Suet. ii, 30; cf. xxxix, 2; BG, de V. R. P. iii, 21. R.

3 This was properly the officer sent by magistrates to summon members from their villas to the senate; Cic. Sen. 16. He was also employed to arrest persons; ii, 56; iii, 56. The name is generally applied to the attendant on the tribunes of the commons; but also to that of the dictator, vi, 15, and here; of the consuls, viii, 18; of the ædiles,

xxx, 39; of the censors, xxxix, 44; and of the Samnite general, x, 38. cf. Gell. xii, 3; xiii, 12. R.

4 Thus *triumpho longe maximam speciem captiva arma prubere*, ix, 40. RS. E.

5 Cf. 8, d. The recent dictators had been created to hold *comitia* in the absence of the consuls; and, on the election of the new magistrates, they abdicated. Therefore no meeting of a dictator and a consul had been witnessed for more than thirty years. D.

6 Cf. HY, on V. Æ. x, 168; WF, on Rut. It. i, 285 sqq. R.

7 Their children would be a tie to bind them to the state. ST. cf. 10, 11. R. II, M. R. i, 2. DU.

essent et ætas militaris, in verba juraverant. ex hoc urbano ^{Fabius pr.} exercitu, qui minores quinque et triginta annis erant, in ^{Minuc. m. h.} paves impositi⁸; alii, ut urbi præsiderent⁹, relict.

Dictator exercitu consulis accepto a Fulvio Flacco le- ^{C. i, 297.} gato per agrum Sabinum Tibur, quo¹ diem^a ad conveniendum edixerat² novis militibus, venit. inde Præneste, ac transversis^b limitibus^c in viam Latinam est egressus, unde ^{ii, 39; C.} itineribus summa cum cura exploratis ad hostem ducit, ^{ii, 139.} nullo loco, nisi quantum³ necessitas cogeret, fortunæ se commissurus. quo primum die haud procul Arpis^d in con- ^{Fabius de-} spectu posuit castra, nulla mora facta quin Poenus educeret ^{clines en-} in aciem copiamque pugnandi faceret. sed ubi quieta ^{gaging.} omnia apud hostes nec castra ullo tumultu mota videt, increpans quidem⁴ 'victos tandem^e Martios animos Roma-^{P. iii, 89 sq.} 'nis, debellatumque et concessum^f propalam de virtute ac 'gloria esse,' in castra rediit: ceterum tacita cura animum incessit^g, quod cum duce haudquaquam Flaminio Sempronioque simili futura sibi res esset, ac tum demum edocti malis Romani parem Hannibali ducem quæsisissent. et prudentiam quidem novi ductoris^h extemplo timuit:

^a B. cf. 11; xxiii, 31 sq; xxviii, 5; R. xxxi, 11; xxxv, 3. GB.—die cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^b P. F. ed. C. D.—transversis (om. ac) V. C. GA. (opposed to prorsus limites, Festus;) ed. G.—versis FA. PN.—ac versis 1 P. 1, 4 L. V. H. HV.—versis 3 P.—adversis 5 L.—accursis 3 L.—divisis HF.—diversis B. ^c P. F. B. HF. cf. xxxi, 39; xli, 14. G.—militibus 1 P. D. N. L. 3—5 L. H. HV. C. GA. but cf. D, on Sil. v, 1; nn, on Front. i, 3, 10. D.—itineribus 3 P. conj. FA. PN. cf. iii, 7; R. but this word occurs just below. D.—tramitibus conj. V. cf. ii, 39; v, 16. D.—milibus 1 L. V.—rius V 2d. gl. cf. 15; xxxi, 24; xxxii, 13; D. omnis secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. ii, 277 sq. ^d Æcis conj. (cf. Pol. iii, 88; GT, Inscr. ccccxliv, 5; G. xxiii, 1; and xxiv, 20; (G.) HL, on CV, p. 1202. DU. pr. C. R. cf. CR, ii, 286.—Arpis Mss. from which Æce was distant about 22 miles. ^e quos ad. pl. Mss; om. Γ.—instead of which quoque conj. G. pr. D.—suos conj. SM. P. perhaps a demonstrative should be supplied, as in indolem illam Romanam, ix, 6. ^f qui or quæ or quod or quas or quum ad. Mss. (but 3 L. ad. quas et vires after debellatum)—eis ad. Edd, before C. In the whole of this sentence the Mss vary considerably; and there would seem to be some error still in need of correction. R. 5 L. om. FA. PN. M. pr. cf. xxv, 1; G. i, 56; ii, 18; iv, 50; 57; viii, 29; ix, 8; xxiv, 13; &c. D.—incensum F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HV.—incensum habuit N.—incensus N marg. cet. Mss. V. cf. xxix, 18; G. xxi, 34, g; GR. D, on v, 36, 7. pr. R. cf. also accensus in dignitatibus, 18. ^h em. cf. 61. G.—non vim dictatoris Mss. Edd. C. D.

⁸ Cf. xxi, 27; xxiii, 49; xxv, 3; xxvi, 51; xxx, 2; xxxiv, 12; xliii, 9. D.

⁹ Cf. Sal. C. 57; (CO.) Curt. iii, 1. D.

¹ 'At which place.' R.

² Cf. 33; xxiv, 37; xxxi, 49; (D.) xxxii, 1; xxxiii, 14; xl, 59; edicere senatum, iii, 38; (D.) indicere, xxvii, 30; xxxvi, 6; justitium. iii, 3; iv, 26; delectum, ii, 55; iii, 10; v, 19; xxv, 57: cf. xxi, 63, 1.

³ For in quantum 'so far as;' see below, and 57. R.

⁴ Ceterum answers to quidem, G. as δὲ to μέν; thus εἰ λέγῃ...ὥς δέ Her. ii, 100: cf. Her. i, 59, n. 7 and 12; 205, n. 25; v, 33, n. 72; vi, 38, n. 24; ix, 87, n. 48.

⁵ 'That the point had been yielded;' iii, 60; iv, 6. R.

Cn Servilius constantiam haudum expertus, agitare ac tentare animum
 C. Flamin. 2 movendo crebro castra populandoque in oculis ejus agros
 sociorum cœpit. et modo citato¹ agmine e conspectu abibat,
 modo repente⁶ in aliquo flexu viæ, si excipere⁷ degres-
 sum¹ in æquum⁸ posset, occultus⁹ subsistebat. Fabius
 Cautious proceedings of Fabius; per loca alta agmen ducebat, modico ab hoste intervallo,
 P. iii, 90; ut neque omitteret¹⁰ eum neque congredere-
 92; 101. tur. castris, nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret¹¹, tenebatur miles.
 pabulum et ligna nec pauci petebant nec passim. equitum
 levisque armaturæ statio¹², composita instructaque in sub-
 itos tumultus, et suo militi tuta omnia et infesta effusis
 hostium populatoribus præbebat. neque universo periculo
 summa rerum committebatur¹³; et parva momenta levium
 certaminum¹⁴ ex tuto cœptorum^k, finitimo¹ receptu¹⁵,
 assuefaciebant territum pristinis cladibus^m militem minus

¹ cito V. G. 1, 5 L. B. GA. R. HV.—tacito C. pr. cf. xxi, 48; and silens agmen, (xxxi, 38; xxv, 38; E. xxxv, 4. GF.) GR. cf. xiv, ep. D. J em. G. The loca alta are here referred to: R. and hence detrahère, 13. ED.—digressum pl. Mss. ^k locorum 2 P. ¹ em. I.—finitimorum Mss.—finitimo cum or tum conj. R. but cf. viii, 19. D. ^m F.—in cladibus his 1 P. ME. V. 1 L. H. N. GA.—in his cladibus P. 1 PE. C. al.—trinis cladibus conj. (because trina castra occurs xxiii, 49; xxv, 26;) viz. at the Ticinus, at the

6 Join repente with subsistebat. R.

7 'To intercept.' 'to catch by lying in wait;' δίχισθαι, λυδίχισθαι. a word properly applied to a huntsman lying in ambush, or laying snares, for wild beasts; [celer alto latitantem fruticeto excipere aprum; Hor. O. iii, 12, 10; ex insidiis capere. Vet. Schol. ED.] cf. v, 14; συνεγὼς θησαρίων. Xen. Cyr. ii. Mem. i, 2, 24; (E.) nn, on Phæd. iv, 4, 4; Cic. Or. ii, 67; Sil. xiii, 135; excipere sermonem, ii, 4; voces, xl, 7; legem, iv, 30; rumores, Juv. vi, 409 n. R.

8 Understand campum or locum; 14; ED. v, 38; xxvi, 17; 39; xxviii, 33; xxxvi, 29; xxv, 30; xxi, 32, 11. Hence certamen, 13, might seem superfluous. R.

9 Cf. xxi, 21, d. D.

10 'To leave for a time;' iii, 46; xxi, 11; xxiii, 25; 32. R. Hence it was that Hannibal used to call Fabius his παιδαγωγός, Ap. p. 195. R. cf. 18, c.

11 'Viz. 'to do the contrary,' RS, i. e. 'to go out.' cf. eam infestari, ulteriorem venit adiri; Front. St. ii, 5, 31: where jussit is understood with the former infinitive: ST. id non muro solum [und. cingi], sed etiam ponte conjungi Urbi placuit; i, 33: thus dicere is implied in negare, iii, 48; 55; iv, 60; in appellare, xl, 9; and in mentiri, xxiv, 5;

postulare in deprecari, xxxiv, 3; cf. also Tac. A. ii, 20, 2; DO, on Ch. p. 398; BC, on Soph. E. 72; 435; on Cæ. R. 271; on Aj. 1035; BU, on V. E. vii, 187; ix, 279; D, on xl, 42, 11; ST, on iii, 67. This figure of speech is called σύλληψις, ζεύγμα, or συνζευγμίον. R.

12 'A piquet, station, or outpost;' ii, 64; vii, 26; 37; xxv, 39. R.

13 'The whole power of the state was not put to the hazard of a decisive engagement.' ST. Similar expressions are universæ rei dimicatio, i, 38; ea ad universi belli eventum momenti dimicatio fuit, vii, 12; in universum eventum belli, xxxii, 5; in casum universæ dimicationis venire, vi, 22; xxv, 39; periculum summæ rerum facere, xxxiii, 8; summam rempublicam in discrimen deducere, Cic. Fam. x, 24: cf. iii, 5; R. xxi, 16, 2; xxiñ, 29, 5; xxvi, 10, 2.

14 'Light skirmishes of no great weight in themselves;' C. but of which the prosperous issue would give a prognostic and a pledge of success in any more important and general conflict. B. cf. xxi, 43, 11. R.

15 'With a retreat for the troops, close at hand;' DCE. tuto receptu, xxiii, 43; xxvñ, 25. cf. xxvii, 27; xxviii, 23; xxix, 7; iñ, 2; xliv, 39. R.

jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunæ pænitere¹⁶ suæ. sed Fabius prd. Minuc.m.h.
 non Hannibalem magis infestum tam sanis consiliis habebat
 quam magistrum equitum; qui nihil aliud quam quod¹⁸ Rashness
 impar erat¹⁹ imperio²⁰, moræ²¹ ad rem publicam præcipi- and per-
 tandam habebat¹⁷, ferox rapidusque in consiliis, ac lingua¹⁸ Minucius.
 immodicus. primo inter paucos, dein propalam in vulgus
 pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, affingens vicina
 virtutibus vitia¹⁹, compellabat²⁰; premendoque²¹ superio-
 rem²², quæ pessima ars nimis prosperis multorum succes-
 sibus crevit, sese extollebat.

- 13 Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit, Beneven- xxiii, 41;
 tanum depopulatur agrum, Telesiam urbem capit: irritat P. iii, 88;
 etiam de industria ducem, si forte accensum tot indig- 90; C. ii,
 nitatibus cladibusque sociorum detrahere¹ ad æquum 248; 221;
 certamen possit. inter multitudinem sociorum Italici gene- 246; 235;
 ris, qui ad Trasimenum capti ab Hannibale dimissique 7. L. xxiv, 20.
 fuerant, tres Campani equites erant, multis jam tum illecti
 donis promissisque Hannibalis ad conciliandos popularium

Trebia, and at Trasimenum: G. pr. D. *tribus cladibus* would be more correct, as *clades* is a singular noun, and *castru*, 'a camp,' plural: but cf. xxiii, 49, 4. ^a om. 1, 3 P. ^e em. cf. vi, 23; xxii, 15; xxv, 27; xxvii, 1. GR. pr. C. D.—*non impar erat* 5 L.—*imparabat* V.—*non imperabat* HV. 3 L.—*imperabat* 1, 3 P. P. GA. F. 4 L. R. B. H. al. pr. DJ.—*parebat* conj. RB. pr. B.—*parebat* in or *imperabat* sub conj. (cf. ἀρχόμενος ἡγετο, Plut. the master of horse was styled *imperator*, viii, 30; 33.) G. ^p *imperii* 3 P.—om. HV. GA. ^v more 3 P. ^r em. G. cf. 59. D.—*premendorum superiorum* Mss.—*premendorumque* s. AS. al. Edd.—*arte* ad. AS marg. al.

16 'To think light of,' B. 'to condemn, to distrust;' C. also 'to be displeased or dissatisfied with;' i, 8; ii, 54; iv, 58; viii, 23; ix, 18; xxiii, 3; xxviii, 40: *fastidire* and *contemnere* sometimes answer to it; iv, 3; &c. R. cf. μίμψισθαι, Her. i, 77, n. 47; vii, 48; Hom. II. A 65; 93; Eur. Hec. 873; M. 558; Arist. N. 517; Dem. Ol. iii, 10; Ph. i, 9; de Hal. p. 88.

17 'He was only prevented from plunging the commonwealth into extreme danger by being but second in command.' DCE.

18 *Lingua promptus*, ii, 45; *impromptus*, vii, 4; *immodica lingua*, iv, 49; *lingua immodice liberæ fuit*, xxxix, 40; *expers linguæ prope humanæ*, xxiii, 3; GR. and the singular is used, even when many are spoken of, as iii, 19; vi, 16; xxii, 45; xxxii, 21: but the plural occurs xxxi, 44; xxxiii, 31. cf. BU, on Nem. Ecl. ii, 12. D.

19 Cf. 39: Hor. S. i, 3, 24 sqq. 55 sqq. R. αἱ μίσηται ἔχουσιν πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἑλλείψους ὀπίρ- βάλουσιν. πρὸς δὲ τὰς ὀπίρβολας ἑλλείπουσιν, ἢ οἱ τὰς πάλαι καὶ ταῖς πρᾶξις· ὁ γὰρ ἀνδρῆος

πρὸς μὲν τὸν διπλὸν θρασὺς φαίνεται πρὸς δὲ τὸν θρασὺν διπλός... δι' ὃ καὶ ἀπαθεῖνται τὸν μῖσον οἱ ἄνθρωποι. ἐκείνους πρὸς ἐκείνους, καὶ παλοῦσι τὸν ἀνδρῆον, ὁ μὲν διπλὸς θρασὺν, ὁ δὲ θρασὺς διπλόν. Arist. Eth. ii, 8; Isaiah v, 20; Juv. xiv, 109 n.

20 'Called him,' or 'reproached him;' xxxiv, 2; (DU.) hence it is used for *accusare*, xliii, 2; nn, on Cic. Ph. iii, 7; and Fam. viii, 12; BU, on Suet. i, 17. R.

21 'To lower by disparagement and detraction;' opposed to *extollere*, here, and 59; Virg. Æ. xi, 401 sq. R. *jamum homini premere* occurs in Tac. RS. where? cf. H. i, 7.

22 'One who was his superior:' this word is not used absolutely in Latin, but with *gradu*, *honore*, *dignitate*, *loco*, &c. cf. Cic. Verr. iv, 20, 44. Here *is* may be supplied. B. Similar to this was the practice of that accomplished villain, Menon, παρ' οὗτος ἐστὶ χειρὶ πρωτεύειν φίλῳ. διαβάλλων τοὺς πρώτους, τοὺς οὗτος ᾔστο διὸν κτήσασθαι. Xen. An. ii, 6, 13.

1 Cf. 12, j and 8; R. 14.

Ca. Servilius animos. hi nuntiantes, 'si in Campaniam exercitum admo-
 C. Flamin. 2 ' visset, Capuæ potiendæ copiam fore,' cum res major quam
 Hannibal auctores esset², dubium Hannibalem alternisque³ fidentem
 makes for ac diffidentem tamen, ut Campanos ex Samnio peteret;
 Campania. moverunt. monitos ut 'etiam atque etiam⁴ promissa rebus⁴
 C. ii, 141. ' affirmarent⁵, ' jussosque ' cum pluribus et aliquibus prin-
 The guide, ' cipum redire ad se' dimisit. ipse imperat duci⁶ ut ' se in
 ordered to ' agrum Casinatem ducat,' edoctus a peritis regionum, ' si
 conduct him ' eum saltum occupasset, exitum Romano ad opem ferendam
 to Casinum, PF. 177; ' sociis interclusurum.' sed Punicum abhorrens os⁷ Lati-
 C. ii, 118. norum nominum⁸ pro Casino Casilinum dux ut⁷ acciperet
 leads him to Casilinum. fecit; aversusque ab suo itinere per Allifanum Cala-
 C. ii, 199; tinumque et Calenum agrum in campum Stellatam de-
 233; 235; scendit. ubi cum montibus fluminibusque clausam regio-
 195; 197; L. ix, 44; nem circumspexisset, vocatum ducem percunctatur ' ubi
 CLA. i, 7. ' terrarum esset.' cum is ' Casilini eo die mansurum⁸ eum'
 dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, et Casinum longe
 inde alia regione esse; virgisque cæso duce et ad reli-
 quorum terrorem in crucem sublato, castris communitis,
 C. ii, 195. Maharbalem cum equitibus in agrum Falernum prædatum

² G would place the *ut* here. pr. C. Thus *etiam atque etiam monet eum*, xxix, 24; but cf. *moneri eum jussit, ut etiam atque etiam curaret*, xli, 19; *cura te etiam atque etiam diligenter*, Cic. Fam. xvi, 15. 'by all means.' ³ em. G. pr. CL. C. D. 'the mouth of a Carthaginian, which could not bring itself to the correct pronunciation of Latin names.' ED. Hannibal pronounced the word *Casinum*, in a drawling manner, accompanied perhaps by labdacism, which was a peculiarity of the Africans in sounding two instead of one *l*, according to Isid. Or. i, 30; and perhaps a natural defect in some persons, G. whereby they substitute *l* for another letter. cf. Steph. Th. L. G. ed. Valp. p. 4661 sq. I remember a watchman in London who invariably used *l* instead of *n*; this was most conspicuous when he was to cry "Past nine o'clock, and a moon-light night!" ED.—om. GA. L.—a 3 L. HV.—ab cet. Mss. ⁴ *nomen* 2 P.—*nomine* HF. N.—*prolutione* ad. RE, one MD. 3 L. HV. B. CO. but *abhorrens* may govern a genitive, as well as *fastidire*, *vereri*, or *adspernari*, xxix, 34; G. and *metuens*, cf. 3, 5: D. the latter being the same as *metum habens*, the former as *horrorem habens*: RS. cf. Her. i, 34, n. 78; 59, n. 9; 130, n. 74; iii, 82, n. 70; vi, 109; vii, 7; 22; 49, 1; 181; 182; Xen. H. iii, 1, 3; 1, 10; 2, 7; Æsch. Ch. 182; Eur. O. 1678; Chrys. de Sac. iv, 154; Hor. O. iii, 30, 12. ED.—Perhaps the words stood thus: *Punicum os abhorrens ab Latinorum nominum prolutione, Casilinum pro Casino dux*, &c. which will account for the omission of *prolutione Casilinum* in the best Mss. D.

2 'The affair was of greater weight than the authority and power of those who encouraged him to attempt it:' C. cf. *gravis, quamvis magna rei, auctor*, i, 16; xxxiii, 55; v, 15; vi, 24; vii, 9; xxiii, 18; xxiv, 32. R. The verb agrees with the more remote noun, as in viii, 33; xlv, 14. D.

3 Understand *ricibus*; iv, 53; 57. R.

4 *Res* is here opposed to *promissa*, as it

often is to *verba*. RS.

5 'To confirm;' i, 1; viii, 24; Tac. G. 3. G, obs. iii, 6. cf. also ii, 12; vii, 14; x, 41. D.

6 'The guide.' R.

7 *Fecit ut* occurs xxv, 34; G. xxx, 36; R. Juv. xiv, 71; &c.

8 This verb signifies to take up one's quarters for the night; Hor. S. i, 5, 37. C.

dimisit⁹. usque ad aquas Sinuessanas populatio ea pervenit. Fabius prae-
ingentem cladem, fugam tamen terroremque latius, Nu-
mides fecerunt. nec tamen is terror, cum omnia bello
flagrarent, fide socios dimovit, videlicet quia justo et mode-
rato regebantur imperio, nec abnuebant, quod unum vin-
culum fidei est, melioribus parere¹⁰.

- 14 Ut vero, cum ad Vulturnum flumen castra sunt posita, Mutiny in
exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager villaeque passim incen- the camp of
dis fumabant, per juga Massici montis Fabio ducente, Fabius; P.
tum prope de integro seditio [ab duce^a seditionis^b] accensa^c. iii, 92; C. ii,
quieverant^d enim^e per paucos dies, quia cum celerius 144; 191.
solito ductum agmen fuisset, festinari ad prohibendam
populationibus Campaniam¹ crediderant. ut vero in ex-
trema juga Massici montis ventum, et^f hostes sub oculis
erant Falerni agri colonorumque Sinuessae tecta urentes,
nec ulla erat mentio pugnae, "spectatumne huc" inquit Seditious
Minucius, "ut^g rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes et speech of
"incendia venimus? nec si nullius alterius nos, ne civium Minucius.
"quidem horum² pudet, quos Sinuessam colonos patres
"nostri miserunt, ut ab Samnite hoste tuta haec ora esset,
"quam nunc non vicinus Samnis urit, sed Poenus advena,
"ab extremis orbis terrarum terminis nostra cunctatione et
"socordia jam huc progressus. tantum pro³ degeneramus
"a patribus nostris, ut, praeter quam oram illi Punicas

^a em. G. pr. DCE. Minucius is meant. R.—ac duces ant. Edd.—hac HV. HF.—orta est
hac B.—om. V. 5 L. conj. L. pr. C. D. BK.—ac de cet. Mss. ^b em. DCE. pr. (cf. xxi,
31, 5.) R.—om. V. 5 L. conj. L. pr. C. D. BK.—seditione cet. Mss.—altero est conj. G.
^c em. L.—accensi Mss. ^d em. G.—quieti fuerant conj. L.—quidam enim fuerunt 1 P.—
quidam fuerant cet. Mss. ^e et ante HF. HV.—om. 1 P. ^f em. G. pr. GR.—est
Mss. C. D. ^g em. ('as though it were;' 21) G. pr. C. D. cf. Sil. xii, 556; Juv. i, 49;
v, 153; xi, 171. R.

9 The compound verb denotes that Ma-
lbal was sent off to scour and devastate the
whole plain. D.

10 It must be remembered that a Roman
is here speaking; cf. xxvi, 24: and the Ro-
man policy was *verbo socios, re vera subjectos*
imperio et obnoxios habere; xxxvii, 53. These
nominal allies were compelled to furnish men,
arms, provisions, and tribute; their wish to
rid themselves of these burthens gave rise to
the social war. They are elsewhere spoken
of as being *in ditione Romanorum*, xxi, 60;
xxii, 20 sq; xli, 6; cf. Pol. xxvi, 7 sq;
HY, O. A. iii, 145 sq; and iv, 536 sq. R.

1 xxxi, 25; R. By hypallage for *ad po-
pulationes a Campania prohibendas*; thus *pro-
hibere aliquem servitio* or *sepultura*, i, 39; 49;
means 'not to let a person be a slave or be
buried.' B. cf. *igneam defendit aetatem ca-
pellis pluviosque ventos*, Hor. O. i, 17, 2—4;
classem ventis arcere, A. P. 64.

2 'Do we not feel ashamed of our con-
duct towards these citizens? Do we not
blush to think what their opinion of us must
be?' ED. thus *patris pudet me*, Ter. Heaut.
ii, 2, 19. B.

3 *Pro! bonae frugis hominem te jam pridem*
esse arbitror; Plant. Cas. ii, 4, 5. G.

Cn. Servilius C. Flamin. 2 " vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos
 " nunc plenam hostium Numidarumque ac Maurorum jam
 " factam videamus⁴? qui modo Saguntum oppugnari indig-
 Ju. xiii, 31. " nando⁵ non homines tantum sed foedera et deos cieba-
 " mus^h, scandentemⁱ moenia Romanæ coloniae Hanni-
 " balem lenti spectamus. fumus ex incendiis villarum
 " agrorumque in oculos atque ora venit; strepunt aures
 " clamoribus plorantium sociorum, sæpius nos quam deo-
 " rum invocantium opem. nos hic pecorum modo per
 " æstivos^j saltus deviasque calles^k exercitum ducimus, con-
 " diti nubibus silvisque. si hoc modo peragrando cacumina
 v, 46 sqq. " saltusque M.^l Furius recipere a Gallis urbem voluisset,
 " quo hic novus Camillus⁶, nobis dictator unicus⁷ in rebus
 " affectis quæsitus, Italiam ab Hannibale⁸ recuperare parat,
 " Gallorum Roma esset; quam vereor ne, sic cunctantibus
 " nobis, Hannibali ac Pœnis toties servaverint⁹ majores
 " nostri. sed vir ac vere Romanus, quo die dictatorem
 " eum ex auctoritate patrum jussuque populi¹⁰ dictum
 i, 33; C. i, 463. " Veios allatum est¹¹, cum esset satis altum^m Janiculum
 " ubi sedens¹² prospectaret hostem, descendit in æquum,
 " atque illo ipso die¹³ media in urbe, qua nunc busta

^h sciehamus P. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. ⁱ em. C. pr. D. cf. iii, 67. R.—*cadentem* F.—*candentem* P. F 2d —*tendentem* ad cet. Mss. ^j 'Frequented in summer by shepherds with their flocks.' RS.—*Vestinos* or *vestitos* L. ^k cf. Non. Marc. "*calles*." L. SM. Sol. p. 218. DU. 15; S. xxxi, 42; xxxv, 30; xxxvi, 15 sq; xxxviii, 2; 40; xlv, 36. D. GB.—*deviosque colles* some Mss. ^l ad. G. ^m 'Had high ground been what he wanted, Janiculum was just the place for him.' em. F.—*alium* pl. Mss. which would be a false concord. V.

4 *Videamus*, like *lenti spectamus*, and *vidistis* vi, 18. seems to mean 'to mark unmoved,' 'to view without emotion,' Ov. Tr. ii, 514; (BU.) Am. iii, 6, 59. (*lenti* 'with apathy.' E, C. C. "*lentitudo*." cf. Sil. ii, 489; Tac. A. iii, 70, 3.) 'to sit still and see,' 'to look on tamely as passive spectators;' *ῥαθυμῶς ἰδῆν*, Æl. V. H. i, 30. (PZ.) R. D. Compare with this chapter, Thuc. ii, 19—22, where the feelings of the Athenians on the invasion of Attica and the cautious policy of Pericles are described.

5 Cf. xxi, 34, c. R.

6 'This second deliverer;' cf. Cic. Ver. v, 12; Ph. xiii, 11. R.

7 'Peerless,' 'matchless,' 'unique;' i, 21; ii, 58; iii, 33; 55; vi, 6; 22; vii, 1; 12; 25; viii, 31; ix, 15; xxii, 27; xxiii, 11; 21;

42; xxiv, 34; xxv, 28; xxxiii, 21; xlv, 6; HS, on O. M. iii, 454; PA, on Cat. p. 24; and pr. p. 150. R.

8 'The bitterest of enemies;' E. cf. RK, on V. P. ii, 18; Juv. ii, 40. R.

9 'Have but saved us so often, by their prowess, from our ancient adversaries, as a prey for foes still more sanguinary and relentless.'

10 Cf. i, 17. R.

11 *Afferitur* is often put simply; 54; iv, 45; 55; x, 45; xxiii, 13; xxiv, 1; 12; xxxiii, 48. D.

12 Cf. 3, 9.

13 Several days intervened in point of fact; but Minucius misrepresents the matter, to place the procrastination of Fabius in a more invidious light. C.

- “Gallica sunt, et postero die citra Gabios cecidit Gallorum ^{Fabius prd.}
 “legiones. quid? post multos annos cum ad Furculas ^{Minuc.m.h.}
 “Caudinas ab Samnite hoste sub jugum missi sumus, ^{v. 48; VL.}
 “utrum tandem L. Papirius Cursor juga Samnii perlus- ^{iv, 32.}
 “trando, an Luceriam premendo obsidendoque et laces- ^{C. ii, 50.}
 “sendo victorem hostem, depulsum ab Romanis cervicibus ^{C. ii, 238}
 “jugum superbo Samniti imposuit? modo ^{sq; L. ix,}
 “quæ alia res quam celeritas victoriam dedit? quod ^{2 sq; 13}
 “postero die quam hostem vidit, classem gravem com- ^{sq;.}
 “meatibus, impeditam suomet ipsam instrumento atque
 “apparatu, oppressit. stultitia est sedendo aut votis debel-
 “lari credere posse. armari copias oportet, deducendas”
 “in æquum, ut vir cum viro congrediari. audendo atque
 “agendo res Romana crevit, non his segnibus consiliis,
 “quæ timidi cauta vocant.” hæc velut concionanti Minu-
 cio circumfunde batur tribunorum equitumque Romanorum
 multitudo, et ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia volve-
 bantur; ac si militaris suffragii res esset ¹⁵, haud dubie
 ferebant ¹⁶ Minucium Fabio ducem ^p prælaturos.
- 16 Fabius pariter ^a, in suos haud minus quam in hostes ¹ Fabius per-
 intentus, prius ab illis ^b invictum animum præstat. quan- ^{sists in his}
 quam probe scit non in castris modo suis sed jam etiam ^{delays.}
 Romæ infamem suam cunctationem esse, obstinatus tamen
 eodem consiliorum tenore æstatis reliquum ² extraxit ³, ut ⁴

^a et deducendas P. V. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. L. D. The present and future are sometimes joined thus; cf. iv, 33; xxvii, 5. D.—et deducenda res or armes...et deducas conj. G.—et deducas pr. D.—oportet: deducendæ conj. R. ^o sensibus consiliisque pl. Mss. ^p em. cf. xxxvii, 59; xxviii, 41; ix, 16. G. pr. R. ^a pariter seems a gloss: R. but such pleonasm is not unfrequent: potius...libentius, pr. potius...potius, xxxii, 21; tristior...magis, ix, 7; optabilius...potius, Cic. Or. ii, 300; ad F. ix, 2; magis...clarior, Just. iii, 2. C.—acriter conj. (cf. ad illa acriter intendat animum, pr.) GR.—per iter ‘in the course of,’ ‘during,’ as per ludos, ii, 18; per secessionem, ii, 33; iv, 12; per meridiem, xlii, 64; (D.) per vastationem, x, 4; per seditionem, xxii, 33; per multa bella, viii, 13; per inducias, xxx, 31; per bellum, xxiv, 7; xxvi, 34; xxxiii, 42; xxxiv, 5; xxxvi, 31; and more fully, per induciarum tempus, xxx, 24; 38; xl, 27; per belli tempus, xxxiii, 34. conj. R.—pari tenore conj. B. but eodem tenore follows almost immediately. R. ^b ed. Pa. al. ‘By his fellow-citizens.’ G. pr. C.—ab iis H.—ab aliis cet. Mss.—a fabulis i. e. adversus famam rumoresque firmus stat, 39; conj. RB. pr. FR.—fabulis pr. cf. olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulæ debellare potuissent; Curt. ix, 2, 15. GT.—ab utrisque conj. G.

14 Twenty-five years before. G.

15 Cf. xxi, 3, 1. R.

16 ‘They shewed.’ RS. cf. xxi, 41, 5. R.

1 Non minore arte ad suos eludendos, quam ad hostes, opus erat consuli; xlv, 36. GR.

2 xxvii, 20; reliquum noctis, ii, 64; diei,

iii, 62; xxv, 38; anni, iii, 72; xxx, 24; tempestatis, xxx, 39. D.

3 ‘Spun out,’ 18, d; iv, 43; xxvii, 26; ‘frittered away,’ x, 29; xxiii, 47; xxxii, 9; xxxvi, 1. R. cf. xxi, 52, 3.

4 ‘So that.’ R.

Cn. Servilius Hannibal destitutus ab spe summopere petiti^c certaminis
C. Flaminius² jam hibernis locum circumspectaret, quia ea regio præ-
 sentis erat copiae, non perpetuae⁵, arbusta⁶ vineaeque et
 consita omnia magis amoenis quam necessariis fructibus.
 hæc per exploratores relata^d Fabio. cum satis sciret per
 easdem angustias, quibus intraverat Falernum agrum, redi-
 turum, Calliculam montem et Casilinum occupat modicis
 præsiidiis, quæ urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta Falernum^e
 ac^f Campanum^g agros^h dividitⁱ. ipse jugis iisdem exer-
 citum reducit, misso exploratum cum quadringentis equi-
 tibus sociorum L. Hostilio Mancino. qui ex turba juve-
 num audientium sæpe ferociter concionantem magistrum
 equitum, progressus primo exploratoris modo ut ex tuto
 specularetur hostem, ubi vagos passim per vicos Numi-
 das vidit^j, per occasionem etiam paucos occidit, extemplo
 occupatus certamine est animus, excideruntque⁷ præcepta
 dictatoris, qui, 'quantum tuto posset, progressum prius reci-
 pere sese' jusserat 'quam in conspectum hostium veniret.'
 Numidæ alii atque alii occursantes refugientesque ad castra
 prope ipsum cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum
 pertrahere. inde Carthalo, penes quem summa equestris
 imperii erat, concitatis equis invectus, cum priusquam ad
 conjectum teli veniret avertisset⁸ hostem, quinque ferme
 millia continenti cursu secutus est fugientes. Mancinus
 postquam nec hostem desistere sequi nec spem vidit effu-
 giendi esse, cohortatus suos in prælium rediit, omni parte
 virium impar. itaque ipse et delecti equitum circumventi
 occiduntur. ceteri effuso rursus cursu Cales primum, inde
 prope inviis callibus ad dictatorem perfugerunt.

^c em. G.—spe summopetiti P.—spe summa appetiti V. F. 1, 4 L. H. GA.—re summa appetiti three P.—pe summa appetiti cet. Mss. ^d hac...relata fama 4 L. B.—hæc...re relata (adv. D.) or hoc...relato, Fabius cum &c. conj. G. ^e a Falerno F. ^f F 2d.—a cet. Mss. ^g P. 1 PE. F.—Campano cet. Mss. ^h em. RU. pr. G.—agrum conj. G.—agro Mss. ⁱ dividitur F. C. ^j om. pl. and opt. Mss.

5 'The district was one that could supply their immediate wants, but not afford them a permanent support.' C. With these genitives the preceding noun (*regio*) is to be understood; cf. xxi, 52, 4. R.

6 Understand 'there were there.' DCE.

7 Prop. iv, 7, 15. GB.

8 Gr. *ὑπέστη*. Understand a *prælio* and in *fugam*; iii, 63; vii, 8; 11; 15—17; xxvii, 14; xxxviii, 41; the latter words are sometimes expressed; 19; i, 37; (nn.) xxv, 39; xxvi, 44; xxxiv, 15; xxxviii, 20; cf. xxxv, 31; (D.) DU. R. cf. SBL, and SH, on BO, E. G. "φύγῃ."

Eo forte die Minucius se conjunxerat Fabio, missus ad ^{Fabius prd.}
 firmandum praesidio saltum, qui super Tarracinam in artas ^{Minuc.m.h.}
 coactus⁹ fauces imminet¹⁰ mari, ne ab Sinuessa⁸ Appiæ¹¹ ^{iv, 59; C.}
 limite Poenus pervenire in agrum Romanum posset. con- ^{ii, 100.}
 junctis exercitibus dictator ac magister equitum castra in
 viam deferunt¹², qua Hannibal ducturus erat. duo inde
 16 millia hostes aberant. postero die Poeni, quod viæ inter
 bina castra erat, agmine complevere. cum Romani sub ^{Another}
 ipso constitissent vallo; haud dubie æquiore¹ loco, successit ^{skirmish of}
 tamen Poenus cum expeditis equitibus², atque ad laces- ^{cavalry.}
 sendum hostem capti³ impetus⁴, et⁵ procursando⁶ recipien-
 doque sese pugnare. restitit suo loco Romana acies. lenta
 pugna et ex dictatoris magis quam Hannibalis fuit volun-
 tate. ducenti ab Romanis, octingenti hostium cecidere.

Inclusus inde videri Hannibal, via ad Casilinum ob- ^{Hannibal}
 sessa⁷, cum Capua et Samnium et tantum ab tergo divi- ^{surrounded,}
 tum sociorum Romanis commeatus subveheret, Poenus ^{xxxix, 44;}
 contra inter Formiana⁸ saxa ac Literni arenas stagnaque ^{C. ii, 125;}
 perhorrida situ hibernaturus esset. nec Hannibalem fefellit ^{146.}
 suis se artibus peti. itaque cum per Casilinum evadere non
 posset petendique¹ montes et jugum Calliculæ superandum ^{extricates}
 esset, necubi Romanus inclusum vallibus agmen aggre- ^{himself by a}
 stratagem.

⁸ em. (cf. 14; Strabo v, 3, 6 and 9.) G.—*adminuisse* P. F. C.—*inmiatrico* N marg.—*admunito*
 N.—*in munito* HV. L.—*immutato* l L.—*immunito* cet. Mss. i.e. 'if it were left unguarded.' C.
⁹ 'Light cavalry,' 55: D. *expeditæ cohortes*, 'light troops,' v, 16; *expediti milites*, xxx, 9;
 xxxiv, 26; *venatores* xxv, 9; *expedita classis*, xxvi, 24; xxxii, 16: opposed to this is
impeditum agmen 'encumbered with baggage, booty, heavy arms, &c.' R.—*expeditis equiti-*
busque (but om. ad) F. pr. ST. SM, M. R. 17, p. 1410. *expediti* is put simply, ix, 9;
 xxiv, 41; xxviii, 34; xxxiii, 6; R. xxxviii, 4; *equitatu expeditisque militum*, xxx, 9; Cæs.
 B. C. iii, 75; D. cf. also xxxiv, 28. R. ^b em. G.—*captim* l, 3 P. P. l PE. V. l L.
 B. H.—*raptim* HF. L. 4, 5 L. HV.—*carptim* 2 P. 2 PE. RE. B 2d. N. 3 L. GA. F. cf.
 xlv, 41; G. xxviii, 28; cf. also iii, 5; vi, 32; viii, 38; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 40. 'To pick
 them off by few at a time.' R. It would apply to the action of Thrasybulus, when consulted
 by Periander; Her. v, 92, 6; (cf. L. i, 54; Eur. S. 458 sq; Virg. E. ii, 47:) or that of
 the sister of Cambyses, as related by the Egyptians; ib. iii, 32. ^c em. G.—*Pœni* 2 P. P.
 two PE. RE. F.—om. cet. Mss. ^d ex V. B.—om. B 2d. L. ^e l L. B. F. cf. iii, 61;
 xxvii, 2; xlii, 65. D.—*procurando* l P. P. two PE. V. RE. H. HF. L.—*procurrando* from gl.
 cet. Mss. G. ^f em. G.—*uiad* P.—ut ad three P. GA. B. HV. F. C. 1, 4, 5 L. H. L. D.
 N. al.—et ad 3 L.—ut V.—ad V marg.—via (only) conj. as *Romam adventus*, 61; *iter*
Ambraciam, xxxii, 15; *operibus oppugnatio*, xlii, 63. GR. ^g via ad. N 2d. ^h em. SB.
 —*Fortunæ minas* Mss. ⁱ petendumque ME. V. 1 P. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. pr.
 (cf. *pacem ab rege petendum*, Virg. A. xi, 230; similar constructions occur in Lucretius,
 Varro, and often in Tertullian.) L.

⁹ 'Brought together,' 'contracted.' R.

¹⁰ This verb denotes neighbourhood; viii,
 24; xxiv, 4; [40, 4; ED.] xxv, 25.
 R.

¹¹ Understand viæ. RS.

¹² 24; GB. ii, 7. D.

¹ 'More advantageous;' ST. xxv, 13;
 Sil. ii, 5; 364; iii, 2. R.

Cn Servilius deretur, ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustran-
 C. Flamin. 2 dum hostem commentus, principio noctis furtim succedere
 P. iii, 93 sq; ad montes statuit. fallacis consilii talis apparatus fuit. faces
 App. vii, 14 undique ex agris collectæ fascisque virgarum atque arida
 sq; S. vii, sarmenta² præligantur cornibus boum, quos domitos indo-
 310 sqq; mitosque multos inter ceteram agrestem prædam agebat.
 Q. ii, 17. Burning faggots tied ad duo millia ferme boum effecta; Hasdrubalique negotium
 to the horns of oxen. datum ut 'primis tenebris noctis id armentum accensis cor-
 nibus ad montes ageret, maxime, si posset, super saltus³ ab
 'hoste insessos.' primis tenebris silentio mota castra, boves 17
 aliquanto ante signa acti. ubi ad radices montium viasque
 angustas ventum est, signum extemplo datur ut accensis
 cornibus armenta in adversos concitentur montes. et metus
 ipse relucens flammæ ex capite calorque jam ad vivum¹
 ad imaque^a cornuum adveniens velut stimulos furore
 agebat boves. quo repente discursu, haud secus quam silvis
 montibusque accensis, omnia circum virgulta ardere^b;
 capitumque irrita quassatio^c excitans^d flammam hominum
 passim discurrentium speciem præbebat. qui ad transitum
 saltus insidendum locati erant, ubi in summis montibus ac
 super se quosdam ignes conspexerunt, circumventos se esse
 rati præsidio excessere^e; qua minime densæ micabant^f
 flammæ, velut tutissimum iter^f petentes summa montium

^a N 2d.—*din ad imaque* pl. Mss. perhaps from two readings, *ad vivum* [*viva*] *ad imaque*
D. or *ad vivum* [*viva*] *imaque* *ED.*—*divatimaque* al. Mss.—*extimaque* 1st or *citimaque* 2d.
 conj. *G.*—*intimaque* conj. *DJ.*—*inclinans imaque* conj. (om. *adveniens* as gl.) *R.*—*ad imaque*
cornuum susp. as gl. *DCE.* ^b *visa* conj. ad. *P.* ^c *em.* (*quassantibus ægre armentis*
capita, Sil. vii, 353; *cum equus caput quateret*, L. viii, 7; *irrita feritas sævit*, Pliny viii, 18;)
G. cf. Eur. M. 1187—1192. *ED.*—*capitumque cita quassatio* conj. (xxxiii, 48; xxvi, 15.)
GR.—*capitumque inquietatio* conj. *V.*—*captumque rita quæratio* *P.*—*captumquæritaquæratio* *F.*
 1 *PE.*—*captum querit aquæ ratio* 1, 3 *P.*—*captum quæsitique ratio* *C.*—*captumque sitaque*
ratio *F* 2d.—*captum quaritant quæ ratio* 1 *L.*—*captum quæsitique ratio* 4 *L.*—*ceptaque itaque*
vexatio 3 *L.*—*ceperunt* 2 *P.* *FA.* *PN.*—other readings are still more monstrous. *G.* *D.*
^d *excitataque* 2 *P.* *FA.* *PN.* ^e *em.* (thus *minime multa*, xxxi, 8; Cic. Ver. i; *minime*
ardens, Cæs. B. G. xxxiii, 2.) *G.* so also *minime gratus*, i, 25; *minime Romanus*, 57 sq. *D.*
 —*quamnim densemicabant* *P.*—*quam ingens micabant* 1 *PE.*—var. cet. Mss. ^f *tutissime*
itinere conj. *G.*

2 Silius also uses this word, which is properly applied to 'vine branches;' and Hannibal was in a country abounding in vineyards; *D.* the Falernian plain, Cales, and Mount Massicus being all in the vicinity. *D.*, however, does not thus restrict the sense here, because Polybius mentions λαμπάδας in τῆς ξηρᾶς καὶ παντοδαπῆς ὕλης: but faces fascisque virgarum will suffice to express the

other dry brush-wood.

3 Our author here changes the number, (as in *adversos montes*, 17;) *GB.* having the singular in 15; and 17. *S.*

1 'To the quick;' *ED.* understand *corpus*. *R.*

2 'They abandoned their post.' *DCE.* οἶχοντο φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐρίου τοῦ ἀέρος, Her. vii, 218.

ne Hannibal transducto per saltum, et quibusdam
pro saltu hostium oppressis, in agro Allifano posuit
2.

unc tumultum sensit Fabius: ceterum et insidias esse
6, et ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine ¹, suos
imentis tenuit. luce prima sub jugo montis praelium ^{A skirmish of light troops.}
quo interclusam ab suis levem armaturam facile (et
numero aliquantum ² præstabant) Romani superâssent,
Hispanorum cohors ad id ipsum ³ remissa ab Hanni-
supervenisset ⁴. ea assuetior montibus, et ad concur- ^{xxi, 57.}
um inter saxa rupesque aptior ac levior cum velocitate
orum tum armorum habitu, campestem hostem,
em armis statariumque ⁴, pugnae genere facile elusit ⁵.
audquaquam pari certamine digressi, Hispani fere
es incolumes, Romani aliquot suis amissis in castra
enderunt.

abius quoque movit castra, transgressusque saltum
r Allifas loco alto ac munito consedit ⁶. tum per Sam-

m. G.—om. 5 L.—tum 4 L.—cum cet. Mss. ^b RE. G.—majore multo P.
F.—pro maximoque strepitu 4 L.—tumultu maximoque strepitu 5 L. L.—multo
aque strepitu three P.—majore tumultu or motu conj. 1st G. ^a em. G.
V.—prævenisset (understand stragem) conj. DJ.—venissent F.—venisset F 2d.—
isset cet. Mss. ^b In L. (and, with slight variation, in R.) the following
is here inserted: *et reparando subgressu* ['the elephant's shed?' but the word
no where else] *manu haud magna*, [viz. *propugnatorum*; (cf. Pliny H. N. viii, 8;)
of them being engaged in repairing the building] *Alisfæ mania quasi palans*
ions, [i. e. 'in straying about the town, the animal came up to one of the gates'] *ex*

Cn. Servilius C. Flaminius. 2
 nium Romam se petere simulans Hannibal usque in Pelignos populabundus rediit. Fabius medius inter hostium agmen urbemque Romam jugis⁶ ducebat, nec abastens⁷ nec congregiens. ex Pelignis Poenus flexit iter, retroque Apuliam repetens⁸ Geronium pervenit, urbem metū, quia collapsa ruinis pars mœnium erat, ab suis desertam. dictator in Larinate agro castra communiit. inde sacrorum⁹ causa Romam revocatus non imperio modo sed consilio Fabius goes etiam ac prope precibus agens⁹ cum magistro equitum, to Rome. ut¹⁰ plus consilio quam fortunæ confidat, et se potius ducem PF. 178; quam Sempronium Flaminiumque imitetur: ne nihil P. iii, 94; S. vii, 380 sqq. actum¹⁰ censeret extracta¹¹ prope æstate per ludificationem His advice to Minucius. hostis: medicos¹² quoque¹³ plus interdum quiete¹⁴ quam movendo atque agendo proficere: haud parvam rem esse ab toties victore hoste vinci desisse et ab continuis cladibus respirasse: hæc nequicquam præmonito magistro equitum, Romam est profectus.

[but Servilius, now sole consul, was at Ostia] *ri captam, trucidatis qui in ea constiterant* [i. e. turritis, cf. Pliny] *reserat ad pugnam. seu oppidani*, [but no town of Samnium had as yet declared for Hannibal: cf. Sil. viii, (564—569: E.D.) nor had the Carthaginians captured any places] *sicut quibus curæ pusillum incrat*, [unlike Livy's style] *in diem alteram umbonibus belluatis* ['by means of the armour formed of shields,' (after the manner in which the military *testudo* was constructed,) 'so as to fit the shape of the elephant'] *paucos fugaces invadunt elephantemque omne meliori receptant. et Alitas, Ruffium* [*Elephantinas, Rusias or Rhysias?*] *quendam vocitatus*, [but cf. viii, 25: from which it would seem that *portus*, and not *urbem*, is to be here supplied] *ab dextro sequente sinistram augurio nomen imponunt accolæ* [understand *porturum*]. The notes here inserted are a compendious digest of a dissertation by DD, who concludes by expressing a suspicion that all the pains to correct and elucidate this seeming interpolation, may be to little better purpose, than those wasted to wash the blackamoor white.

⁶ *abstinens* ed. GR. CL. R. ⁷ pl. Mss. *extrahere* is used with *reliquum æstatis*, 15, 3: GB. *æstatem* xxvii, 26: xxxii, 9; *quod superesset æstatis*, Cæs. B. G. v, 22; *dies*, id. B. C. i, 32; *diem*, V. Max. ii, 10; G. xxviii, 15: *majorem partem anni*, iv, 43; *cunctando diem*, x, 29; *tempus*, xxxvii, 31; *tempus morando*, xxxviii, 44; *reliquum tempus ejus æstatis*, xliv, 8; cf. HS, on Q. C. viii, 2, 6; TN, on Fr. i, 5, 19. D. pr. C.—*extracta* al. Mss. pr. cf. *diei majore parte exacta*, 29; S. cf. also ii, 60; x, 25; xxvi, 23; xliii, 11. D. *prope* seems to agree better with *exacta* than with *extracta*. ⁸ or *medici* em. (as agreeing with what Hippocrates says) I. adv. PO. cf. Her. iii, 130, n. 13. ED.—*medico* F.—*in edis* 3 L. HV. HF. B.—*media* pl. Mss.—*mora* some ant. Edd.—om. FA. PN. ⁹ *mora* ad. HF. B. 3 F. I.—*opera quippe* 3 L.—*quippe* cet. Mss.

6 'Along the heights;' G. ii, 50. R.

7 'Seeking again ... on his way back:' *retro* is not superfluous. RS.

8 The hereditary sacred rites of clans could not be suspended even in war time. The Fabian clan had a stated sacrifice to offer on the Quirinal hill; which they religiously performed even in times of great public danger: v, 46; 52; cf. iv, 2; xli, 15; xlii, 11; 32. R.

9 The nominative case before the speech has its verb *profectus est* following the speech. A similar suspension of the complete sentence occurs in v, 24; C. and elsewhere; see also xxiii, 2.

10 'That he should not think little or nothing had been done, that the Romans had gained nothing or made no progress.' RS. *nil actum credens, dum quid superesset agendum*, Luc. ii, 657.

19 Principio æstatis qua hæc gerebantur, in Hispania quo- Fabius præd. Minuc. m. h.
 que terra marique cœptum bellum est. Hasdrubal ad eum Affairs in Spain.
 navium numerum quem a fratre instructum paratumque xxi, 22 ; P. iii, 96.
 acceperat, decem adjecit; quadraginta navium classem
 Himilconi^a tradidit; atque ita Carthagine¹ profectus navi-
 bus^b prope terram, exercitum in littore ducebat, paratus
 configere quacunque parte copiarum hostis occurrisset.
 Cn. Scipioni, postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem audivit,
 primo idem² consilii fuit; deinde minus terra propter
 ingentem famam novorum auxiliorum concurrere^c ausus,
 delecto milite ad naves^d imposito³, quinque et triginta
 navium classe ire obviam hosti pergit. altero ab Tarracone
 die ad stationem decem millia passuum distantem ab ostio
 Iberi amnis pervenit. inde duæ Massiliensium specula-
 toriæ⁴ præmissæ rettulerunt ‘ classem Punicam stare in
 ‘ ostio fluminis, castraque in ripa posita.’ itaque ut impro-
 vidos incautosque universo simul effuso^e terrore oppri-
 meret, sublatis ancoris ad hostem vadit. multas et locis
 altis positas turres Hispania habet, quibus et speculis et
 propugnaculis adversus latrones utuntur. inde primo con-
 spectis hostium navibus datum signum Hasdrubali est,
 tumultusque prius in terra et castris quam ad mare et ad
 naves est ortus, nondum aut pulsu remorum strepituque
 alio nautico exaudito, aut aperientibus⁵ classem promon-
 toriis, cum repente eques alius super alium ab Hasdrubale

^a *Hamilcari* Pol. which of the two is the right name, it is impossible to say. S. ^b *naves*
 conj. or ad. et after *exercitum* and om. the comma before it. R. ^c *occurrere* (*ἀπαντᾶν*
 Pol.) pr. S. this verb has just preceded. ^d pl. Mss.—ac in *naves* R. GA.—in *naves*
 some Edd. but these words are to be taken with *milite* and not with *imposito*. Thus *servos*
ad remum, xxxiv, 6; G. cf. xxx, 2; GR. *tribunos ad legiones*, vii, 5; D. *famuli ad limina*,
 Sil. i, 65. R. ‘The soldiers picked out for naval service being embarked.’ C. ^e *effuso*
 conj. WL.

1 ‘Cartagena,’ R. 20; and elsewhere often.

2 Viz. ‘to come to an engagement with the enemy.’ R.

3 Cum *Crassus exercitum Brundisii impo-
 neret*, Cic. Div. ii, 40; G. *navibus* being understood. R.

4 These were smaller vessels without beaks and manned with the swiftest rowers: *κατα-
 σκεψόμενοι καὶ ταχυστόμοι, ἐπὶ τὴν κατα-
 σκεπὴν ἐπιμεφόμενοι*, Pol. cf. xxx, 10; xxxv,
 26; xxxvi, 41 sq; SF, M. N. ii, 2, p. 72.

They were called by the Greeks *πλαῖα ὑπηρε-
 τικά*, cf. SW, on Pol. t. v, p. 40; by the
 Romans *leviores*, *apertæ*, *aphractæ*, and were
 used for the conveyance of merchandise, xxxi,
 22; xxxii, 21. To them were opposed *naves*
tectæ, *constratæ*, *cataphractæ*, which were
 decked vessels; Thuc. vii, 40: cf. also xxxi,
 46; xxxii, 16; xxxv, 46; SF, R. N. ii, 2;
 5; Tac. A. ii, 6, 5. R.

5 ‘Affording a sight of,’ ‘showing,’ iii, 15;
 xxii, 6; xxvi, 17; xxix, 27; xxxii, 14;
 xliv, 28. R.

Ca. Servilius missus vagos in littore quietosque in tentoriis suis, nihil
C. Flamin. minus quam hostem aut praelium eo die expectantes, 'con-
 scendere naves propere atque arma capere' jubet: 'classem
 Romanam jam haud procul portu¹ esse.' hæc equites
 dimissi passim imperabant. mox Hasdrubal ipse cum omni
 exercitu aderat: varioque omnia tumultu strepunt, ruenti-
 bus in naves simul remigibus militibusque, fugientium
 magis e terra² quam in pugnam euntium modo. vixdum
 omnes conscenderant, cum alii resolutis³ oris⁴ in⁵ ancoras
 evehuntur⁶, alii, ne quid teneat⁶, ancoralia⁷ incidunt;
 raptimque omnia¹ præpropere⁸ agendo, militum apparatu⁸
 nautica ministeria impediuntur. trepidatione nautarum ca-
 pere et aptare arma miles prohibetur⁹. et jam Romanus
 xxvii, 31. non appropinquabat modo, sed direxerat etiam in pugnam
 TheCartha- naves. itaque non ab hoste et praelio magis Poeni quam
 ginian fleet
 put to flight. suomet ipsi tumultu turbati, tentata verius pugna quam
 inita, in fugam averterunt classem. et cum adversi¹⁰ amnis
 os¹⁰ lato¹⁰ agmine ac¹⁰ tam multis simul venientibus haud
 sane intrabile¹¹ esset¹¹, in littus¹¹ passim naves¹¹ egerunt,
 atque alii vadis alii sicco littore excepti, partim armati par-
 tim inermes, ad instructam per littus aciem suorum perfu-
 gere. duæ tamen primo concursu captæ erant Punicæ
 naves, quattuor suppressæ. Romani, quanquam terra hos- 20

¹ portum (as procul hostem, ix, 32;) conj. GB. ² pl. Mss.—a terra some Edd.—terra H.—qui extra l L.—quietorum 3 L.—quidem 5 L.—qui e terra V. 4 L.—eterrarum F.—et errantium conj. SAL. ³ resoluti al. ⁴ F. P. two PF. RE. BA. PA. BS. CH. 'halkers,' by which they were moored to the shore astern; (ships were generally stationed so as to have their sterns to the shore, and their prows to the sea. ST.) xxviii, 36; Quint. pr. to Tryph. and iv, 2, 328. G. C. D. adv. DJ.—loris H.—om. C.—loris cet. Mss. DJ.—oris some Edd. ⁵ ant or ut or om. some Edd. ⁶ em. ('they had forgotten, in their haste, to weigh their anchors, and therefore swung round and dragged upon them.') G.—revehuntur H.—eveherentur pl. Mss.—se veherentur F.—excellerent V 2d.—rellunt some Edd. ⁷ ac ad. conj. G. pr. GR. D. R. ⁸ præpostere conj. G.—but cf. ferociter ac præpropere agere, 3; GR. 41; xxvii, 35; GB. xxxvii, 23; xxxi, 42. D.—om. as gl. conj. R. ⁹ adversus 5 L.—animadversus L.—aversus l P. N.—diversi conj. F.—conversi (and om. cum) B. ¹⁰ em. G. viz. ostium Iberi amnis above mentioned. R.—amnis 5 L.—annises 4 L. H.—adnivos three P. F. C.—adnivos E.—adnivos HV.—advisos V. 1 L. GA.—ad iustos D.—animadversos L.—a direrso CO.—ad suos 3 L. HF. N. B.—ac diviso conj. F. ¹¹ oblate 5 L.—late conj. V. ¹² a conj. V. ¹³ intrabilis 5 L.—intrabiles three P.—et intrabiles E.—penetrabiles conj. V. ¹⁴ essent three P. V.—esse E. ¹⁵ latus F. 2 P. ¹⁶ om. V.

⁶ 'Detain, retain, delay, impede;' ii, 63; iii, 29; v, 54; vii, 25; xxiii, 15; 19; xxiv, 20; xxxii, 9; xxxv, 42; xliii, 13.

ables;' C. xxxvii, 30. R.

⁸ That is, as expressed above and below, militibus arma capientibus et aptantibus. R.

⁹ Imitated by Curtius; miles ministeria nautarum, remiges militis officia turbabant; iv, 3. GB.

tium erat armatamque aciem toto prætentam¹ in littore Fabius præd. cernebant, haud cunctanter^a insecuti trepidam hostium Minuc. m. h. classem, naves omnes, quæ non^b aut perfregerant proras littori^c illisas aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas² puppibus in altum extraxere; ad quinque et viginti naves ex quadraginta^d cepere.

Neque id pulcherrimum ejus victoriæ fuit, sed quod una The Romans land levi pugna toto ejus oræ mari potiti erant. itaque ad Onu- in various sam^e classe profecti, exscensione^f ab^g navibus in terram places, and facta, cum urbem vi cepissent captamque diripuissent, carry off Carthaginem inde petunt; atque omnem agrum circa de- plunder. populati, postremo tecta quoque juncta^h muro portisque xxvi, 47; S. iii, 368; G. xvii, 3; Pl. xix, 2; xxiv, 9; xxiii, 12; Ath. v; Ca. 3; 11; Di. iv; VR. incenderunt. inde jam præda gravis ad Longunticamⁱ per- Di. iv; VR. venit classis, ubi vis magna sparti^j ad rem nauticam i, 23, 6. congesta ab Hasdrubale. quod^k satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est. nec continentis^l modo pro- jectas^m orasⁿ prætervecta, sed in Ebusum^o insulam trans-

^a *tamen* ad. some few; but it is often omitted; after *quanquam*, xxvi, 48; xxxviii, 9; Virg. *Æ.* ii, 12; (SV.) after *etsi*, i, 58; vii, 19; xxxvi, 40; xxxviii, 26; after *ut*, xxxvi, 38; Ov. *Her.* i, 116; iii, 134; M. vi, 196; and after *licet*; cf. CO, on S. J. 35, 9; MK, on F. M. i, pr. D. ^b om. (or tr. after *aut*) conj. PZ. pr. C. ^c 2 P. 5 L. B. HV. *littore* al.—*littoreis* 1 P. F. V. C. 1, 4 L. E. N. al. ant. Mss.—*littoribus* conj. C. ^d em. GL. S.—*triginta* Mss. ^e *adonusam* P.—*ad honestam* V. 1 L.—*ad onustam* G. C. HF. HV. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. al.—*ad Omistam* N.—*Honoscum* conj. Edd. (1531?) but cf. 21. GL. ed. DJ. C. D.—*Ophiusam* or rather *ad Oscam* cf. Strabo iii, 161; NN, *Hisp.* 83. conj. G.—*Etovisam* conj. cf. xxi, 22. GR. pr. R. ^f em. LT. G.—*exscensio* some Mss.—*exscensio* P.—*ascensio* 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 4 L. B. HF. GA. V. H. HV.—*descensio* 2 P.—*deascensio* 5 L. ^g 2 P. F. al.—*a* 1, 3 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. HV.—*a* 4 L. B. HF.—*de* GA. LT. ^h 2 P. S. B. cf. x, 10; Ov. *Pont.* i, 8, 44; ii, 4, 20; F. vi, 435; iii, 422; 'in the vicinity:' *junctim*, Mamert. Gen. 11; A. Gell. xii, 8. G.—*conjuncta* 4, 5 L. GA. HV. cf. i, 44; the same as *continuata* ib. xxxiv, 4; R. Claud. i, 37. G.—*injuncta* 3 P. H. cf. xliii, 19; G. xlv, 5; D. iv, 9; v, 7; x, 34; xxvii, 41; xxxvii, 26; Ov. *Am.* ii, 1, 27; GB. SM, on Sp. Hadr. xii, 12; and on Lamp. Com. 5. DU.—*inconcta* P.—*incomta* two PE. RE. F.—*inconjuncta* 1 P. ME. V. 1 L.—*contermina* from gl. 3 L. ⁱ This place is unknown—*Lucentiam* conj. VO, on Mela ii, 6. ^j *projecta ora* conj. P. but *oram prætervectus* occurs xxi, 41; xlv, 10; xlv, 10. D.

1 Thus *tenuis prætentum littus esse*, x, 2; cf. xlv, 9; BU, on V. F. v, 167; R. *segeti prætereunte sepe*, Virg. G. i, 270.

2 Cf. Thuc. i, 50: L, on Pl. Pan. 82. DU.

3 'The Spanish broom' was extensively used in the manufacture of ropes. DN. The neighbouring city of Cartagena was called *Tanagra* and *Spartaria* from the quantity of broom which grew in its vicinity; Mela ii, 6; Just. xlv, 1; Anton. It. p. 401. D. cf. HD, on Pl. SM, on Sol. p. 189 sq. R.

4 The antecedent *eo* is to be understood from the relative, as *militibus* in xxiv, 1; 40; and *iis* in xxvii, 5. D. R.

5 Cf. *Her.* i, 27, n. 93; viii, 16, n. 64.

6 'Prominent, projecting.' V. cf. BU, on Q. xi, 3, 1025. D. in *altum excurrentes*, xxvi, 42; xxxvi, 15; xxxvii, 31; xlv, 11; *prominentes*, xxxvii, 23; xxxviii, 59; *eminentes*, xlv, 11; *procurrentes*, *perrectas*, have the same meaning. R.

7 In the Balearic sea there were two islands called *Pityusæ*, xxviii, 37, from the number of pines growing there; the larger

The island of Eboli pillaged.

missum. ubi⁸ urbe, quæ caput insulæ est, biduum nequicquam summo labore oppugnata, ubi in spem irritam frustrari tempus animadversum est, ad populationem agri versi⁹, direptis aliquot incensisque vicis, majore quam ex continenti præda parta cum in naves se recepissent, ex Bahiaribus insulis legati pacem petentes ad Scipionem venerunt. inde flexa retro classis, reditumque in ceteriora provinciæ, quo omnium populorum qui cis¹⁰ Iberum incolunt¹, multorum et ultimæ Hispaniæ legati concurrerunt. sed qui vere ditionis imperiique Romani facti sint obsidibus datis, populi¹⁰ amplius fuerunt centum viginti. igitur terrestribus quoque copiis satis fidens Romanus usque ad saltum Castulonensem est progressus. Hasdrubal in Lusitaniam ac propius Oceanum concessit.

xxi, 20; Castulonensem est progressus. Hasdrubal in Lusitaniam
 xxvii, 20; ac propius Oceanum concessit.
 xxiv, 41;
 xxviii, 19sq; Quietum inde fore videbatur reliquum æstatis tempus, 21
 8. iii, 97 sq;
 391; P. x, fuissetque per¹ Poenum hostem. sed præterquam quod
 38; Str. iii, ipsorum Hispanorum inquieta avidaque in novas res sunt
 p. 148.
 xxvi, 49; ingenia, Mandonius Indibilisque, qui antea² Iltergetum
 P. i, 75; iii, regulus fuerat, postquam Romani ab saltu recessere ad
 35; 76; ix,
 11; x. 14; maritimam oram, concitis popularibus in agrum pacatum
 18; 35;
 xi, 29. sociorum³ Romanorum ad populandum⁴ venerunt. adver-
 sus eos tribunus⁵ militum⁶ cum expeditis auxiliis⁷ a Sci-
 pione missi⁸ levi certamine, ut tumultuariam⁹ manum,

^k ad. cf. xxi, 31; [Cæs. B. G. ii, 3. D.] (or else make the verb *accidunt*) G. pr. C.—*citra* or *intra* conj. DJ.—om. Mss. thus *intra* *et* *intra* for *et* *intra* *et*. D(E). ^l *colunt* conj. DJ. ^a *socios* P. pr. cf. xxiii, 42: (at any rate, take *Romanorum* in the sense of *populi Romani* and not as agreeing with *sociorum*) G. ^b *populatum* (om. *ad*) conj. G. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 16, 1; CO, on S. J. 20; MR, on St. S. i, 4, 10; AR, on O. G. R. xx, 3. D. ^c *em.* (cf. xxxii, 11; xxxviii, 13; xlii, 36.) G.—*tribus* Mss. ^d *em.* G.—*millibus militum* B.—*militibus* opt. Mss.—*millibus* al.

named *Ebusus*, the lesser *Ophianus*; (or, more strictly speaking, three islands, *Ebusus*, *Ophianus* or *Colubraria*, and *Frumentaria*;) but the lesser island is so small, that sometimes they were both called by the name of *Ebusus*: cf. Pliny iii, 5; Diod. v, 16; Strabo iii, 5, p. 167. R.

8 This ubi refers to place, the next to time; ST. which is awkward in the same sentence. R.

9 On the change from *praeterfecta* to *transmissum* and *versu*, see 6, n. R.

10 'Inhabitants of different towns' are here meant. *DOE*.

1 ' As far as their Carthaginian enemies

were concerned.' R.

2. Before the Illygates were reduced under the power of Rome by Cn. Scipio; xxi, 61. C.

3 These were neither Romans nor Latin allies. C.

4 Cf. xxi, 60, i. G.

5 · Not regularly enlisted,' xxxv, 2 ; 23 ; xl, 26 ; &c ; ' but raised on the spur of the moment ;' i, 37 ; hence called *subitarii*, iii, 4 ; 30 ; xxxi, 2 ; xl, 26 ; xli, 18 ; &c ; and *repentini*, iii, 4 ; xli, 1 ; 10 : thus also *tumultuaria castra*, xxviii, 16 ; *tumultuarium opus*, xlii, 63 ; and *tumultuaria praelia*, xxvii, 42 ; xxxv, 4 : cf. xxi, 16, 9. R.

cadere omnes^a; occisis quibusdam captisque^f magna pars armis exuta. hic tamen tumultus cedentem ad Oceanum Haedrubalem cis Iberum ad socios tutandos retraxit. castra Punica in agro Ilercaonensium^g, castra Romana ad Novam classem^h erant, cum fama repens alio avertitⁱ bellum. Celtiberi, qui principes regionis suae legatos miserant^j obsidesque dederant Romanis, nuntio misso a Scipione excitati arma capiunt provinciamque Carthaginensium valido exercitu invadunt, tria oppida vi expugnant. inde cum ipso Haedrubale duobus praeliis egregie pugnant^k: quindecim millia hostium occiderunt^l, quattuor millia cum multis militaribus signis capiunt^m.

*Fabius post
Missa. m. h.*

*The Celti-
berians take
arms
against
Carthage.*

22 Hoc statu rerum in Hispania P. Scipio in provinciam venit, prorogato post consulatum imperio ab senatu missus cum viginti^a longis navibus^b et octo millibus militum, magnoque commeatu advecto. ea classis ingens agmine onerariarum procul visa cum magna laetitia civium sociorumque portum Tarraconis ex alto tenuit. ibi milite exposito profectus Scipio fratri se conjungit; ac deinde communi animo consilioque gerebant bellum. occupatis igitur Carthaginensibus Celtiberico bello haud cunctanter Iberum transgrediuntur, nec ullo viso hoste Saguntum pergunt ire, quod ibi obsides totius Hispaniae custodiam traditos ab Hannibale fama erat modico in arce custodiri praesidio. id unum pignus inclinos ad Romanam societatem omnium Hispaniae populorum animos morabatur^c.

*Scipio ar-
rives with
a fleet in
Spain: xxi,
17; 26; 33;
P. iii, 97.*

*Spanish
hostages
kept at Sa-
guntum by
Hannibal.*

^a em. SM.—omnis P.—omnibus pl. Mss.—pluribus 3 L.—multis al. Mss. ^b em. from Ptol. SM.—*Lerguonensium* Mss. (*Illurgavonenses*, Cæs. B. C. i, 60; *Ilergaones*, Pliny iii, 3: cf. MC, *Hisp.* ii, 8; CE, G. A. ii, 1, p. 88. D. R.) ^c Perhaps the same as the place designated by the name *Ad Novas*, Anton. Itin. p. 452, between *Ilerda* and *Tarraco*. C. D.—*Classicam* (which was a town of Narbonne, *Forum Julium*, so called perhaps as being the naval arsenal of Augustus; cf. Strabo iv, 1, 9, p. 184; HD, on Pliny iii, 4, 5; conj. ST. Polybius has a different narrative in iii, 96. R. ^d 2 P. P. 1 PE. F. xxviii, 43; xxxi, 7. pr. D. C.—*certit* cet. Mss; xxiii, 26; xxiv, 36; xxv, 14; 23; xxvi, 12; &c. D. ^e P.—*legarant* (and om. *legatos*) conj. RB.—om. cet. Mss. which ST defends: cf. 12, 11. R. ^f F.—*pugnant*, ac P. pr. C.—*pugnantes* cet. Mss. ^g occi-
dunt conj. C. ^h 2, 4 L. Polybius—*triginta* cet. Mss.

⁶ *Pugnant . . . occiderunt . . . capiunt*; cepit . . . fecerant, x, 44: cf. CO, on S. J. thus recepit . . . scribit, iii, 46; capit . . . 13, 6; 26, 3; on Pliny Ep. ii, 14, 10; 17, habitavit, i, 30; jubet . . . eiecit . . . comparat, 23; BU, on Gr. Cyn. 44; G, on xxix, 27, i, 41; est profectus . . . relinquit, i, 59; 5. D. adiit . . . loquitur, ii, 48; consultant . . . 1 Cf. xxi, 17, notes. R. addidit . . . locant, iii, 38; excepit . . . 2 'Withheld from revolting to the Ro-
-renupinat . . . affixit, iv, 19; terruerant . . . mans.' RS.

Cn. Servilius ne sanguine liberum suorum culpa defectionis lueretur.
 C. Flamin. 2 eo vinculo Hispaniam vir unus solerti magis quam
 Abelux de- fideli consilio exsolvit^b. Abelux erat^c Sagunti nobilis
 livers them Hispanus, fidus ante Poenis: tum^d, qualia plerum-
 to the Ro- que sunt barbarorum ingenia, cum fortuna mutaverat
 mans: P. fidem. ceterum transfugam sine magnæ rei proditi-
 iii, 98 sq. one venientem ad hostes nihil aliud quam unum vile atque
 infame^e corpus esse ratus, id agebat^f ut quam maximum
 emolumentum novis sociis esset. circumspectis igitur omni-
 bus quæ fortuna potestatis ejus poterat facere^g, obsidibus
 potissimum tradendis animum adjecit, eam unam rem
 maxime ratus conciliaturam Romanis principum Hispaniæ
 amicitiam. sed cum injussu^h Bostaris præfecti satis sciret
 nihil obsidum custodes facturos esse, Bostarem ipsum arte
 aggreditur. castra extra urbem in ipso littore habebat
 Bostar, ut aditum ex portuⁱ intercluderet Romanis. ibi
 eum in secretum abductum, velut ignorantem, monet quo
 statu^j sit res. 'metum continuisse^k ad eam diem Hi-
 spanorum animos, quia procul Romani abessent: nunc
 cis Iberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugium-
 que novas volentibus res^l. itaque quos metus non teneat,
 beneficio et gratia devinciendos esse.' miranti Bostari
 percunctantique 'quodnam id subitum tantæ rei donum^m

^b B. R. GA. HV. F marg. V.—*ex societate* 1 P. C. ME. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. L. BR.—two
 Mss combine the readings, *exsolvi*: *ex societate* 3 P. *ex societate exsolvit* N. D. which adds
Pœnorum ad Romanos aspirans liberandam decrevit.—*exsollicitate* P. PE.—*ex sollicitate* F.—
exsolvendum 2 P.—*exsolvendam* conj. FA. PN. ^c *Abelyx erat* conj. GR.—*Abilyx* [*Ἀβίλυξ*,
 Pol.] *erat* conj. R.—*Abilux erat* conj. S.—*Abelox erat* 5 L. F 2d. pr. L.—*Acedux erat*
 conj. V.—*luxerat* P. PE. F.—*duxerat* three P. FA. PN.—*dux erat* cet. Mss. ^d *tamen*
 3 P. BR. H.—*jam* conj. DCE. ^e *sine jussu* R. from gl. cf. ii, 12; vii, 15; ix, 10; x, 3;
 xxii, 10; xxiii, 2; xxv, 21; xxvi, 33; xxviii, 18; xxxvii, 19; xxxix, 55. D. ^f *ex*
parte F. L. N marg.—*a parte* C. PE. pr. GR. D. R. *Saguntum* was about a mile from the
 sea, xxi, 7; Pol. iii, 19; or three miles according to Pliny, iii, 3; and was reckoned as a
 maritime city: CE, G. A. ii, 1. Hence, although its port is no where else mentioned, there
 might have been one belonging to the town, for the *Piræus* was as much as five miles from
 the city of Athens: Thuc. ii, 13. C.

3 Traitors were held 'infamous': *hujus*
[Periclis] agros, in populatione ceterorum,
intactos hostes reliquerant, sperantes acquirere
se illi posse aut periculum ex invidia, aut ex
suspitione proditiōis infamiam; Just. iii, 7;
 GB. τοὺς ἀφισταμένους ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ
 ἐν μακρίαν τὴν τρεῖς ἀπολείποντας οἱ διζήμενοι.
 νομίζοντες εἶναι προδότας τῶν πρὸ τοῦ φίλου
 χείρους ἡγοῦνται Thuc. iii, 9; iv, 114.

4 'Did all he could, to be &c.' C.

5 Cf. xxi, 52, 4. R.

6 Cf. iii, 68; xxvi, 23; xxx, 2; xxxiii,
 42; xxxiv, 51; xxxv, 8. R.

7 Here and with *teneat* below, understand
in officio or *in fide*: vii, 25; xxix, 36; xxx,
 20; xxxix, 28. R.

8 Cf. xxi, 50, 6 sq; 39, b. R.

9 'Favour.' RS.

“possit esse,” “obsides” inquit “in civitates remitte. id ^{Fabius ped. Minuc. m. h.}
 “et privatim parentibus, quorum maximum nomen¹⁰ in
 “civitatibus est suis, et publice populis gratum erit. vult
 “sibi quisque credi, et habita fides ipsam plerumque
 “obligat fidem. ministerium restituendorum domos obsi-
 “dum mihimet deponco ipse, ut opera quoque impense
 “consilium adjuvem meum, et rei suapte natura gratæ,
 “quantam insuper gratiam possim, adjiciam.” homini non
 ad¹¹ cetera Punica ingenia callido ut persuasit, nocte clam
 progressus ad hostium stationes, conventis quibusdam auxi-
 liaribus Hispanis, et ab iis ad Scipionem¹² perductus, quid
 afferret expromit. fide accepta dataque, ac loco et tempore
 constituto ad obsides tradendos, Saguntum redit; diem
 insequentem absumpsit cum Bostare mandatis ad rem
 agendam accipiendis. dimissus, cum ‘se nocte iturum, ut
 ‘custodias hostium falleret,’ constituisset, ad compositam
 cum iis horam excitatis custodibus puerorum profectus,
 veluti ignarus in præparatas sua fraude insidias ducit. in
 castra Romana perducti. cetera omnia de reddendis ob-
 sidibus, sicut cum Bostare constitutum erat, acta per
 eundem ordinem¹³ quo si¹⁴ Carthaginiensium nomine sic¹⁵
 ageretur. major aliquanto Romanorum gratia fuit in re
 pari quam quanta futura Carthaginiensium fuerat¹². illos¹³
 enim graves superbosque in rebus secundis expertos¹⁴
 fortuna et timor mitigasse videri poterat: Romanus primo
 adventu, incognitus ante, ab re clementi liberalique ini-
 tium fecerat¹⁵. et Abelux, vir prudens, haud frustra

Scipio re-
 stores them
 to their seve-
 ral homes,
 which con-
 ciliates the
 Spaniards.

8 N. conj. G. pr. C.—id enim 5 L.—inde pl. Mss.—id al.
 ὁρμηγός, Pol.) conj. R.

9 P. F. pr. C.—quasi cet. Mss.
 taken impersonally. D.

10 Scipione, ὁρμηγός, Pol.) conj. R.
 11 ordine conj. (referring eundem to Abelucem) ST. pr. R.

12 res 2 P. pr. C. ST. otherwise ageretur is to be

10 ‘Renown, dignity,’ ὄνομα. R.

11 ‘Compared with,’ ὁρμηγός. quid ad pri-
 mum secundus? xxxviii, 53; nihil ad Persium
 et Calium, Cic. Or. ii, 6; Leg. i, 2. R.
 The full expression perhaps is si ad titulum
 spectas, nihil est quod pocula laudes; Virg.
 E. iii, 48.

12 ‘The Romans gained much more good
 will, than the Carthaginians would have
 done under like circumstances.’ DE.

13 Here illas refers to the latter noun, as
 in other places, where hoc refers to the for-

mer; iii, 72; xxiv, 29; xxx, 30; xxxix,
 38; 53; cf. Tac. A. ii, 77, 1; G. Obs. iii,
 16; SA. M. ii, 9; (PZ.) CO, on S. J. 18,
 9; and on Pl. Ep. i, 20, 22: BD, C. L. G.
 p. 1038; BU, on O. M. iii, 205; no, on
 xxviii, 19, 7; and on V. Max. ii, 7, 12;
 CN, on Pl. Ep. ii, 14, 2. DU. D. R.

14 In a passive sense. D.

15 ‘Had begun with a deed of kindness
 and generosity.’ R. Initium facere resembles
 the phrase of such frequent occurrence in
 Greek, where ἡμῶν with a substantive

Cn. Servilius videbatur socios mutâsse. itaque ingenti consensu defec-
C. Flaminius tionem omnes spectare¹⁶; armaque extemplo mota forent,
 ni hiems, quæ Romanos quoque et Carthaginienses con-
 cedere in tecta coegit, intervenisset.

The delays
 of Fabius
 become un-
 popular at
 Rome.

Hæc in Hispania quoque secunda æstate Punici belli²³
 gesta, cum in Italia paullum intervalli cladibus Romanis
 solers cunctatio Fabii fecisset; quæ ut Hannibalem non
 mediocri sollicitum cura habebat, tandem eum¹ militiæ
 magistrum delegisse Romanos cernentem, qui bellum
 ratione, non fortuna gereret, ita contempta erat inter cives
 armatos pariter togatosque², utique postquam absente eo
 temeritate magistri equitum, læto verius dixerim³ quam
 prospero eventu⁴, pugnatum fuerat. accesserant duæ res
 ad augendam invidiam dictatoris, una fraude ac dolo
 Hannibalis, quod cum a perfugis⁵ ei monstratus ager
 dictatoris esset, omnibus circa solo æquatis 'ab uno eo'⁶
 'ferrum ignemque et vim omnem hostium^a abstineri⁷ jussit,
 ut occulti alicujus pacti ea merces videri posset⁸; altera
 ipsius facto, primo forsitan dubio, quia non expectata in
 eo senatus auctoritas est, ad extremum haud ambigue in
 maximam laudem verso, in permutandis captivis, quod
 sicut primo Punico bello factum erat, convenerat inter
 duces Romanum^b Poenumque, ut 'quæ pars plus' reciperet

Hannibal's
 artifice to
 increase
 that odium.
 PF. 178;
 Fr. i, 8, 2;
 S. vii, 260
 sq; J. iii,
 7, 8; Th.
 ii, 13.

^a *hostilem* conj. C. ^b 5 L. G. A. TE. V 2d. em. SM. xxiv, 15; xxx, 13; PZ. so *cornus dextrum . . . laevum*, xxix. 2. D.—Ro. B.—*Romanorum* (combined of two readings) P.—*Romanos* cet. Mss. ^c Understand *captivorum*; G. Livy often speaks thus, iv, 52; viii,

forms a periphrasis for the verb cognate to the noun; as in Thuc. i, 6; 18; 33; 37; 50; 51; 134; ii, 2; 24; 26; 34; 42; 44; 83; &c.

¹⁶ The same construction occurs, 53; iii, 69; x, 11; G. v, 16; 21: vi, 33; vii, 32; viii, 19; ix, 10; x, 18; xxiii, 34; [xxvii, 6. R.] At other times *ad* is used after this verb, before the accusative, as i, 9; 47; ii, 18; xxiii, 6; 16; xxiv, 6; [xxv, 3; R.] xxxiv, 56; xl, 1; Colum. vi, 23; and thus *intueri ad rem*, xxxvi, 45. D.

¹ *Is* in the sense of *talis* or *tantus*, 28; ii, 2; 29; 56; iii, 35; 53; vii, 40; viii, 13; x, 3; 24; xlv, 25; Tac. A. v, 9, n. 6. R.

² These words are frequently opposed, as *toga* is to *sugum*, or *arma*, and *pagani* to *armati*; 38; iii, 10; 50; iv, 10; ix, 25; Juv. xvi, 8 n. R.

³ *Vere dicam*, Cic. Or. ii, 4; D. cf. ad Att. ix, 7; Suet. iv, 13. Livy often omits

dixerim, putting *verius* only, as xxvii, 9; xl, 27; xli, 18. G.

⁴ The affair terminated more fortunately than the rashness of Minucius might have led one to anticipate; but still it could hardly be designated as prosperous, when the loss of the Romans nearly equalled that on the side of their enemies: 24. DCE. It was *κατάπαισις νίκη*, Her. i, 166, n. 6; vii, 9, n. 77.

⁵ *Perfuga*, qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugit, Fest. whereas *fugitivus* is 'a runaway slave.' ED. cf. 28; x, 40; xxiv, 20; xxv, 29; xxvii, 15; xxviii, 23; xxx, 37; 43; xxxviii, 11. D.

⁶ Understand *agro*. R.

⁷ 'To be kept off:' ii, 22; ii, 16; iv, 59; vii, 27; viii, 19; 24; 59; xxvi, 24; xxxviii, 23. In i, 1, *abstinere* is followed by a dative, instead of an ablative with *ab*. R.

⁸ Cf. 22, 3; ED. nn, on Justin. D.

‘quam daret, argenti pondo bina et selibras⁹ in militem^d Fabius præd. Minuc. m. h.
 ‘præstaret¹⁰’ ducentos quadraginta septem cum plures Romanus quam Poenus recepisset, argentumque pro eis Fabius ransoms captives with his own money; V. iv, 8, 1.
 debitum, sæpe jactata¹¹ in senatu re, quoniam non consuluisset patres, tardius erogaretur¹², inviolatum ab hoste agrum misso Romam Quinto^c filio vendidit, fidemque publicam¹³ impendio privato exsolvit.

Hannibal pro Geronii^c mœnibus, cujus urbis captæ In his absence Minucius has a successful engagement with Hannibal; P. iii, 100.
 atque incensæ ab se in usum horreorum pauca^b reliquerat^b partes mittebat; cum tertia ipse expedita in statione erat, simul castris præsidio, et circumspectans necunde impetus²⁴ in frumentatores fieret. Romanus tunc exercitus in agro P. iii, 101.
 Larinati erat. præerat Minucius magister equitum pro-

fecto, sicut ante dictum est, ad urbem dictatore. ceterum¹⁸. castra, quæ in monte alto ac tuto loco posita fuerant, jam in planum deferuntur; agitabanturque pro ingenio ducis consilia calidiora¹, ut impetus aut in frumentatores palatos aut in castra relictæ cum levi præsidio fieret. nec Hannibalem fefellit cum duce mutatam esse belli rationem, et ferocius quam consultius rem hostes gesturos. ipse autem, quod minime quis crederet², cum hostis propius

25; xxiii, 16; 44; 46; xxiv, 41; (and minus) 42; xxvii, 1; xxxii, 12; xxxiii, 30; xliv, 42; minus 10: cf. VR, on V. M. i, 8, 5. D. xxiv, 17, c.—plures conj. V. (adv. FA. PN.) G.—prius P. F. C. HF. ^d milites conj. V.—milite F. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV.—(with in) om. 1 L. ^e em. G.—qui P.—om. cet. Mss. ^f em. G.—Gerioni F. H. P. 3 P. al.—Geniori 1, 2 P. V. ^g The remainder of this sentence appears in the following monstrous form in P. caulelequatrataecta instituissertunt. ^h reliqua erant conj. V.—legi qua erat three P. F. H. L.—legi quæ erat V.—legi quam erat 1 L.—legi quæ reliquerat 2 L. ⁱ em. G.—institutui pl. Mss.—stativa (om. in) B. HF. HV. N.—aciem instrui 5 L.—restitui conj. F. ^j em. G.—senserat 1, 3 P. C. 4 L. L.—censuerat 2 P. 2, 3 L.—juserat conj. V. 5 L.—habebat B. HF. HV.—tenet N.—senserant 1 L. H. GA. N. D.

⁹ sz valet dimidium, ut in ‘selibra’ et ‘amedio,’ Var. L. L. iv, 40. D. The whole amount was 250 drachmæ for each prisoner, according to Plutarch; S. or one sestertium, C. i. e. £8 1 5½, each pound being £3 4 7: and this (viz. one mina per head) was the rate at which the ransom was fixed by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians in the Peloponnesian war: cf. Arist. Eth. v, 7. ED. The sum seems to have varied afterwards: cf. 58; Gell. vii, 18. R.

¹⁰ ‘Should pay;’ v, 32. R.

¹¹ ‘Discussed, agitated;’ iii, 10; x, 37; 46. R.

¹² ‘Was disbursed from the treasury.’ C.

¹³ ‘What was owing on the public account.’ C.

¹ The same as *fervida*, ‘rash and venturesome,’ such as they are often engaged in, who are hurried away by youth and warmth of temper. DCE. cf. xxxv, 32; Sil. vii, 34; xv, 337; *legens* and *leguopyds* are used in the same sense: WK, del. Tr. t. i, p. 401; t. ii, p. 359. R. Cicero opposes *periculosa* and *calida consilia* to *quieta* and *cogitata*; Off. i, 24. RS.

² It was diminishing the army in the camp very considerably to despatch one third of it on foraging expeditions; ST. which might appear imprudent while the enemy was so near. RS. Perhaps this parenthesis should be omitted; there is nothing of the kind in Polybius. C. R.

Ca Servilius esset, tertiam partem militum frumentatum, duabus in
 C. Flamin. 2 castris retentis, dimisit: dein castra ipsa propius^a hostem
 movit, duo ferme a Geronio millia, in tumulum hosti
 conspectum^b, ut intentum sciret esse ad frumentatores,
 si qua vis fieret, tutandos, propior inde ei atque ipsis
 imminens Romanorum castris tumulus apparuit; ad quem
 capiendum si luce palam iretur, quia haud dubie hostis
 breviora via prævenerat erat, nocte clam missi Numidæ
 [ceperunt]^c, quos tenentes locum contempta paucitate
 Romani postero die cum deiecissent^d, ipsi eo transferunt
 castra, tum itaque, ut exiguum spatii^e vallum a vallo
 aberat, et id ipsum totum prope compleverat Romana
 P. ii, 102. acies, simul et per aversa^f castra [a castris Hannibalis]^g
 equitatus cum levi armatura emissus in frumentatores lato
 cædem fugamque hostium palatorum fecit, nec acie cer
 tare Hannibal ausus, quia tanta paucitate vix castra, si
 oppugnarentur, tutari poterat, jamque artibus Fabii^h
 '(pars' exercitus' aberat')ⁱ, jam' ferme' sedendo et
 cunctando bellum gerebat, receperatque suos in priora
 castra, quæ pro Geronii mœnibus erant, justa quoque acie
 et collatis signis dimicatum quidam auctores sunt, primo
 concursu Pœnum usque ad castra fusum, inde eruptione
 facta repente versum terrorem in Romanos; Num. Decimii
 Samnitis deinde interventu^j prælium restitutum, hunc
 C. ii, 229. principem genere ac divitiis non Boviani modo, unde erat,
 sed toto Samnio, jussu dictatoris octo millia peditum

^a om. conj. G. ^b em. (cf. Hor. E. ii. 2, 30: Sen. de Pr. 4.) G. iv, 53; xxxiv, 8; xxxvi, 44; xxix, 1: xlv, 35 twice; 39. D.—rejecissent 4, 5 L.—ejerissent GA.—jecissent F. V. H.—conjecissent (om. et. m) C. 1 L. ^c om. as gl. G. pr. C. R. ^d Fabii F. cf. 34, 7; as jussu magistra, Sil. iii, 387, n. but this would seem too poetical. D.—dum ad. conj. G. ST. ^e SL. S. A. CL.—om. signs of parenthesis. M. G. ST.—C transfers the parenthesis, putting it before *ier*. ^f per conj. M. ^g om. conj. M. ^h erat conj. M. ⁱ om. conj. G. ST. ^j fame F.—The text here seems corrupt. D. in several parts. C. *jamque quia p. e. a., f. a. Fabii*, conj. G. p. DJ. ^k em. S. cf. x, 19. G.—adventu 2 P. 4 L. H. B.—centu 1 P. F. V. 1 L. GA.—centum 3 P.—aductu 2 L.

3 *Prope*, and its derivatives are often followed by an accusative without the preposition *ad*; ii, 48; vi, 42; xxvi, 48; cf. G. on viii, 32; and Obs. iii, 2; R. iv, 17; xxiii, 12; xxiv, 41; xxvi, 37; xxxiii, 9. G.

4 x, 40; xxxii, 5; xxvii, 27; xxxiv, 30; cf. BU, on Suet. v, 4: D. L. ii, 5; iv, 13; v, 23; vi, 15; xxx, 45; *conspiciendus*, vi, 4; *ισόφως* Hom. II. 8 42. R.

5 As *exiguum campi*, xxvii, 27. D.

6 'By that gate of the Roman camp, which was furthest from the enemy:' C. cf. iv, 22. D. This was the *porta decumana*, iii, 5; Tac. A. i, 66; therefore called *porta aversa*, x, 34; xxiv, 17; xxxi, 42; xxxiv, 47: thus also *aversa urbis* are 'those parts of the city most remote from the enemy;' v, 29. R.

et ¹ equites quingentos ^m ducentem ⁿ in castra, ab tergo cum apparuisset Hannibali, speciem parti utrique præbuisse novi præsidii cum Q. Fabio ab Roma venientis. Hannibalem insidiarum quoque aliquid timentem recepisse suos; Romanum insecutum adjuvante Samnite duo castella eo die expugnâsse. sex millia hostium cæsa, quinque admodum Romanorum. tamen in tam pari prope clade famam egregiæ victoriæ cum vanioribus litteris magistri equitum Romam perlatam.

25 De his rebus persæpe et in senatu et in concione actum est. cum læta civitate dictator unus nihil nec famæ nec litteris crederet; ‘ut vera omnia essent, secunda se magis quam adversa timere’ diceret; tum M. Metilius tribunus plebis ‘id enim ¹ ferendum esse’ negat. ‘non præsentem solum dictatorem obstitisse ² rei bene gerendæ, sed absentem etiam gestæ obstare³; et in⁴ ducendo⁵ bello sedulo tempus terere, quo diutius in magistratu sit solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium habeat. quippe consulum alterum in acie cecidisse, alterum specie⁴ classis Punicæ persequendæ procul ab Italia ablegatum. duos prætores⁵ Sicilia atque Sardinia occupatos, quarum^b neutra hoc tempore provincia prætore^c egeat. M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne hostem videret, ne quid rei bellicæ gereret, prope in custodiam⁶ habitum. itaque

Fabius præd.
Minuc.m.h.

Harangue
of Metilius
the tribune
against Fa-
bius. xxv,
22; PF.178.

¹ cc ad. B. G. A. R. ^m em. G.—ducentos HV.—om. cet. Mss.—ad D ed. G. C. pr. R.
^a adducentem HV. B. G. A. R. F. V. 1—5 L. HF. H. ^a ita conj. R.—om. conj. B.
^b B. HV.—quorum cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—quum conj. ST. ^c om. conj. C.

¹ Perhaps, before this, *graviter in dictatorem invehitur* may be understood: or from this elliptical use, the particle has derived an affirmative and adversative force. xxiii, 45, g; xxxiv, 32; Plaut. Most. iii, 1, 24; v, 2, 22; Mil. ii, 5, 19; RS. and is mostly ironical. ST. cf. TO, on V. M. iii, 7, 8. D. xxi.40. 6. R.

² Viz. by disbelieving the fact, by depreciating its magnitude, and by detracting from its merit. B.

³ ‘Conducting;’ iii, 41. R.

⁴ xxv, 31; xli, 23; *per speciem*, i, 41; xiv, 8; xxxix, 35; xl, 13; *in speciem*, xxiv, 12; xlii, 14; *per causam*, ii, 32; *περὶ αἰτίας*. R. E. cf. Her. i, 59, n. 7 and 12; 205, n. 25; v, 33, n. 72; vi, 38, n. 24; ix, 87, n. 48; Æsch. P. V. 1116; Soph. Œ. R. 460;

1395; Eur. Or. 448; Al. 349; Thuc. i, 128; Xen. H. v, 3, 15; Dem. Ph. i, 14; ii, 1; Cher. 4; 6; Æsch. Ct. 33; Virg. Æ. iv, 172; ~~Clay~~ iii, 67; xxiv, 12.

⁵ Viz. T. Otacilius Crassus and A. Cornelius Mammula: the others were M. Æmilius, who was civic prætor, and M. Pomponius Matho, who had the foreign jurisdiction. S. cf. 10; 31; xxiii, 21. R.

⁶ Thus *habere in animum*, xxxiii, 10; *in potestatem*, Cæs. B. C. i, 25; *in carcerem adservari*, viii, 20; *in potestatem esse*, ii, 14; xxiv, 1; xlv, 6; Cic. pro L. M. 12; V. Max. i, 6; *in amicitiam esse*, vi, 2; Cic. Div. Cæs. 21; *in aciem stare*, vi, 39; xxiv, 8; as *is* is used for *iv*: and, on the other hand, the ablative sometimes is put, where we should expect an accusative, cf. i, 33; vi,

Cn Servilius C. Flamin. 2 ⁶ hercule non Samnium modo, quo jam tanquam trans
⁷ Iberum agro Poenis concessum sit⁷, et^d Campanum Cale-
⁸ numque et Falernum agros pervastatos esse, sedente Ca-
23. ⁹ silini dictatore et legionibus populi Romani agrum suum
¹⁰ tutante. exercitum cupientem pugnare et magistrum
¹¹ equitum clausos prope intra vallum retentos; tanquam
¹² hostibus captivis arma adempta. tandem ut⁶ abscesserit
¹³ inde dictator, ut obsidione liberatos, extra vallum egressos
¹⁴ fudisse ac fugâsse hostes. quas ob res, si antiquus animus
¹⁵ plebi Romanæ esset, audaciter⁸ se laturum fuisse de
¹⁶ abrogando Q. Fabii¹ imperio: nunc modicam⁹ roga-
¹⁷ tionem promulgaturum de æquando magistri equitum et
¹⁸ dictatoris jure. nec⁸ tamen ne ita quidem¹⁰ prius mit-
¹⁹ tendum ad exercitum Q. Fabium quam consulem in
²⁰ locum C. Flamini suffecisset. dictator concionibus se
Fabius de- abstinuit in actione minime populari¹¹. ne in senatu quidem
fends him- satis æquis auribus audiebatur tunc cum hostem verbis
self in the extolleret, biennique clades per temeritatem atque insci-
senate. entiam¹ ducum acceptas referret, ¹² magistroque equitum,
¹³ quod contra dictum¹ suum pugnâset, rationem¹⁴ diceret

^d *sed et* F 2d. 2 P. but *sed* may be understood here, as it often is after *non*; 27; i, 25; iii, 71; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 19, 2; G. Obs. iv, 2. G. and D, on vi, 32; xxviii, 39; xxxvi, 19; xxxix, 8. Thus *sed etiam* is omitted after *nec tantum*, xlv, 7. R.—ut D. N.—item et F. ^e cf. Cic. Sen. 20; L. (CU. GF.) M. Sen. Cont. 20; L. Sen. Prov. 4; G. Charis. ii, 165; Prisc. xv, 1014; Vel. Long. Orth. p. 2246; M, on Ter. Ph. pr. 2. (FB. FD.) DU. xl, 55. V. Max. viii, 1, 5; Apul. Met. iii, 131; v, 167. D.—audacter al. cf. Quint. i, 6; iii, 17. G. But the other is more agreeable to analogy; DU. as *tenaciter*, *morduciter*, *edaciter*, *voraciter*, &c. ED. ^f *Fabio* H. cf. xxv, 21; xxix, 19; but also see xxvii, 20. DU. The genitive may be here used for euphony's sake. B. ^g *ac* conj. B. ^h 3 L. pr. G. ST. DÆ. B. cf. iv, 11. D.—popularis cet. Mss. pr. DJ. R. ⁱ *inscitiam* al. a word which has often been substituted by copyists: cf. Cæs. B. G. iii, 19; (nn.) G. L. xxvi, 2; viii, 33; Col. iii, 10; BU, on Quint. ix, 4, 841; G, on Cic. O. i, 40; and C. Par. iii, 1; DF, on C. N. D. i, 1; ME, on N. M. p. 92. D.—scientiam 2 L. F 1st.—temeritati atque inscientiæ (om. per) conj. cf. v, 22; Cic. Ph. ii, 22; V. Max. i, 5; iv, 4, 10. G. but *acceptas referret* here signifies 'stated that they had been received,' esse being understood; DJ. which is added by H. 4, 5 L. ^j cf. viii, 34; G. xxix, 20, 11; (GB.) viii, 35, 11; Gell. xvii, 21; (OI.) OU, on C. B. G. vii, 71. D.—dictum al. which is used elsewhere; viii, 7; &c. DU.

22; xxxiv, 52; xli, 28; nn, on Gell. i, 7; Cic. de Leg. iii, 17. R. G. GB. CO, on S. C. 19; BR, de V. S. "in moram esse;" VO, Gr. vii, 25; BU, on O. H. 17, 138; CLR, on V. M. vii, 7, 3. D.

7 *Concedere*, as well as *cedere*, has a dative of the person, and an accusative or ablative of the thing: xxviii, 12; xxiv, 6, e; xxxii, 35. D. R.

8 This *ut* is put for *simul atque*, the next

for *tanquam*. R.

9 'A less harsh measure or alternative.' R.

10 By way of an additional curb on the dictator's power, the tribune wanted not only to raise the master of the horse to the same level with the dictator, but to make the latter appoint a consul in lieu of Flaminius, to preside over the city, while the dictator was absent with the forces. C.

‘reddendam esse. si penes se summa imperii consiliique ^{Fabius prd. Minuc.m.b.}
 ‘sit, propediem effecturum ut sciant homines bono impe-
 ‘ratori haud magni fortunam momenti esse, mentem ratio-
 ‘nemque dominari. se et^k in tempore¹¹ et sine ignominia
 ‘servâsse exercitum, quam multa millia hostium occidisse, S. vii, 396^{sq.}
 ‘majorem gloriam esse.’ hujus generis orationibus frustra
 habitis, et consule creato M. Atilio Regulo, ne præsens de ^{M. Atilius}
 jure imperii dimicaret, pridie quam rogationis¹² ferendæ ^{Regulus}
 dies adesset, nocte ad exercitum abiit. luce orta cum plebis ^{elected con-}
 concilium esset, magis tacita invidia dictatoris favorque ^{sul; 32; P. iii, 106.}
 magistri equitum animos versabat, quam satis audebant
 homines ad suadendum quod vulgo placebat prodire; et
 favore superante¹³ auctoritas tamen rogationi deerat¹⁴.
 unus inventus est suasor legis C. Terentius Varro, qui ^{C. Teren-}
 priore anno prætor¹⁵ fuerat, loco non humili solum sed ^{tius Varro}
 etiam sordido ortus. patrem lanium fuisse ferunt, ipsum
 instatorem¹⁶ mercis, filioque¹ hoc ipso in servilia ejus artis
 20 ministeria² usum. is juvenis³, ubi⁴ ex eo genere quæstus⁵
 pecunia a patre relicta animos⁶ ad spem liberalioris for-
 tunsæ fecit⁷, togaque⁸ et forum placuere⁹ proclamando² ^{S. viii, 244}
 pro sordidis hominibus causisque adversus rem et famam^{5q.}
 bonorum primum in notitiam populi, deinde ad honores
 pervenit. quæsturaque et duabus ædilitatibus, plebeia et

^k em. G.—set P. F.—et (om. se) 2 P.—se (om. et) pl. Mss. pr. S.—se sævo ant. Edd. pr. GB.—se integrum et sine ign. conj. G. ¹ filiumque 2 P. F 2d.—ferunt ipsum, (cf. x, 37; xxiii, 24) in-tilore m. filio G. pr. DJ. ² servili...ministerio al. cf. V. Max. iv, 3, 4; vi, 4, 2; but in with the accusative also follows uti; Quint. ix, 3, 818; Tac. A. 18. D. ³ juveni (om. is) conj. RB. ⁴ em. ed. Med. 1505—tum 5 L.—interim HV.—om. 2, 3 L. B. H.—utrum pl. Mss.—lucrum conj. RB.—multa or grandi conj. V.—(etenim conj. G.—ut primum conj. cf. xxv, 27; xxxvi, 19: xl, 54; xli, 2; 42; &c. PZ. pr. R. ⁵ en ad. two F. pr. RB. ⁶ 2 P. F. and opt. Mss.—animum al. Mss. but the plural is used even in speaking of an individual, as below; cf. also ii, 27; vi, 23; D. and animos facere occurs, i, 34; xxii, 28; xxiv, 42; xxxi, 14. G. ⁷ V. 1 L. see preceding note. —jerit 1—3 P. F. and opt. Mss.—gessit ed. DJ. ⁸ placuere) conj. G.

¹¹ ‘His having saved the army at a critical period:’ cf. Sall. Hist. i. G. ‘when the time called for it.’ S. viii, 7; 17; xxiii, 40; xxiv, 13; 41; xxv, 9; 30; 31; 40; xxviii, 8; xxx, 10; 35; D. ii, 47; xxix, 34; xxiii, 6; 19; ¹² *in saepe*: and without *in*, x, 14; ¹³ *in saepe*, ‘opportunately;’ cf. Sil. xi, 8; R. ‘seasonably.’ C.

¹² ‘For raising the master of horse to equal power with the dictator.’ R.

¹³ ‘Though a large majority were in favour of the measure;’ cf. iii, 5; v, 21; 38;

viii, 10; xxix, 30; 7; 24; xlv, 24. R.

¹⁴ ‘Yet no one would come forward to propose it.’ C.

¹⁵ ‘The city prætor.’ S.

¹⁶ Juv. vii, 221 n. R.

¹ The vulgar, and those of Varro’s low rank in life, seldom wore ‘the gown:’ their ordinary dress was ‘the tunic.’ C. cf. Tac. A. xi, 7, 6. (G.) D.

² ‘By brangling and brawling.’ B. Hence *proclamator* is synonymous with *rabula*, Cic. Or. i, 46. DE.

Cn Servilius
C. Flamin. 2

carries a
proposal for
raising the
master of
horse to
equal power
with the
pro-dicta-
tor.

curuli, postremo et prætura perfunctus, jam ad consulatus
spem cum attolleret animos, haud parum callide auram
favoris popularis³ ex dictatoria⁴ invidia petiit, scitique
plebis unus gratiam tulit. omnes eam rogationem, quique
Romæ quique in exercitu erant, æqui atque iniqui, præter
ipsum dictatorem⁵, in contumeliam ejus latam acceperunt.
ipse qua gravitate animi criminantes se ad multitudinem
inimicos tulerat, eadem et populi in se sævientis injuriam
tulit; acceptisque in ipso itinere litteris senatus⁶ consulti¹
de æquato imperio, satis fidens haudquaquam cum imperii
jure artem imperandi æquatam, cum¹ invicto a civibus
hostibusque animo ad exercitum rediit.

Minucius
and Fabius

Minucius vero cum jam ante vix tolerabilis fuisset²⁷
secundis rebus ac favore vulgi, tum utique immodice
immodesteque non Hannibale magis victo ab se quam
Q. Fabio gloriari. ‘illum in rebus asperis unicum ducem
xxviii, 40: ‘ac parem¹ quæsitum Hannibali, majorem minori, dicta-
xxiii, 23; ‘torem magistro equitum, quod nulla memoria habeat
PF. 179; ‘annalium, jussu populi æquatum, in eadem civitate in
P. iii, 103; ‘qua magistri equitum virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere
V. v, 2, 4. ‘atque horrere soliti sint. in tantum suam felicitatem
viii, 32 sq. ‘virtutemque enituisse². ergo secuturum se fortunam
‘suam, si³ dictator in⁴ cunctatione⁴ ac⁵ segnitie⁶ deorum

³ ut conj. ad. P. ⁴ om. 2 P. H. pr. GT.—senatusque conj. (cf. xxxi, 5; quin et
senatus consultum et lex et consulum decretum ac literæ apud te plurimum auctoritatis haberent;
Cic. to Planc. Att. xvi, 1, 16.) G. cf. xl, 41; xxiv, 14; xxiii, 10; xxxi, 5; lxxxiv, ep.
‘Thus resque publica, 9; plebisque scitu xxv, 7; jurisque dictio xli, 9; jusque jurandum Cic.
p. Ros. A. 3. D. ¹ consultum GA.—consultus 1 L.—consultu V.—consulto conj. after
the Horatian and Hortensian laws the decisions of the commons were binding on the whole
people; to elude the authority of these decisions, the patricians used to confirm them by
decrees of the senate. C.—consultis 2 P. namely M. Atilius Regulus. GB.—om. cf. 30. L.
GT. 3—5 L. H. ² cumque al. Mss. pr. B.—or cum æque conj. B.—tum quoque 5 L.
³ emicuisse 3—5 L. but cf. i, 42; ii, 24; iii, 63. D. ⁴ se F. ⁵ em. G. as perstare
in incepto, &c. viii, 33; xxiii, 14; 18; xlii, 10. D.—dictatoris pl. Mss. pr. LT. ⁶ B.
2 L.—cunctationi pl. Mss.—cunctationem 5 L. BR.—cunctatio R. pr. LT.—cunctatori 1 L.
—cunctio 3 L. ⁷ F. R.—et H.—in 3 L.—om. pl. Mss. pr. LT. ⁸ F. R. H. V. 1, 4

3 ‘Popularity’ is spoken of under the me-
taphor of ‘a gale’ or wind, (aura and ventus
E. C. C.) because it often drives men to a
course inconsistent either with rectitude or
with their own wishes. cf. iii, 33; 37; xxiv,
31; xxix, 3; xxx, 45; xlii, 30; 39; xlv, 8;
Sil. viii, 325; MI, on H. O. ii, 10, 22; R.
O. iii, 2, 20.

4 ‘Of the dictator,’ 34; iv, 14; viii, 30;
D. i. e. ‘of which the dictator was the ob-
ject.’ R. cf. Her. i, 129, n. 56.

1 Understand *adversarium*; cf. ix, 17;
xxviii, 44; G. vii, 33; xxi, 1; xxii, 35;
xxx, 28; Juv. i, 162; vi, 378; 436. The
phrases *par pari componere, committere, com-
parare, offerre* are applied to two individuals
who enter into competition or trial of powers;
as fencers, wrestlers, actors, orators, poets,
&c. Hence two colleagues are called *com-
parati*, x, 15; xl, 46; a term properly ap-
plied to gladiators pitted against each other
by the trainer. R.

‘hominumque² judicio damnata perstaret.’ itaque quo die Fabius pro Minucio.
 primum congressus est cum Q. Fabio, ‘statuendum om-
 nium primum’ ait ‘esse quemadmodum imperio æquato
 utantur. se optimum ducere aut diebus alternis, aut si
 majora intervalla placerent, partitis temporibus alterius
 summum jus imperiumque esse, ut par hosti non solum
 consilio sed viribus etiam esset, si quam occasionem rei
 gerendæ habuisset.’ Q. Fabio haudquaquam id placere:
 ‘omnia enim^a fortunam^b habituramⁱ, quæcunque^j teme-
 ritas collegæ habuisset^k. sibi communicatum cum illo,
 non ademptum imperium esse. itaque se nunquam vo-
 lentem parte qua posset rerum consilio gerendarum ces-
 surum³; nec se tempora aut dies imperii cum eo, exer-
 citus divisurum, suisque consiliis, quoniam omnia non
 liceret, quæ posset servaturum.’ ita obtinuit uti legiones, div. de the forces.
 sicut consulibus mos esset, inter se dividerent. prima et
 quarta Minucio, secunda et tertia Fabio evenerunt. item PF. 180.
 equites pari numero sociûmque et Latini nominis auxilia
 diviserunt. castris se quoque separari magister equitum
 voluit.

- 28 Duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit: neque enim quicquam eorum quæ apud hostes agerentur eum fallebat, et Hannibal is delighted thereat, or two accusative.
 perfugis multa indicantibus, et per suos explorantem. nam
 et liberam¹ Minucii temeritatem² se suo modo³ captaturum⁴,
 et solertiæ Fabii dimidium virium decessisse. tumultus erat inter castra Minucii et Pœnorum, quem qui occupasset, haud dubie iniquiorem erat hosti locum factururus. eum non tam capere sine certamine volebat Han-

L.—*segnitiem* B. 5 L.—*segnitiei* HF.—*segnitiæque* GA. 2 L.—*segnitiæque* BR.—*segnitiæque* HV. 3 L.—*segnitiæque* VA.—*segnitiæ* cet. Mss.—*insigni jam* conj. LT. 2 om. 2 P. F.
^a enim ad. 2 P.—*cram* ad. F.—*jus* ad. F.—*eam* ad. conj. BU. ⁱ habitura conj. BU.
^j quæcunque B. pr. BU.—*quantumque* 3 L. ^k Q. Fabio...habuisset om. 1 P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. V. H. 1. HF.—After *habituram* and *habuisset* understand *in potestate sua*. R.

2 The gods had granted him a victory over Hannibal, and men had raised his power to a par with that of the dictator. C.

3 The order is *se n. v. cessurum* [ea] *parte rerum consilio gerendarum, qua posset* [res consilio gerere]. RS. cf. xxiv, 6, e.

1 ‘No longer under any restraint.’ RS.

2 ‘That is ‘the rash Minucius:’ thus *solertiæ Fabii* just below, for *solerti Fabio*:

tantæ virtutis comes, 60; cf. xxi, 22, 5. R.

3 ‘After his own fashion,’ viz. by the artifice and stratagem which Hannibal was so fond of employing. R.

4 Understand ‘he made no doubt.’ *captare* ‘to catch’ (cf. xxxviii, 45; xl, 23; xliv, 24 sq.) is joined to *insidiari*, xxxii, 33: R. *tum laqueis captare feras et fallere risco*, Virg. G. i, 139.

Cn Servilius nibal, quanquam id operæ pretium erat, quam causam
 C. Flamin. 2 certaminis cum Minucio, quem semper occursurum ad
 obsistendum satis sciebat, contrahere⁵. ager omnis medius
 erat prima specie inutilis insidiatori, quia non modo sil-
 vestre quicquam sed ne vepribus quidem vestitum habebat;
 re ipsa natus tegendis^a insidiis, eo magis quod in nuda
 valle nulla talis fraus timeri poterat. et erant in amfrac-
 tibus cavæ rupes, ut quædam earum ducenos armatos
 He lays an ambuscade; P. iii, 104. possent capere. in has latebras, quot quemque locum apte
 insidere poterant, quinque millia conduntur peditum equi-
 tumque^b. necubi tamen aut motus alicujus temere egressi
 aut fulgor armorum fraudem in valle tam aperta detegeret,
 missis paucis prima luce ad capiendum quem ante dixi-
 mus tumulum avertit oculos hostium. primo statim con-
 spectu contempta paucitas, ac sibi quisque deposcere^c
 ‘pellendos inde hostes ac^d locum capiendum.’ dux ipse
 inter^e stolidissimos ferocissimosque ‘ad arma’ vocat, et
 vanis minis increpat hostem. principio levem armaturam^f,
 deinde conferto agmine mittit^g equites; postremo cum
 hostibus quoque subsidia mitti videret, instructis legionibus
 Battle be- tween Han- nibal and Minucius. P. iii, 105. Minucius is hard press- ed. procedit. et Hannibal laborantibus suis alia atque alia⁷
 crescente⁸ certamine mittens auxilia peditum equitumque
 jam justam⁹ expleverat aciem, ac totis utrinque viribus
 certabatur. prima levis armatura Romanorum, præoccu-
 patum inferiore loco succedens¹⁰ tumulum, pulsa detru-
 saque terrorem in succedentem intulit equitem et ad signa
 legionum refugit. peditum acies inter percussos impavida

^a *detegendis* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. VOS. cf. 4, f. ED.—*de tegendis* 1 P.—*de gerendis* 3 P. ^b *equites quingentos* conj. from Pol. G. ^c *em.* cf. 42; xxviii, 19. P2.—*ad* Mss.—*et* (either here or just above) conj. R.—*om.* (with the next two words) as gl. conj. B. ^d *interim* F 2d. contrary to the sense—*om.* conj. DJ. but *vocare* iii, 3, and *advocare* occur absolutely without being followed by an accusative. cf. ii, 55, 10. D. ^e *dimittit* ad. Mss.—*em.* G.—or *ad. emittit* G. pr. R.—or *demittit* GT.—or *immittit* B. ^f *om.* (and put *conferto agmine*, after *postremo*) conj. cf. Plut. F. 180. R. ^g *et ad.* conj. R.

⁵ ‘To bring on;’ *certamen* xxiii, 26; xxv, 34; xxvi, 46; xxix, 4; xxxv, 28; xl, 48; xlv, 35; 40; *necessitatem ad bellum* xlv, 27. D.

⁶ Cf. ii, 49. R. The metaphor is again taken from gladiators; E. cf. 27, 1.

⁷ ‘Repeated reinforcements.’ RS. *mittens* for *mittendo*, cf. Her. iv, 1, n. 1.

⁸ xxvii, 48; xxxvii, 38. D.

⁹ ‘Sufficiently large,’ ‘considerable:’ cf. vi, 13; xxiii, 28; ST. xxiv, 41; ED. iv, 27; vi, 31: R. it denotes what is ‘of its usual or full size:’ i, 4. C. 24, 14, 3.

¹⁰ ‘Mounting, climbing;’ xxvii, 18; xxxi, 45; xxxviii, 9. cf. nn. on Tac. A. ii, 20. R.

sola erat, videbaturque, si justa aut si recta¹¹ pugna esset, Fabius prod.
 haudquaquam impar futura: tantum animorum fecerat Minuc.m.b.
 prospere ante paucos dies res gesta. sed exorti¹² repente
 insidiatores eum tumultum terroremque in latera utrinque
 ab tergoque incursantes fecerunt, ut neque animus ad
 20 pugnam neque ad fugam spes cuiquam superesset. tum Fabius suc-
 Fabius primo clamore paventium audito, dein conspecta cours him.
 procul turbata acie, "ita est" inquit: "non^a celerius PF. 181.
 "quam timui deprehendit fortuna¹ temeritatem^b. Fabio
 "æquatus imperio^c Hannibalem et virtute et fortuna supe-
 "riorem videt^d. sed aliud iurgandi succensendique tempus
 "erit: nunc signa extra vallum proferte. victoriam hosti
 "extorqueamus, confessionem erroris civibus." jam magna
 ex parte cæsis aliis^e, aliis circumspectantibus fugam, Fabi- S. vii, 536-
 ana se acies repente velut cælo demissa² ad auxilium 729.
 ostendit. itaque priusquam ad conjectum teli veniret aut
 manum consereret, et suos a fuga effusa et a nimis feroci
 pugna hostes continuit. qui solutis ordinibus vage dissipati
 erant, undique confugerunt ad integram³ aciem; qui
 plures simul terga dederant, conversi in hostem volven-
 tesque orbem⁴ nunc sensim referre pedem, nunc conglo-
 bati restare⁵. ac jam prope una acies facta erat victi atque
 integri exercitus, inferebantque signa in hostem, cum
 Pœnus receptui cecinit, palam ferente⁶ Hannibale 'ab se
 'Minucium, se a Fabio victum.'

Ita per variam fortunam diei maiore parte exacta cum Minucius
 in castra reditum esset, Minucius convocatis militibus acknow-
 "sæpe ego" inquit "audivi⁷, milites, cum primum esse ledges him-
 self in the
 wrong.

^a om. conj. from Plut. L. pr. or put *quam* before *deprehendit*. ST.

^b *en* conj. ad. L.

^c *æquatum imperio* conj. L.

^d *videte* conj. L.

but see also xxiii, 27, 4. D.

^e om. pl. Mss. pr. (cf. iii, 37) GR.

¹¹ *Justa* iv, 27, wherein the troops on either side are regularly drawn up in the field; *recta*, 'wherein they engage front to front.' C.

¹² 'Starting from the ambush;' ix, 31; xxi, 55; xxv, 16; xxvii, 27; xxix, 34; xlii, 15; *coorti*, xxv, 15. R.

¹ 'Adverse fortune.' R.

² Cf. vii, 12; Juv. ii, 40 n. R.

³ 'Unbroken.' 'unimpaired,' ix, 41; DCE. and just below. R.

⁴ Cf. xxi, 56, 3.

⁵ Cf. ix, 15; D. 'to halt,' 'to make a stand;' or, iv, 58; vi, 32; x, 14; xxiii, 45; xxix, 2; xxxiv, 14 sq; 'to resist,' 'to oppose.' R.

⁶ 'Publicly saying.' 'acknowledging,' ii, 54; xxviii, 40; opposed to *occulte ferre*, Ter. An. iii, 1, 30. D. So likewise *hand dubie ferre*, 14. RS.

⁷ This is taken from Hesiod: οὗτος μὲν παῖς ἀριστος ἐς αὐτὸς πάντα νοήσῃ. φρασσάμενος τὰ π' ἴππιστα καὶ ἐς τίλος ἦσιν ἀμείνω· ἐσθλὸς δ' αὖ κἀκῶνος, ἐς εὖ ἰππὸντι πίθηται ἐς δὲ πᾶσι

Cn. Servilius C. Flamin. 2 “ virum, qui ipse consulat quid in rem sit; secundum eum,
 “ qui bene monenti obediat: qui nec ipse consulere nec
 “ alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse. nobis quo-
 “ niam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, secundam
 “ ac mediam teneamus; et dum imperare discimus, parere
 “ prudenti in animum inducamus. castra cum Fabio jun-
 “ gamus: ad prætorium ejus signa cum tulerimus, ubi
 8. vii, 730 “ ego eum *parentem* appellavero, quod beneficio ejus erga
 sq; V. v, 2, “ nos ac majestate [ejus]’ dignum est, vos, milites, eos
 4. “ quorum vos modo arma dexteræque texerunt *patronos*
 “ salutabitis; et^f si nihil aliud, gratorum certe nobis ani-
 Their camps are reunited. “ morum gloriam dies hæc dederit.” signo dato, concla- 30
 matur inde ut ‘colligantur vasa¹.’ profecti et agmine
 incedentes ad dictatoris castra in admirationem et ipsum
 et omnes qui circa erant converterunt. ut constituta sunt
 ante tribunal signa, progressus ante alios magister equitum,
 cum ‘patrem’ Fabium appellâset, circumfususque mili-
 tum² ejus totum agmen ‘patronos’ consalutâset, “ paren-
 “ tibus” inquit “ meis, dictator, quibus te modo nomine,
 “ quo fando possum³, æquavi, vitam tantum debeo, tibi
 26 sq. “ cum meam salutem tum omnium horum. itaque plebei⁴
 “ scitum, quo oneratus magis quam honoratus sum, primus
 “ antiquo abrogoque; et quod tibi mihi, quod⁵ exerci-
 “ tibusque^b his tuis, servato ac conservatori, sit felix⁵, sub
 “ imperium auspiciūque tuum redeo et signa hæc legio-

^f om. conj. G. pr. C. R. ^g ut conj. B. pr. R. ^a quodque conj. cf. xxxvi, 3;
 Hirt. B. A. 54. DU.—et quod some Mss. pr. D. ^b exercitibus 3, 5 L. al. Mss. pr. DU. D.

μήτ' αὐτὸς νοῖη μήτ' ἄλλου ἀκούων ἐν θυμῷ βάλ-
 ληται, ὅδ' αὐτ' ἀρχήϊος ἀνὴρ (O. D. 292 sqq.
*sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, quod opus
 sit, ipsi veniat in mentem; proxime accedere il-
 lum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet: in
 stultitia contra est; minus enim stultus est is,
 cui nihil in mentem venit, quam ille, qui, quod
 stulte alteri venit in mentem, comprobatur; Cic. for
 Cluent. 31; τὸ μὲν ἀμαρτυρῶν μηδὲν ἐν πράγμασι
 μεγάλως, μῖζον ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπων ἴσσι τὸν δ'
 ἀμαρτυρόντα χρήσασθαι τοῖς πταίσμασι διδάγ-
 μασι πρὸς τὸ λυπεῖν ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ καὶ νοῦν
 ἔχοντος Plut. F. 181; S. cf. Pl, An. P. c. 22;
 nn, on Cic. GI, Lect. Hes. c. 6. D. GK, on
 M. A. iv, 12, p. 101; Arist. Eth. i, 4; ἴσον
 ἰσὺν παρ' ἰσοὶ κίνηται. φρονίως τι εἶναι καὶ τῷ
 λίγοντι χρηστὰ ἰσὺν κίνησθαι Her. vii, 16,
 1, n. 56; Her. iii, 81; Soph. Ant. 1348;*

Pind. O. ii, 154—159; Hor. A. P. 366 sq.

1 *Vase*, like *σπιών*, signifies ‘all kinds of
 goods and household stuff;’ hence it means
 ‘baggage,’ xxiv, 16; xxvii, 27; 47; else-
 where it means ‘implements,’ as i, 24. R.

2 For *milites*, as *expediti militum*, xxx, 9;
 D. v *armatorum*, xxxiii, 30. R.

3 *τιμωτέρων οὐκ ἔχων προσηγόρην* Plut.
 F. p. 181. R.

4 35; ED. ii, 33, the genitive from
plebes ii, 24; xxxi, 50; in its contracted
 form, *plebi* iii, 65; x, 21; for the more
 common word *plebis* iii, 65; x, 21 sq;
 xxii, 26; xxxi, 50; &c. R.

5 Cf. i, 28; x, 18; *majores nostri omni-
 bus rebus agendis, quod bonum, faustum, felix,
 fortunatumque esset præfabantur; Cic. Div. i,
 45. R.*

“nesque restituo. tu, quæso, placatus me magisterium^e Fabius prd. Minuc.m.h.
 “equitum, hos ordines suos^d quemque tenere^e jubeas⁶.”
 tum dextræ interjunctæ, militesque concione dimissa a
 notis ignotisque benigne atque hospitaliter invitati, lætus-
 que dies ex admodum tristi paullo ante ac prope exse-
 crabili factus. Romæ, ut est perlata fama rei gestæ, dein
 litteris non magis ipsorum imperatorum quam vulgo^f mili-
 tum ex utroque exercitu affirmata, pro se quisque Maxi-
 mum⁷ laudibus ad cælum ferre. par gloria⁸ apud Hanni-
 balem hostesque Pœnos erat; ac tum demum sentire cum
 Romanis atque in Italia bellum esse. nam biennio ante
 adeo et duces Romanos et milites spreverant, ut vix cum
 eadem gente bellum esse crederent, cujus terribilem eam^a
 famam a patribus acceperant. Hannibalem quoque ex acie
 redeuntem dixisse ferunt ‘tandem eam nubem, quæ se-¹¹; P. iii,
 ‘dere in jugis montium solita sit, cum procella imbrem⁹⁶
 ‘dedisse⁹.’

- 31 Dum hæc geruntur in Italia, Cn. Servilius Geminus^{Servilius is}
 consul cum classe centum viginti^a navium circumvectus<sup>unsuccess-
ful in Africa.</sup>
 Sardiniae et Corsicae oram, et obsidibus utrinque acceptis,
 in Africam transmisit; et priusquam in continentem ex-
 scensiones^b faceret, Menige insula vastata, et ab incolen-

^c em. G.—mag. F.—magisterii 2 P. F 2d.—magistrum P. pl. Mss. ^d em. G.—ordi-
 nibus suis Mss. ^e teneri 2 P. pr. GB. ^f vulgi conj. G. adv. C. D. ^g om. 4 L.
 as vii, 26; but cf. ix, 10. D. ^h tam conj. P. ^a cxx ad. from Pol. L. ^b em. L.
 cf. xviii, 8; xxix, 28. GB.—escensiones 2 P. F.—descensiones cet. Mss.

⁶ The Roman discipline required that some
 mark of disgrace should be inflicted on Mi-
 nucius and his soldiers, by way of example.
 When L. Minucius the consul was released
 by L. Quinctius Capitolinus from the army
 of the Æqui at Corbio, the dictator would
 not permit the consul and his troops to par-
 take of the plunder; iii, 29. When Pyrrhus
 sent back the prisoners he had taken; on the
 motion of Ap. Claudius, the horse were con-
 demned to serve on foot, and the infantry as
 light troops, and they were obliged to pitch
 their tents without the camp, till they could
 each bring in the spoils of two enemies;
 Front. St. iv, 1. Minucius here deprecates
 such ignominy. G. cf. x, 4; xxiv, 16; xxvii,
 13; V. Max. ii, 7; L. M. R. v, 18. R.

⁷ Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus
 ille es, unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem;
 Virg. Æ. vi, 846 sq; Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4;

he was called the shield and Marcellus the
 sword of the people: Flor. ii, 6; Plut. F.
 p. 185. R.

⁸ The ablative. R.

⁹ The original of this is probably to be
 found in Homer: ἴμινον νεφέλῃσι φοινοῦσιν,
 αἳ τε κρονίων νηπιμῆς ἵστησιν ἐπ' ἀεροπόλοις
 ὄρεσιν ἀτρέμας. ὅφρ' εὐδῆσι μῖνος βορέας καὶ
 ἄλλων ζαχρηῶν ἀνέμων. οἳ τε νέφια σκιάουσα
 ποιεῖσιν λογυρῇσι διασκεδιδῶσιν αἰνῆτες. Il. B
 522—526; cf. vi, 8; 32; xiii, 44; xxiv,
 46; Arist. N. 271; Stat. Th. x, 532 sqq;
 Curt. viii, 13; iv, 7, 14; Just. xxix, 3;
 quum in cacuminibus montium nubes considit,
 hiemabit; si cacumina pura flent, disserenabit;
 Pliny xviii, 35 s. 82; HS, on O. M. i, 307;
 G. D. τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων ταύτην καθήμενην
 νεφέλην ὅτι μετὰ ζέλης ποτὶ καὶ καταιγίδων
 ὄμβρον ἐκρέζει, Plut. F. p. 181; S. Theophr.
 Sign. Temp. and Arat. Dios. 188. TR.

Cn Servilius tibus Cercinam^c, ne et ipsorum ureretur diripereturque C. Flamin.² ager, decem talentis argenti acceptis, ad littora Africæ Pt. iv, 3; 8; accessit copiasque exposuit. inde ad populandum agrum p. 232; Str. ducti milites, navalesque socii juxta effusi ac si insulis ii, 123; M. cultorum¹ egentibus prædarentur. itaque in insidias ii, 7; S. iii, 310; 318; temere illati, cum a frequentibus palantes, ab^d locorum Pl. v, 7; gnaris ignari circumvenirentur, cum multa cæde ac foeda P. i, 39, 2; 45, 13. fuga retro ad naves compulsi sunt. ad mille hominum, cum his^e Sempronio Blæso quæstore amisso, classis a littoribus hostium plenis trepide soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit, traditaque Lilybæi T. Otacilio^f prætori, ut ab legato ejus P. Sura Romam reduceretur. ipse² per Siciliam pedibus³ profectus freto in Italiam trajecit, litteris Q. Fabii accitus et ipse et collega ejus M. Atilius, ut exercitus⁴ ab se exacto jam prope semestri⁵ imperio acciperent.

Was Fabius dictator or pro-dictator?

Omnium prope annales Fabium dictatorem adversus Hannibalem rem gessisse tradunt; Cælius etiam eum primum⁶ a populo creatum dictatorem scribit. sed et Cælium et ceteros fugit uni consuli Cn. Servilio, qui tum procul in Gallia provincia aberat, jus fuisse dicendi dictatoris; quam moram quia exspectare territa jam clade civitas non poterat, eo decursum esse, ut a populo crearetur qui pro dictatore⁷ esset; res inde gestas gloriamque in-

^c em. L.—circa eum Mss.—These islands are now Zerbi and Kerkine; they were near the lesser Syrtis. R. ^d em. G.—ad P. 1 PE. F.—et al. Mss. ^e om. conj. DJ. pr. C. DCE.—Ti. or Tib. conj. R. ^f V? C? one of C. pr. PG. S.—tota Otacilio 4 L.—tota Acilio 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 5 L. H.—tota Accilio HF.—to Atilio GA.—ora Attilio B.—tiro Accilio 2 L.—Tito Attilio 2 P.—T. Attilio HV.—Tito Acilio N —T. Acilio F.

1 That is *incolarum*, cf. xxviii, 28, 6. D.

2 *Ipse* is used out of respect; cf. Juv. i, 62; v, 30; nn. R. In this last satire it is repeatedly interchanged with *dominus suam ipsam*, Cat. 3, 6 sq.

3 'By land.' ST. cf. xxvi, 19, 11; *pedibus ire* (*πεζίον*, Pol. x, 48, 6; xvi, 29, 11;) is opposed to *navibus ire*, xxviii, 17. Hence the division of *copiæ*, into *navales* and *pedestres* (which latter includes both infantry and cavalry) xxvi, 51; xxxvii, 53; (G. D.) Thus in Pol. *πεζοί*, or *πεζικαὶ δυνάμεις* or *παραιναι*, and *τὰ πεζικὰ στρατόεδα* are distinguished not only from *ισπῆς* and *τὰ ισπικὰ στρατόεδα*, but from *αἱ ναῦς*, or *ναυτικαὶ παραιναι* and *δυνάμεις*, i, 20; 29; 38; ii, 2; 11; iii, 95; and *πεζομαχία* is

opposed to *ναυμαχία* v, 69, 7. cf. SW, on Ath. xii, 19 extr. TZ, on Nep. Ag. ii, 1; R. *πεζῆ*. Her. vi, 16, n. 92; iii, 17, n. 90; iv, 83; 97, n. 42; *pedestres navalesve pugnas*, Cic. Sen. 5.

4 Viz. 'Of Fabius and of Minucius.' G.

5 The dictatorship was limited in duration to six months, iii, 29; ix, 34; except under very great emergencies; vi, 1. Unless, however, the dictator was created for the express purpose of conducting operations, his power was not conferred upon him even for the half year, xxiii, 23. These precautions were adopted to guard against the introduction of tyranny. R.

6 The next was Sylla. C.

7 This and the similar expressions *pro*

signem ducis et augentes^a titulum^b imaginis^c posteros^d, Fabius prod.
ut, qui^e pro dictatore^f, dictator^g crederetur^h, facile Minuc.m.h.
obtinuisseⁱ.

- 32 Consules Atilius^a Fabiano^b, Geminus^c Servilius^d Minu- The consuls
ciano^e exercitu accepto, hibernaculis mature communis conduct the
(extremum^f autumni erat^g) Fabii artibus cum summa on the plan
inter se concordia bellum gesserunt. frumentatum exeunti of Fabius;
Hannibali diversis locis opportuni^h aderant, carpentesⁱ P. iii, 106.
agmen palatosque excipientes. in casum universæ dimi-
cationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat hostis, non venie-
bant. eoque^j inopiæ^k est redactus^l Hannibal, ut nisi tum
fugæ speciem abeundo timuisset, Galliam repetiturus fuerit,
nulla relicta spe alendi exercitus in eis locis, si insequentes
consules eisdem artibus bellum gererent.

Cum ad Geronium jam hieme impediēte constitisset The Neapo-
bellum, Neapolitani legati Romam venere. ab iis quadra- litans send
a present of

^a em. G.—in augendis 2 PE. ME. H.—augendi 3 L.—augenda B. HF.—augendas VA.
—augentibus 2 L.—augendis cet. Mss. ^b titulis VA. L. N. R.—titulorum 5 L. These
titles were inscribed under the statues of those, who had held high offices, or distinguished
themselves by their achievements; iv, 16; x, 7; R. viii, 40. G. ^c B. HF.—et imagines
2 L. R.—in imagines GA.—imaginum N.—imagines cet. Mss. ^d P. 1 PE. V. F. N. E.
—posteris cet. Mss. ^e om. SB. GL. 2 L. N. taking *pro dictatore* as equivalent to a nomi-
native; thus *sine pondere habentia pondus*, Ov. Met. i, 20. G.—quasi 5 L. ^f und. erat
PZ.—om. HV.—pro predictatore conj. SB. pr. GL. ed. DJ. ^g HV. 3 L.—om. cet. Mss.
^h 3 P. B.—cederetur F.—caderetur P. 1 PE.—dicceretur cet. Mss. ⁱ B. 3 L. This
passage is strangely corrupted in most Mss. The text has been made out by the successive
corrections of GL. RB. PG. GT. and D. ^j B. 3 L. F. 2 P. ^k F. 2 P. 3 L. al. The
cognomen is here put before the nomen, as *Macer Licinius*, iv, 23; vii, 9; *Marcellus Claudius*,
xxiii, 14; cf. ii, 32; xxvii, 6; xxix, 2; xxx, 1; and the prænomen sometimes follows the
nomen, as *Fabius Quintus*, iii, 1; 29; iv, 17; *Clautus Tullus*, iv, 18; vii, 22. R.
^l 3 L. ^m B. 3 L. ⁿ one Ms of C. cf. xxviii, 37; xxix, 35; xxxv, 13; xxxix, 23. D.
—cum F. V. H. GA. 1, 2—4 L.—tum cet. Mss.—medium conj. cf. xxxviii, 27; G. xxvii,
2, 9. D. ^o tempus ad. pl. Mss. ^p em. BU.—adeoque Mss. pr. SH.—adeoque ad conj.
SR.—adque id conj. R.—ad idque conj. D.—et ad id conj. G. ^q em. G.—inopiam SB.—
inopia Mss. ^r em. G.—coactus Mss.

prætor, x, 29; *pro consule*, xxiii, 30; *pro*
quæstor, xli, 10; are equivalent to the
compounds *prodictator*, *proprætor*, *proconsul*,
proquæstor, which are often substituted for
them, cf. xxxvii, 46; xxxix, 29; &c. pr.
SB. MN, on Cic. ad Fam. i, 1; CO, on Pl.
Ep. ii, 11, 2; iv, 3, 1; and v, 20, 1. D. R.
8 'Brought it about,' ii, 44. R.

1 Cf. xxi, 21, d; *libentes darent*, just
below; *opportuna res cecidisset*, Sal. C. 20;
(CO.) D. *omnes feroces aderunt*, ib. 52.
G.

2 'Picking off;' [cf. Virg. Æ. vi, 245;
as leaves, Virg. G. ii, 366; iii, 176; Ov.

Am. ii, 19, 32; lb. 198; *flowers*, Virg. E.
ii, 54; Ov. M. ix, 360; and fruit, Virg.
E. ix, 50; G. ii, 90; iv, 134; ED.]
a metaphor taken from the carding of
wool, [Virg. G. iv, 335; ED.] or from
animals browsing on herbs and foliage;
[Virg. Æ. ix, 353; Hor. O. iv, 2, 29; ED.]
is applied to 'the cutting off of small detach-
ments from the rear and the skirts of an army
by desultory attacks;' cf. vi, 32; viii, 36;
xxvii, 48; xxxi, 40; xxii, 16; xxviii, 25;
xliv, 41; and also to 'the weakening and
diminishing by dividing into many small
parts;' iii, 5; 61; xxvi, 26, 1. R.

Cn Servilius M. Atilius
 gold to the Romans.
 C. ii, 168.
 Their bounty declined, with a vote of thanks.

ginta pateræ aureæ magni ponderis in curiam illatæ, atque ita verba facta ut dicerent ‘scire sese Romani populi ærarium bello exhauriri; id^k cum juxta pro urbibus agrisque sociorum ac pro capite atque arce Italiæ, urbe Romana atque imperio geratur^l, æquum censuisse Neapolitanos, quod auri sibi cum ad templorum ornatum tum ad subsidium fortunæ³ a majoribus relictum foret, eo juvare populum Romanum. si quam^m opem in sese crederent, eodem studio fuisse oblaturus. gratum sibi patres Romanos populumque facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, dignosque judicaverint ab quibus donum, animo ac voluntate eorum qui libentes darent quam re majus ampliusque, acciperent.’ legatis gratiæ actæ pro munificentia curaque; patera, quæ ponderis minimi fuit, accepta.

A Carthaginian spy detected in Rome.
 Embassies sent to various quarters.

Per eosdem dies speculator Carthaginensis, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus præcisisque manibus dimissus; et servi quinque et viginti in crucem acti, quod in campo Martio¹ conjurassent. indici data libertas et æris gravis² viginti millia. legati et ad Philippum³ Macedonum regem missi ad deposcendum Demetrium⁴ Pharium, qui bello victus ad eum fugisset; et alii in Ligures ad expostulandum quod Pœnum opibus auxiliisque suis juvissent, simul ad visendum ex propinquo quæ in Boiis atque Insubribus gererentur. ad Pineum⁵ quoque

^k em. *G.*—*que* *GA.*—*quod* conj. *D.*—*et* pl. Mss. ^l If the preceding *et* be retained, read *cernatur* *G.*—*gerantur* *P. V. G. F. 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. D. N. I.* ^m *aliam* conj. ad. *DU.*—but *opem* implies ‘warlike aid.’ *ST.*

³ ‘A resource in misfortune;’ cf. 16; ii, 48; 53; &c. *R.*

¹ The mention of the place is not introduced as any aggravation of their crime. *DU.*

² Just before this time the proportional value of brass to silver was changed, so that 4 *asses* (instead of 2½) equalled the *sestertius*, and, consequently, 16 (instead of 10) equalled the *denarius*: Pliny xxxiii, 3. Henceforward, therefore, *as grave* denotes merely an imaginary sum; *decem æris gravis* being equal to one *denarius*. *PZ. C.*

³ Son of Demetrius, grandson of Antigo-

nus Gonatas, and father of Perseus. *R.*

⁴ A native of Pharos an island in the Adriatic; *C.* he was general of Teuta queen of Illyricum, and prefect of Corcyra, and revolted from her to the Romans: but he afterwards made his peace with the queen, and stirred up the Illyrian war against Rome. It was after his defeat by L. Æm. Paulus the consul, that he fled to Philip. cf. Pol. App. III. and Zon. *R.*

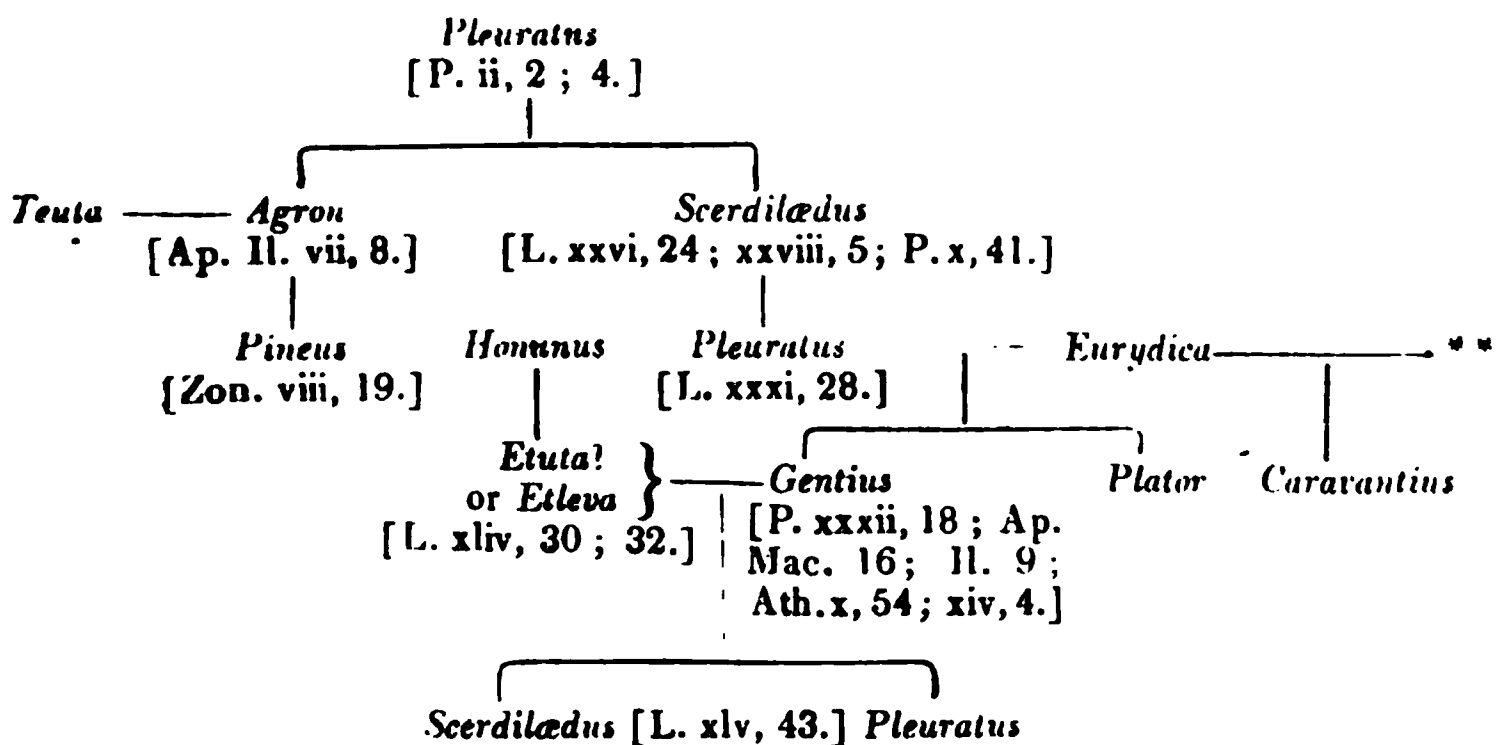
⁵ Teuta, his stepmother and regent, had obtained peace from the Romans on condition of paying an annual tribute, of ceding the chief portion of Illyricum, and of not

regem in Illyrios legati missi ad stipendium, cujus dies ^{Cn Servilius M. Atilius} exierat, poscendum, aut si diem proferre vellet, obsides accipiendos. adeo, etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, nullius usquam terrarum rei cura Romanos, ne longinqua^a quidem, effugiebat. in religionem⁶ etiam venit ædem ix, 46; Pl. Concordiæ, quam per⁷ seditionem militarem biennio^b ante^{xxxiii, 1 s. 6; Ju. i, 116.} L. Manlius prætor in Gallia vovisset, locatam⁸ ad id tempus xxi, 17; 25. non esse. itaque duumviri ad eam rem creati a M. Æmilio prætore urbis^c, Cn. Pupius et K. Quinctius Flamininus, ædem in arce faciendam locaverunt.

Ab eodem prætore ex senatus consulto litteræ ad consules missæ, ut ‘si iis videretur, alter eorum ad consules creandos Romam veniret: se in eam diem quam jussis-

^a *longinquæ* conj. E. ^b *anno* conj. R. ^c xxxiii, 32; xxv, 1; 12; xxvi, 3; xxvii, 4; 22; 23; 33; xxxi, 4; 9; xxxii, 26; xxxiv, 57; xxxviii, 42; 54; xlii, 6; in most of these places S puts the adjective *urbanus*; [pr. RH, on xxviii, 46, 6;] which is more common, and might have been written in short *urb.* DU. D.

sailing beyond Lissus with more than two On the Illyrian kings, cf. SW, on P. ii, 5. barks, and those unarmed: Pol. ii, 4; 12. R.



⁶ *Religio* denotes ‘a portent’ or ‘prodigy,’ xxxix, 7, 5; also ‘the awe and scruples arising in a superstitious (*religiosus*, xxiv, 10) mind from such a portent,’ and lastly ‘the guilt contracted by a violation of scruples of conscience,’ x, 40. Hence the phrases *religiosum* or *religioni* or *religio est*, and *res in religionem venit* or *vertitur*, &c. x, 37; xxx, 38; cf. v, 23; vi, 1; E. C. C. Gell. iv, 9. R.

⁷ Either ‘during,’ cf. 15, a; or ‘on account of,’ as v, 12; viii, 12; xxxiii, 18; xl, 7; xxii, 57; xxxi, 11: cf. xxx, 19;

xxxii, 7. R.

⁸ Buildings, whether public or private, (v, 23) and other works, together with the taxes, duties, and revenues of the state, and the supply of provisions, &c. for the army, (xxiii, 48; xxxiv, 6) were let out by magistrates, especially the prætors, censors, and ædiles, to individuals or companies who might contract for these purposes; xxii, 23; xxiii, 48, 8; 49; xxv, 1. These contracts were generally very lucrative. cf. vi, 4; xxiv, 18; xxxix, 44; Tac. A. iv, 6, 6; Juv. iii, 31 sq. nn. R.

Cn Servilius M. Atilius 'sent comitia edicturum.' ad hæc a consulibus rescriptum
 'sine detrimento rei publicæ abscedi non posse ab hoste :
 'itaque per interregem comitia habenda esse potius quam
 'consulum alter a bello avocaretur.' patribus rectius visum
 est dictatorem a consule^d dici comitiorum habendorum
 causa. dictus L. Veturius Philo M'. Pomponium Matho-
 nem magistrum equitum dixit. his vitio⁹ creatis jussisque
 Interreg- die quartodecimo se magistratu abdicare, ad interregnum
 num. res rediit. consulibus prorogatum in annum imperium.³⁴
 interreges prodiit a patribus C.^a Claudius Ap. filius Centho,
 inde P. Cornelius Asina. in ejus interregno comitia habita
 C. Terentius Varro magno certamine patrum ac plebis. C. Terentio Varroni,
 stands for the consul- quem sui generis hominem, plebei^b insectatione principum
 ship. popularibusque artibus conciliatum, ab¹ Q. Fabii opibus
 et dictatorio imperio concussis² aliena invidia splendentem,
 vulgus et extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, patres summa
 ope obstabant³, ne se insectando sibi æquari assuescerent
 Bæbii the homines. Q. Bæbii Herennius^c tribunus plebis, cognatus
 tribune in- C. Terentii, criminando non senatum modo sed etiam
 veighs against the augures, quod dictatorem prohibuissent comitia perficere,
 nobles. per invidiam eorum favorem candidato suo conciliabat.
 'ab hominibus nobiles, per multos annos bellum quæ-
 'rentibus⁴, Hannibalem in Italiam adductum; ab iisdem,

^d consulibus conj. or understand *altero*. R. ^a em. S.—Cn. Mss. ^b em. G.—plebi
 ed. A. pr. GB.—plebis F.—plebes 1, 3 P. V. H. 1 L.—plebs 2 P. 2—5 L. GA. pl. ant. Edd.
 pr. V. ^c *Vitus Terentius* (om. Q.) conj. S. pr. P(G.—*Bæbii Herrennius* 4 L.—but *Herren-*
nius is a surname both of the *Bæbii* and of the *Octavii*; and one Q. *Bæbii* (perhaps this
 man's son) is mentioned as a tribune of the commons, xxxi, 6. G.

9 The word *vitium*, as applied to the *comitia*, signifies 'a bad auspice' or whatever had the effect of dissolving the meeting and nullifying its proceedings. Any transaction which was carried on, or appointment made, in spite of such a 'flaw,' [Pers. iii, 21; ED.] was said to be *vitiosus*, 34; *vitio factus*, or *contra auspicia*, *inauspicato*, and *non auspicato*: cf. v, 17; vi, 27; viii, 15; 30; 33; x, 47; xlv, 12: to which is opposed *salvis auspiciis creatus*, xxiii, 25. In these cases it was usual to adjourn the meeting, (*diem* or *comitia dimittere* or *diffindere*) and to create new magistrates or propose a measure over again, with fresh auspices (*auspiciis renovatis* or *repetitis*): cf. iv, 30; vi, 28; viii, 23; ix, 38; 39; x, 3; xxiii, 19; xxx, 39. But the patri-

cf. xxi, 63, g. R. E.

1 'From the time that;' RS. 'after,' as *ab clade* i, 1; *a concione* xxiv, 22; *ab his præceptis* xlv, 34. R.

2 Cf. xxviii, 44; xxxi, 7; xxxiii, 19; (D.) DU, on Fl. ii, 15, 12; HS, on V. P. ii, 2. R.

3 The order is *patres...obstant...Varroni, quem...splendentem aliena invidia*, ('acquiring distinction from the odium which he had excited against Fabius by his harangues' R.) *vulgus nitebatur et* ('even' R.) *extrahere* ('to drag out of his native obscurity' v, 12; R.) *ad consulatum*. G.

4 'Endeavouring to bring about,' 'wishing for:' cf. i, 14; ix, 19; xxiii, 41: unless *bellum* means 'a pretext or cause for war.' R.

‘ cum debellari possit, fraude id bellum trahi. cum quat- CnServilius
 ‘ tuor militum⁵ legionibus universis pugnari posse appa- M. Atilius
 ‘ ruisse eo, quod M. Minucius absente Fabio prospere
 ‘ pugnâset; duas legiones hosti ad cædem objectas⁶,
 ‘ deinde ex ipsa cæde ereptas, ut *pater patronusque* appel-
 ‘ laretur qui prius vincere prohibuisset Romanos quam
 ‘ vinci. consules deinde Fabianis artibus, cum debellare
 ‘ possent, bellum traxisse. id foedus inter omnes nobiles
 ‘ ictum; nec finem ante belli habituros quam consulem
 ‘ vere plebeium, id est hominem novum⁷, fecissent. nam
 ‘ plebeios nobiles jam eisdem initiatos esse sacris⁸, et con-
 ‘ temnere plebem, ex quo contemni desierint⁹ a patribus,
 ‘ coepisse. cui non⁴ apparere id actum et quæsitum esse,
 ‘ ut⁶ interregnum iniretur, ut in patrum¹⁰ potestate co-
 ‘ mitia essent? id consules ambos ad exercitum morando
 ‘ quæsisse; id postea, quia invitis iis dictator esset dictus
 ‘ comitiorum causa, expugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator
 ‘ per augures fieret. habere igitur interregnum eos. consu- vi, 35; 37;
 ‘ latum unum certe plebis Romanæ esse^f: populum libe- 40; viii, 12;
 ‘ rum⁴ habiturum, ac daturum ei qui magis^h vere vincere xxvii, 34;
 ‘ quam diu imperare malit.’ xxiii, 31;
xxv, 10;
xxxix, 32.

35 Cum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, tribus patriciis
 petentibus¹, P. Cornelio Merenda, L. Manlio Vulsone,

⁴ D.—*id ad. cet. Mss.* but cf. i, 50; viii, 23. G. ^e *cum conj. G.* ^f *esset F 2d.*
 2 L. H. GA.—*esse, et conj. G.*—om. conj. ST.—*etiam* 2 P. pr. ST. ^g *viz. cum unum*
consulatum. The phrase *liberum habere* is used when we have any thing quite in our own
 power or option; 60; xxiii, 3; Cic. Verr. iii; Ov. F. i, 52. G.—*liberius AS.*—whence
liberum jus conj. RB. ^h om. conj. VA. but cf. xxi, 59, j.

5 *Militum* is redundant; C. as *navium* with *classem*, 37. DCE.

6 *Obijcere ad piaculum*, xlv, 10; *ad omnes casus*, Cic. Fam. iii, 4. D.

7 ‘One who had no images of his ancestors to show.’ These images, which were formed of wax, were the signs of nobility. Only those who had filled a curule office were entitled to have their images transmitted to posterity. The ‘noble’ plebeians here mentioned were those plebeians, of whose ancestors one or more had been thus distinguished, and thereby admitted into the senate. The first of a family who was raised to a curule office was *homo novus*, iv, 48; cf. D, on iv, 54; CO, and WS, on S. C. 23: previously to that

elevation he was *ignobilis*. In i, 34, *Ancus* is called *nobilis una imagine Numæ*, but it may be doubted whether these distinctions were yet in use. G. R. ST. It is most probably an anachronism, like the mention of theatrical representations in CEd. Tyr. 1490 sq. cf. iii, 58.

8 ‘In the same frauds and clandestine artifices:’ the metaphor being taken from the initiation of novices in the mysteries and other secret sacred rites: xxxi, 14; 47; xxxix, 8 sq. R.

9 Cf. iv, 35. R.

10 No one but a patrician could be *interrex*: G. cf. vi, 41. R.

1 Understand *consulatum*. R.

CnServilius M. Atilius M. Atilius Terentius and L. Aemilius are elected. xxvii, 34; 35; xxix, 37; V. iv, 2, 2; Pl. xxix, 1; Cas. P. iii, 16—19; Z. Au. 50; S. xv, 594 sq.

M. Aemilio Lepido, duobus nobilibus^a jam^b familiarum plebei^c, C. Atilio Serrano et Q. Aelio Pæto, quorum alter pontifex² alter augur² erat, C. Terentius consul unus creatur, ut in manu³ ejus essent comitia rogando collegæ⁴. tum experta nobilitas parum⁵ fuisse virium in competitoribus, L. Aemilium Paullum, qui cum M. Livio⁶ consul fuerat et damnatione collegæ et sua prope⁷ ambustus⁸ evaserat, infestum plebei, diu ac multum recusantem ad petitionem compellit⁹. is proximo comitiali die, consentibus omnibus qui cum Varrone certaverant, par¹⁰ magis in adversandum quam collega datur consuli. inde prætoria comitia habita. creati M'. Pomponius Matho et P. Furius Philus. Romæ juri^d dicundo urbana sors¹¹ Pomponio, inter cives Romanos et peregrinos P. Furio Philo evenit. additi duo prætores, M. Claudius Marcellus

^a nobilium conj. C. FN. ^b at conj. L. but jam belongs to nobilibus. G. ^c plebeis N. conj. FN. but cf. 30, 4. R. ^d jure conj. cf. xlii, 28; Suet. i, 7. G. but perhaps we should read juri in those places. R.

2 These sacerdotal offices were open to plebeians, x, 6; 9. R.

3 'In the power,' v, 20; xxiv, 14; xxxii, 24; xxxix, 9; 18: opposed to which is *manibus amitti* xxix, 32, or *omitti*, or *omitti* simply, xxv, 38. Hence in *manibus ponere* viii, 13. R.

4 Cf. *comitia decemviris creandis indicta*, iii, 35; *triumviros agro dando creat*, iii, 1; see also iii, 46; vi, 1; 2; 21; viii, 6; ix, 11; xxx, 6; xxxviii, 47. R. It appears probable that the law provided, in case but one consul were elected, owing to the other competitors not having completed the centuries, that this consul was on some future day to hold the assembly for the appointment of his colleague and to declare the result of that election. The magistrate who presided at the meeting had so much influence, that he was able to render very important assistance to such candidates as he might favour; x, 13, 22; GC, C. R. i, 4; DU. vii, 24; xxxvii, 47; R. i, 60; ii, 2; iii, 54; ix, 7. AD.

5 'Too little,' 'not enough.' RS.

6 Surnamed *Salinator*. It was the year before this war broke out. GL. He triumphed for his conquest of Illyricum, R. but was condemned by the people for not having divided the booty fairly among his soldiers: Front. iv, 1, 45. S. 533 Y. R.

7 DU, C, and D, connect *prope* with *sua*, (*damnations* being understood,) but R takes

it with *ambustus*.

8 Livy compares condemnation to a conflagration: *se popolare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse*, 40; xxxix, 6; others compare it to a thunderbolt; Strabo xiv, 674; *tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus*, Pliny Ep. iii, 11; Pan. 90; Juv. viii, 92 n. GB. V. Max. viii, 1; D. Cic. Mil. 5; H. R. 5; Att. v, 20; ST. id. V. i, 15; cf. 49; xxiv, 26; xl, 15; G, diatr. in Stat. c. 33. R.

9 The same is said of Livius, xxvii, 34. R.

10 Compare one Ms. pr. SCH. but this is not necessary, cf. 28. *cum eo solo colluctatur, velut pare intus invento*, Pliny xxvii, 2: G. 'rather as a match to thwart [ii, 45, ED.] the consul, than a colleague to assist him.' GB.

11 Originally there was but one prætor, who had to administer justice in the city: vi, 42. Afterwards, (in the last year of the first Punic war, PG. FN.) when there was a conflux of strangers into the city, an additional prætor was appointed, to administer justice where one or both of the parties were foreigners. The city prætor took precedence in rank; he presided over the senate in the absence of the consuls, and discharged the other duties of the consulship. About fifteen years after this, two more prætors were added, one for Sicily, the other for Sardinia. See Pompon. de Or. Jur. C. cf. xxiv, 9, 3.

in Siciliam, L. Postumius Albinus in Galliam. omnes ^{C. Terentius} ~~absentes~~ creati sunt; nec cuiquam eorum, præter Teren- ^{M. Æmilius} ~~tium~~ consulem, mandatus honos quem jam non antea gessisset, præteritis aliquot fortibus ac strenuis viris, quia in tali tempore nulli novus ¹² magistratus videbatur mandandus.

36 Exercitus quoque multiplicati sunt. quantæ autem pedi- ^{Levies.} ~~tum~~ equitumque additæ sint copiæ, adeo et numero et genere copiarum ^a variant auctores, ut vix quicquam satis certum ^b affirmare ausim. decem millia novorum militum alii scripta in supplementum, alii novas quattuor legiones, ut octo legionibus rem gererent; numero quoque peditum ^{27; P. iii,} ~~equitumque~~ legiones auctas, millibus peditum et centenis ^{107; 115; PF. 182.} ~~equitibus~~ in singulas adjectis, ut quina millia peditum, treceni ^d equites essent; socii duplicem ^e numerum equitum darent, pedites ^f æquarent. septem et octoginta millia arma- ^{49 sq; P. iii,} ~~torum~~ et ducentos in castris Romanis, cum pugnatum ad ^{113; 117.} ~~Cannas~~ est ^g, quidam ^h auctores sunt. illud haudquaquam discrepat, majore conatu atque impetu rem actam quam prioribus annis, quia spem, posse vinci hostem, dictator præbuerat.

Ceterum priusquam signa ab urbe novæ legiones move- ^{Prodigies.} ~~rent~~, decemviri libros adire atque ⁱ inspicere jussi propter

^a om. conj. R. ^b certi conj. R. ^c centum conj. on account of *singulas*: R. unless we transpose the words; *æ peditum in singulas et centenibus equitibus adjectis*, but cf. viii, 8. ED.
^d *quadringeni* conj. cf. xl, 36; L. pr. cf. xxiii, 34; DU. xxi, 7. D. adv. RD. SM. Romulus first formed the legions of 3000 foot each, so that each of the three tribes should supply 3000 men. The legion was afterwards composed of 4200 foot and 200 horse. It was now raised to 5000 foot and 300 horse. Marius subsequently augmented the number to 6000: Fest. S. It must be recollected, however, that the number, especially of the infantry, fluctuated, being sometimes diminished, xxi, 17, at other times increased. We read of 300 cavalry before now, iii, 62; vii, 25; xxi, 17; and subsequently, though seldom, of as many as 400; xxiii, 34; xl, 36; xlv, 16. Livy nowhere mentions the horse in the legion as being 200; and he is here stating the opinion of others. cf. xxiii, 34; xxxiii, 1; Pol. i, 16; ii, 24; iii, 72; 107; vi, 18; 20. (CS. SIV.) R. According to L, the amount would be upwards of 90,000, which is larger than accords with the sum stated by Livy, Polybius, and Plutarch. DU. ^e *triplicem* conj. MA. τῶν ἰσπίων πλῆθος ὡς ἰπίων τριπλάσιον, Pol. iii, 107; vi, 26: 30; cf. L, M. R. ii, 7; DU, and D, on xxxviii, 35, 9; xl, 36, 6. R.
^f *pediti* P. C. F. E. (und. *numerum*) pr. for the singular and plural are elsewhere interchanged, as *peditum equiti immiscendorum*, xxvi, 4; *et cornua ab equitibus, et medii a pedite pulsi*, xxxi, 21; GR. xxxv, 40, 6. D.—*peditum* conj. SM.—*peditem* 4 L. pr. D.—*peditis* conj. D. ^g om. conj. PZ. pr. C. R. adv. MA. ^h om. conj. (pr. C. R. adv. MA.) or *iidem* conj. (because $8 \times 5,000 = 40,000$; and this $\times 2 = 80,000$; and again, $8 \times 300 = 2,400$; which + twice 2,400 = 7,200; therefore the whole sum = 87,200) PZ.
ⁱ *adire atque* om. B. and Livy generally uses only one of the two verbs which occur here: but cf. 9. D.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius **territos vulgo homines novis prodigiis. nam et Romæ in Aventino et Ariciæ nuntiatum erat, 'sub idem tempus**
C. i, 457; **'lapidibus pluvisse; et multo cruore^j signa^k in Sabinis**
ii, 31. **'cædis^l, aquas^m eⁿ fonte^o calidas^p manâsse^q.' id^r quidem**

etiam, quod sæpius¹ acciderat, magis terrebat: et^s in via Fornicata², quæ ad Campum erat, aliquot homines de cælo tacti exanimatique fuerant. ea prodigia ex libris pro-
C. ii, 362. **curata. legati³ a Pæsto pateras aureas Romam attulerunt.**
32. **iis, sicut Neapolitanis, gratiæ actæ, aurum non acceptum.**

Embassa-
dors sent
with pre-
sents by
Hiero to
Rome.

Per eosdem dies ab Hierone¹ classis Ostiam cum magno³⁷ comineatu accessit. legati Syracusani in senatum introducti nuntiârunt 'cædem C. Flamini consulis exercitusque alla-
'tam adeo ægre tulisse regem Hieronem, ut nulla sua
'propria regnique sui clade moveri magis potuerit. itaque
'quanquam probe sciat magnitudinem populi Romani
'admirabiliorem prope adversis rebus quam secundis esse,
'tamen se^a omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis²
'bella juvari soleant, misisse; quæ ne accipere abnuant,

^j *cruore*, conj. (meaning that 'streams of warm blood, gushing from the fountain, were a presage of impending slaughter') *JA.* but thus *signa* is used for *signum*; and the words in *Sabinis* are suppressed. *D.* ^k *signari* 2 *L.*—*Signiæ*, conj. *L.* but cf. *xxiii*, 31; *G.* *xxvii*, 4. *R.* ^l *cædes* pl. *Mss.*—*Cædis* conj. (supposing this to be the name of some unknown place in the Sabine territory) *L.*—*cecidisse* 5 *L.*—*sudasse* *H.* *WK.*—*Cæri* conj. (cf. *xxi*, 62; *xxviii*, 11) *P.*—*Carites* conj. cf. 1; *G.* pr. *ST.* but these were naturally warm: cf. *Strabo* v, 2, 3, p. 220; *C.* yet *Virgil* speaks of *gelidum Cæritis amnem* *Æ.* viii, 597; see *CR*, i, 208. *ED.*—*Cereris* conj. (for, since the Sabines were an agricultural people, Ceres was one of their chief deities: cf. *xli*, 28; *Strabo*, v, 3, 1, p. 228. There were also many cold springs in their country, viz. *Bandusia*, *Hor.* *O.* iii, 13, nn; [but cf. *CR*, ii, 290; *ED.*] *Aquæ Cutiliæ*, *Vitr.* viii, 3; [*CR*, i, 318] *Albula*, [the ancient name of the Tiber, *ib.* 240] and *Aquæ Labunæ*; [*ib.* 308. To which we may add *Gabinæ*, *ib.* 311, and *gelidus Digentia rivus*, *Hor.* *Ep.* i, 18, 104, cf. 16, 12 sq. *CR*, i, 313. *ED.*] *GR.* pr. *R.* ^m *aquasque* pl. *Mss.* *WK.*—*aquas vii* (i.e. *septem*) conj. cf. *CV*, *It.* ii, 9, 682. [*CR*, i, 316] *D.* ⁿ *ex* *B.*—*et* conj. *D.*—*om.* 2 *P.* *F.* ^o *fontes* conj. *D.* ^p *callidas* *B.*—*calidos* conj. *D.*—*callidos* *F.*—*candidas* conj. ('like milk') *WK.*—*cruentas* conj. *C.* ^q *emanasse* *B.* ^r *et* (*id* conj. *PZ.* ^s *terrebat*) conj. cf. *xxxv*, 21. *PZ.* ^a *em.* *G.*—*esse mense* opt. *Mss.*—*missa a se* pl. *Mss.*—*missa tamen a se* al.

1 This is perhaps mentioned in some of the lost books. *R.*

2 This 'arched street' led down to the *Campus Martius*; cf. *NA*, *R.* V. vi, 10. *D.* *Fornix* is applied to 'a vaulted roof or arch' (*xxxvi*, 23; *xl*, 51; *xliv*, 11) especially 'a triumphal arch' adorned with statues, such as is often represented on medals. cf. *xxxvii*, 3, 4; *Cic. Ver.* ii, 63. *R.*

3 'Deputed envoys;' *x*, 14; *ii*, 3; 13; 15; *iii*, 37; *iv*, 37; *v*, 23; 33; *xxx*, 19; *xxxii*, 1; 27; *xxxviii*, 8; *xlii*, 43; *xliv*, 14; 19: *missi* being understood; cf.

xxvii, 5, 4. *R.*

1 This is a common Grecism, in imitation of the periphrasis by which ἀντὶ and ἀντὶ with a genitive are put for a simple genitive; cf. *SW*, on *Pol.* iii, 9, 2; 69, 13. Thus *fides a consule*, *xxvii*, 5; *princeps ab Sabinis*, *i*, 12; *literæ ab Tarquiniis*, *ii*, 3; *ab Porcio*, *xxvii*, 30; *ducenti ab Romanis*, *xlii*, 60; *sinistra ala ab Romanis*, *xxvii*, 14; 12; *cornu sinistrum ab regiis*, *xxxvii*, 23; *caduceator ab Antiocho*, *xxxvii*, 45; *CO*, on *Pl. Ep.* iv, 22, 4. *R.*

2 Cf. *ix*, 2; *xxix*, 17. *D.*

' magnopere se patres conscriptos orare. jam omnium pri- C. Terentius
 ' mum ominis causa Victoriam auream pondo trecentum M. Æmilius
 ' viginti³ afferre sese. acciperent eam, tenerentque et habe-
 ' rent propriam et perpetuam. advexisse etiam trecenta
 ' millia modium tritici, ducenta hordei, ne commeatus de-
 ' essent; et quantum præterea opus esset, quo jussissent,
 ' subvecturos. milite⁴ atque equite scire nisi Romano
 ' Latinique nominis non uti populum Romanum: levium
 ' armorum⁵ auxilia etiam externa vidisse in castris Ro-
 ' manis. itaque misisse mille⁶ sagittariorum ac funditorum,
 ' aptam manum adversus Baliares ac Mauros pugnacesque S. viii, 615.
 ' alias missili telo gentes.' ad ea dona consilium quoque
 addebant, ut ' prætor, cui provincia Sicilia evenisset, clas-
 ' sem in Africam trajiceret, ut et hostes in terra sua bellum
 ' haberent, minusque laxamenti⁷ daretur iis ad auxilia
 ' Hannibali summittenda.' ab senatu ita responsum regi Answer of
 est, ' virum bonum egregiumque socium Hieronem esse, the senate.
 ' atque uno tenore⁸, ex quo in amicitiam populi Romani
 ' venerit, fidem coluisse⁹, ac rem Romanam omni tempore
 ' ac loco munifice adjuvisse. id perinde ac deberet, gratum
 ' populo Romano esse. aurum et a civitatibus quibusdam³²; 36.
 ' allatum, gratia rei accepta⁷, non accepisse populum Ro-
 ' manum. Victoriam omenque accipere, sedemque ei se
 ' divæ dare dicare Capitolium, templum Jovis optimi ma-
 ' ximi. in ea arce urbis Romanæ sacratam⁹, volentem
 ' propitiamque⁸, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano.'
 funditores sagittarii⁹que et frumentum traditum consulibus.

³ em. cf. 45; G. 3; 47; xxi, 21; xxvii, 18. D. pr. C. and (cf. xxv, 34, g; xlii, 65; xliii, 18; xliv, 4; the same as *levis armaturæ*) R. and (unless we read *leviter*) DJ.
⁴ *ter mille* conj. from Silius; RB. but this would be too poetical; and Silius may have exaggerated the number, otherwise *tria millia* would be preferable. D.—*millia* three P.
⁵ Cic. for Flac. 4; thus *colere amicitiam*, cf. CO, on S. J. xiv, 12.—*tenuisse* pl. Mss. cf. VR, Lat. f. s. viii. D. ⁶ *Roma sacrata* ed. H. adv. Mss.

3 ccxl in Val. Max. iv, fin. GL.

4 For *pedite*; G, on xxvi, 19; xxviii, 1; and xxxv, 23; GV, on Cic. Fam. ii, 10; x, 23; 32; 34; and Just. iii, 3; xiii, 3; SL, on Hyg. 1037; 1092; DU. iv, 59; C. xxvi, 29; xxvii, 38; opposed to *equite*, as *exercitus* is to *equitatus*, xxx, 36; xl, 52; and to *classis*, xxvi, 42; L, and BCL, on V. Pat. ii, 15, 3; TN, on Front. ii, 5, 37. G. D. R.

5 'Breathing time, respite, intermission;'

ii, 24; v, 5; vii, 38; x, 39; xliii, 18. R.

6 'Uniformly, uninterruptedly;' xxxv, 16; GB. v, 5; vii, 40; xxii, 15; 47; xxiii, 49; xxx, 18; xli, 15; xliv, 13. R.

7 'Though they acknowledged the kind intention with gratitude.' R.

8 In these formularies it was customary to combine synonymous terms; i, 16; vii, 26; xxiv, 21; 38; xxix, 14; n, on Sil. v, 167. R.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius quinqueres ad * *^f navium classem, quæ cum T. Cilio proprætore in Sicilia erant, quinque et viginti admissumque est ut, 'si e re publica censeret esse Africam trajiceret.'

Increase of the naval force.

Military oath exacted.

Delectu perfecto consules paucos morati dies, dum ab nomine Latino venirent. milites tunc, quod nunquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum a jussu consulum conventuros neque injussu abituros¹. ad eam diem nihil præter sacramentum fuerat; et [ad]^a decuriatum aut centuriatum² convenissent, sua luntate ipsi inter se equites decuriati, centuriati perconjurabant 'sese fugæ atque formidinis ergo non abire neque ex ordine recessuros nisi teli sumendi aut petendi et aut hostis feriendi aut civis servandi causa.' id ex votario inter ipsos fœdere ad tribunos et ad legitimam jurisdictionem adactionem translatum.

Speeches of the consuls.

Conciones, priusquam ab urbe signa moverentur, consulis Varronis multæ ac feroces fuere, denuntiantes⁴ 'illum arcessitum in Italiam ab nobilibus, mansurum in visceribus³ rei publicæ, si plures Fabios impera-

^f The number is wanting. There were 120, if the legate of Otacilius had not taken Rome those which Servilius left for him to take. G. ^a om. L. SL. DU. DCE. but two following words be made supines, *tribuni* must be understood, and the sentence is awkward and obscure. R. ^b *repetendi* 'of recovering, when it had fallen, or was likely to fall into the hands of the enemy;' or om. *sumendi aut* (which are not found in Frontinus) compare G. pr. G. C.—et om. V. F. C. five L. H. GA. L. N. all of C.—a *tribunis* al. *M. tribunis D.* ^d *denuntiantis* N. pr. L. H. G. C.

1 If the words remain in this order, the difference lies in the signification of the words *jusjurandum* and *sacramentum*, the latter being a voluntary engagement, *voluntarium fœdus*, and the former being obligatory and enforced by the laws, *legitima jurisjurandi adactio*, S. E. DCE. and accompanied perhaps by a solemn invocation of the gods and imprecation of vengeance, which was wanting in the other. ST. Originally, when the soldiers were enlisted, they bound themselves by the military oath 'that they would assemble at the consuls' bidding, and not depart without their bidding.' (iii, 20. C.) When they subsequently met, for the purpose of distributing those who were to serve in the cavalry into tens, and the infantry into hundreds, they spontaneously bound themselves to each other by an oath 'that they would not depart for flight or fear's sake, &c.' At the present time, a compulsory oath, to be

administered to the soldiers by their tribunes, was substituted by legal enactment for some of the above engagements, the *sacramentum* and the *conjuratio*. (cf. SV, on V. A 1. S.) In this view of the case, the words *sumendi aut* . . . *fuerat* are to be connected with what precedes, and separated by a fuller transition from what follows. SL. Yet at these times there is still mention made of *sacramentum militare*; xxv, 5; xxvii, 1; &c. Perhaps therefore the six words *jusjurandum* . . . *abitu-ros* are to be cancelled; (as they are omitted by Front. Str. iv, 1, 4; and . . . *abitu-ros* om. HF.) D. or to be transferred after *fuerat*, pr. (with the substitution of *et*) C. which D prefers. cf. xlv, 2, 3.

2 'For the division into troops of companies of a hundred:' cf. vi, 2; xxv, 15; xxix, 1. R.

3 Cf. xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 44; xxxiv, 1, on Sil. vii, 490. R.

‘haberet’, se, quo die hostem vidisset, perfecturum’. col- C. Terentius
legæ ejus Paulli una, pridie quam ex urbe proficiscerentur, M. Æmilius
concio fuit, verior quam gratior populo, qua nihil incle- S. viii, 263
menter in Varronem dictum nisi id modo, ‘mirari se’^{sq.}
‘quomodo’ quis^b dux, priusquam aut suum aut hostium
‘exercitum, locorum situm, naturam regionis nōset, jam
‘nunc togatus’ in urbe sciret quæ sibi agenda armato
‘forent, et diem quoque prædicere posset qua cum hoste
‘signis collatis esset dimicaturus. se, quæ consilia^d magis
‘res dent hominibus quam homines rebus, ea ante tempus
‘immatura non præcepturum^e. optare ut, quæ caute atque
‘consulte gesta essent, satis prospere evenirent^f. temerita-
‘tem, præterquam quod stulta sit, infelicem etiam ad id
‘locorum^g fuisse.’ et^h sua sponte apparebat tuta^k celeribus
consiliis præpositurum⁸; et quo id^l constantius perseve-
raret, Q. Fabius Maximus sic eum proficiscentem allocutus S. viii, 298
fertur. sq. PF.

“ Si aut collegam, id quod mallet, tui similem, Advice of
“ L. Æmili, haberes, aut tu collegæ tui similis esses, Fabius to
“ supervacanea esset oratio mea: nam et duo boni Paullus.
“ consules, etiam me indicente^a, omnia e re publica

* (exercitum . . . haberet) H. G. f cf. v, 4; xxi, 46; xlv, 39; Just. vi, 1; G. xxvi, 1; R. xxxi, 15; (resolvere Sil.) D.—et perfecturum 4 L.—et profecturum 5 L.—profecturum 1, 3 P. 2, 3 L.—persecuturum GA.—perrecturum conj. cf. Just. v, 3. GB.—profigaturum conj. SB.—conficturum 1 L. V marg. pr. L. adv. GT. but cf below and 39; xxvii, 42. GB. or quemadmodum V.—quod P. 1 PE. ME. V. 2—5 L. GA. N. D. L. F. B. HV. —que C.—qui H. h V.—nequi P. 1 PE. ME. V. 2, 5 L. GA. N. D. L. F. C.—ne quis B. HV. F 2d.—nequit 3, 4 L.—nedum (and om. dux, priusquam) H.—qui nunquam conj. (understand fuisset) G. l em. M. pr. (cf. iii, 10; xxii, 23; iv, 10;) GR. cf. 39. DU. P. (om. in urbe as gl.) C. R.—locutus Mss. j em. G.—ad HF.—id cet. Mss. k Mss of D.—tuta eum Mss of G.—eum tuta M. R. l ‘In it;’ neque te ipsum id perseverare potuisse, Cic. for Quinct. 24; Hirt. B. A. 18; ne sirit Jupiter te ea perseverare, Corn. Grac. G. cf. V. Max. ii, 7, 8. facere may be understood, as dicere in quum Orestes Orestem se esse perseveraret, Cic. Am. 7; quum id facturos se perseverarent, V. Pat. ii, 92. (BU.) D.—in CO.—in id conj. DJ.—in his M. a em. non me indicente hæc fiunt, Ter. Ad. iii, 4, 62; imperante atque invito, id. An. iii, 4, 24; thus intolerans, inopinans, insciens, &c. neque ipsæ sunt inficientes, [ἀγχοῦ] necnon oderunt inertes, Var. R. R. iii, 16; dicimus, qui aliquid agit,

4 ‘Human counsels are to be regulated by circumstances: it is arrogant in man to lay down for himself beforehand an inflexible rule of action, and to conceive that he possesses any art or power by which he can make circumstances bend to this rule.’ C. αἱ συμφορὰι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀρχοῦσι καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώποι τῶν συμφορῶν Her. vii, 49, 1, n. 63.

5 The metaphor is taken from the gathering of unripe fruit before the time.

6 Cf. Her. vii, 10, 4, n. 100.

7 ‘Up to that time,’ ix, 45; xxv, 19; 22; 32; xliii, 5; postea loci, Sall. J. 102; interea loci, Ter. Eu. ii, 2, 24; Plaut. Mos. iii, 1, 1; ST. post id locorum, id. inde loci, Lucr. v, 438; 740; 789. RS.

8 Celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, ix. 32; γρηὺς ἢ ταχύτητα αὐτοῖς ἢ σοφώτερα σιγασμένους εἶναι. Her. [vii, 194; ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα iii, 65. ED.] cf. SH, on Long. P. p. 374. R.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius “ fide^b vestra faceretis; et mali nec mea verba auribus
 “ vestris nec consilia animis acciperetis¹. nunc et collegam
 “ tuum et te talem virum intuenti mihi tecum omnis oratio
 “ est, quem video nequicquam et virum bonum et civem
 “ fore, si altera parte² claudicet^c res publica^d. malis con-
 “ siliis idem ac bonis juris et potestatis erit. erras enim,
 “ L. Paulle, si tibi minus certaminis cum C. Terentio
 “ quam cum Hannibale futurum censes. nescio an^e infestior
 “ hic adversarius quam ille hostis maneat, et cum illo in
 “ acie tantum, cum hoc omnibus locis ac temporibus sis
 “ certaturus; et adversus Hannibalem^f legionesque ejus
 “ tuis equitibus ac peditibus pugnandum tibi sit, Varro
 “ dux tuis te militibus sit oppugnaturus. ominis etiam
 “ tibi causa absit C. Flamini memoria. tamen^g ille consul
 “ demum et in provincia⁵ et ad exercitum cœpit furere:
 “ hic priusquam peteret consulatum, deinde in petendo
 “ consulatu⁶, nunc quoque consul, priusquam castra videat
 “ aut hostem⁶, insanit. et qui tantas jam nunc procellas,
 “ prælia atque acies jactando⁷, inter togatos ciet, quid
 “ inter armatam juventutem censes facturum, et ubi ex-
 “ templo verba res sequitur? atqui si hic, quod fac-
 “ turum^h se denuntiat, extemplo pugnaverit, aut ego rem

non esse inficientem, id. L. L. 60; intritus ab labore, Cæs. B. G. v, 26; indelictus, Acc. Hell. innotitia, A. Gel. xvi, 13; inquires, id. xix, 9; cf. Cic. Fin. ii, 3. G. indictus, v, 15; xxix, 18; xxxviii, 33. D.—indigentes pl. Mss.—indignante 2 PE.—indignantes GA.—tacente al. Mss. from gl. D. pr. DJ. ^b fideque conj. cf. xxv, 7; xxix, 10; xxxiii, 31; xxxviii, 8; PZ. viii, 4; see BR, 215. D. Gell. xv, 15; Cic. Ph. iii, 15; ὡς αὐτῶν συμπλέειν ἐν τοῖς ἰδίαις πόλεσι. Pol. xxviii, 1, 9; ταῦτα γίνεται οὕτως, ὡς ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων πόλεσι, ἐν τοῖς ἰδίαις φαίνεται. SC ap. GT, 503; νεῖναι ἐν καὶ πρὸς τὸν δὲ τοῖς δημοσίοις συνέσθαι App. Pun. 32; R. xxiv, 22, 12.—ac fide conj. D. ^c claudet P. F. cf. Cæcil. Epicl. in Prisc. x, 889; Sall. H. iii, 25; al. Cic. T. Q. v, 8; (SC. GT. BY.) Pliny xviii, 33; (DA.) Gell. i, 7; (L. G. FT.) xiii, 19; Apul. Flor. p. 359; (L. SC. COL.) and elsewhere; G. VS, on Cat. p. 302. DU. CA, dec. i, obs. 2. D.—claudiret 5 L. ^d fore. si . . . publica, conj. ST. ^e om. conj. G. adv. D. ^f em. SB. pl. Mss.—futurum al.

1 Cf. xl, 6; D. Virg. A. iii, 250; x, 104. G.

2 ‘As regards one of its consuls.’ ST.

3 Und. non; ‘I think.’ These words convey, not a doubt, but a modest assertion, as *haud scio an*. Cf. ii, 2; iii, 60; ix, 15; xxiii, 16; xxviii, 12; xxxvii, 54; (D.) Nepos xx, 1, 1; DU, on Fl. iii, 12. R.

4 ‘Still I mention it, though deprecating any ill omen to be drawn from it:’ B. referring to *quancquam* omitted in the preceding clause; i, 12; vii, 30; ix, 17; xxiii, 19. E. R. This is one among many instances of the superstitious attention paid by the Romans

to words of good or evil omen. C.

5 This word signifies ‘an office to be publicly administered,’ ‘a department;’ xxi, 43; xlv, 1; xxxvii, 4; xxiv, 9; xxv, 3; xxvi, 7; xxxix, 45; especially in conducting a war, ii, 40; xxi, 5; xxvi, 21; xxvii, 5; xl, 28; 35; xxxix, 29; also ‘the people within whose territories the war was carried on;’ or lastly ‘the town where the head quarters were fixed;’ xxv, 3; xxxiii, 44. R.

6 Cf. xxxvii, 45. D.

7 For the difference between *jactare* and *jacere*, cf. ii, 12; 13; iii, 10; i, 55; v, 15; xxxviii, 25; Tac. An. xi, 18, 7. R.

“militarem, belli hoc genus, hostem hunc ignoro, aut C. Terentius
 “nobilior alius Trasimeno locus nostris cladibus erit. nec M. Æmilius
 “gloriandi tempus⁸ adversus unum^a est; etⁱ ego con- A. E. ii, 7;
 “temnendo potius quam appetendo gloriam modum excres- iv, 3; 4.
 “serim. sed ita res se⁸ habet. una ratio belli gerendi
 “adversus Hannibalem est qua ego gessi. nec eventus
 “modo hoc docet (stultorum iste magister est⁹) sed eadem
 “ratio, quæ fuit futuraque, donec res eadem manebunt,
 “immutabilis est. in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac
 “solo nostro. omnia circa plena civium ac sociorum sunt.
 “armis viris equis commeatibus juvant juvabuntque: id¹⁰
 “jam fidei documentum in adversis rebus nostris dede-
 “runt. meliores, prudentiores, constantiores nos tempus
 “diesque facit. Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili est
 “terra inter¹¹ omnia inimica infestaque, procul ab domo,
 “ab patria. nec illi terra neque mari est pax; nullæ s. viii, 320
 “eum urbes accipiunt, nulla moenia; nihil usquam sui¹² sqq.
 “videt; in diem¹² rapto vivit. partem vix tertiam exer-
 “citus ejus habet, quem Iberum annum trajecit. plures
 “fames quam ferrum absumpsit¹³; nec his paucis jam
 “victus suppeditat. dubitas ergo quin sedendo supera-
 “turi simus eum qui senescat in dies, non commeatus,
 “non supplementum, non pecuniam habeat? quamdiu
 “pro Geronii, castelli Apuliæ inopis, tanquam pro P. iii. 107.
 “Carthaginis moenibus—^j? sed ne adversus te quidem^k

8 ‘A fitting opportunity,’ *κατὰ* B. ^a hunc (meaning Flaminius) or *adversis civium*
 conj. G.—*vanum* (meaning Varro) conj. BU.—*Varronem* conj. R.—It may be doubted
 whether *unum* refers to Flaminius, or Minucius, or Varro (pr. DCE. R.): but we may un-
 derstand *te*, as below; cf. 40. DJ. ‘In the presence of an individual.’ C. ST. ⁱ FR.
 G. C.—*ut al.* ^j This is an instance of *ἀπορίστησις* (cf. xxii, 50; xlv, 38; Sil. vi, 110;
 R.) which may indicate the modesty of the speaker: *eum maceravi* or *tenui* (or *sedere coegi*,
 R. or *detinui*, or *sedet* or *convenescit*, C.) may be understood. A similar instance occurs in a
 speech of this same Fabius: *quin inter cetera nostra haud laude abfuerit, modo qui—sed parcere*
dictis sit melius; Sil. vii, 247 sqq. G.—*pugnatum est* ad. P. 2 P. GA. R.—*pugnabimus* ad.
 L. conj. FA. PN.—*pugnat* ad. 5 L.—*instat* ad. B. HV.—*sedet* ad. conj. P. (and om. *sed*)
 V. G. pr. C.—*sedit* (and om. *sed*) conj. R. ^k *quid de me* 2 P. F. pr. GB. SAL.

8 Cf. v, 5; vii, 13; xxxvii, 54; some-
 times the reflexive pronoun is omitted, Ter.
 Ad. iii, 3, 10; Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. BU, on
 Suet. i, 34; and in the phrase *bene habet*, vi,
 36. D.

9 *Nec jam revocabile damnum eventu rerum*
stolidi didicere magistro; Claud. Eut. ii, 488
 sq; nn, on Tib. i, 6, 52; *χρόνους πρῶτος*
δάγματος. Plut. F. p. 181; *Προμηθεὺς ἰσχυ-*
μιτὰ τὰ πρῶτα, Aristoph. GB. Com-

pare the proverb *παθήματα μάθηματα*, Her.
 i, 207; cf. BL, on Æ. A. 170.

10 That is *tale*; R. *τοῖν τοῖν τὸν τὸν τὸν τὸν*
αἰμα. Hom. Il. E 828. B.

11 ‘Where all things around are hostile
 to him.’ R.

12 ‘From day to day;’ below; iv, 10;
 viii, 23; xxxi, 29; xxxiv, 19; *ad diem* xxiii,
 21; *in horas* Hor. S. ii, 7, 10. R.

13 Cf. xxx, 6; ii, 42; xxxi, 7. D.

C. Terentius " ego¹ gloriabor. Cn. Servilius atque^m Atilius, proximi
 M. Æmilius " consules, vide quemadmodum eum ludificati sint. hæc
 32. " una salutis est via, L. Paullus, quam difficilem infestam-
 " que cives tibiⁿ magis quam hostes facient. idem¹⁴ enim tui
 " quod hostium milites volent; idem Varro consul Romanus
 " quod Hannibal Poenus imperator cupiet. duobus ducibus
 " unus resistas oportet. resistes autem, adversus famam
 " rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris; si te neque
 " collegæ vana gloria neque tua falsa infamia moverit.
 " veritatem^o laborare¹⁵ nimis^p sæpe aiunt, extinguere nun-
 " quam. gloriam^q qui spreverit, veram habebit. sine¹⁶,
 " timidum pro cauto, tardum pro considerato¹⁷, imbellem
 " pro perito belli vocent. malo te sapiens hostis metuat
 " quam stulti cives laudent. omnia audentem contemnet
 " Hannibal, nil temere agentem metuet. nec ego^r ut nihil
 " agatur^s, sed ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna
 " velim^t; tuæ potestatis semper tuaque omnia sint; arma-
 " tus intentusque sis; neque occasione¹⁸ tuæ¹⁹ desis, neque
 " suam occasionem hosti des. omnia non properanti clara
 " certaue erunt: festinatio improvida est et cæca."

Answer of
 Paullus.

Adversus ea oratio consulis haud sane læta¹ fuit, 'magis' 41
 fatentis 'ea quæ diceret vera quam facilia factu esse. dic-
 'tatori magistrum equitum intolerabilem² fuisse: quid
 'consuli^a adversus collegam seditiosum ac temerarium
 35. 'virium^b atque auctoritatis fore? se populare incendium

¹ om. F. GA. but the pronoun is emphatic and opposed to *consules*. ST. ^m atque M.
 HV.—et M. conj. G. C. ⁿ 3 L. pr. DJ. ST. R.—sibi pl. Edd.—om. al. ^o 2 P. FA.
 PN. GT. (adv. GN.) pr. G. D. C.—moverit a veritate. 3 P. F. C. five L. H. R. V. HF.
 HV. GA. pr. V. BA.—moverit a virtute. al. pr. GB.—moverit duritate 1 P. ^p animas
 5 L.—jus ad. N. L. D. F 2d. V. GB.—id ad. 1 P.—hic ad. 3 P.—is ad. P. PE. F. al. ant.
 —his ad. B. or iis or hos ad. V. 2—4 L. HF. GA. ^q fulsam 3 L.—vanam ad. conj. M.
 adv. GB. G. D.—quam ad. B. HV. ^r eo ('to the end that') conj. V. ^s moneo ad. 2 P.
 conj. PT. pr. S. ^t em. G. pr. D.—væ P.—om. cet. Mss. ^a em. FLO.—consilii
 Mss. pr. GB. ^b S.—virum Mss.

14 Viz. 'to engage without delay.' R.

15 The metaphor is taken from an eclipse, as is shown by the word *extinguere* which follows; *defectus solis varios lunæque labores*, Virg. G. ii, 478. C. cf. *cum dixeris quæ volueris, audies quæ nequaquam velis: veritas exim laborare potest, vinci non potest*; Hieron. adv. Pelag. G.

16 Understand *ut te*. R.

17 Cf. BU, on Q. i, 2. D.

18 'A favourable opportunity;' i, 11; ii,

17; iv, 31; 58; v. 26; vii, 7; xxi, 8; 11; 35; xxxiii, 38; xxxvii, 26; Tac. A. xv, 59, 9. R.

19 The Latin possessives (like those in Greek, *ἐν τῷ ἑμίῳ, εἰς τὸ ναυεὸς*, Pol. xvii, 18) denote what is 'in favour of a person' or 'advantageous to him'; i, 56; xxxvii, 45; iv, 7; xxiii, 41; xxxviii, 43; ix, 19; iv, 58; xlii, 43; Ter. An. iv, 1, 5. R.

1 'Of a consolatory nature.' R.

2 'Unmanageable.' R.

‘priore consulatu semiustum effugisse: optare ut omnia C. Tetentius
 ‘prospere evenirent. at si quid adversi ‘caderet’; hostium M. Æmilius
 ‘se telis potius quam suffragiis iratorum civium caput
 ‘objecturum.’

Ab hoc sermone profectum Paullum tradunt, prose-
 quentibus³ primoribus patrum. plebeium consulem sua
 plebes prosecuta, turba quam dignitate conspectior. ut in
 castra venerunt, permixto novo exercitu ac vetere, castris
 bifariam factis, ut nova minora essent propius Hanni-
 balem, in veteribus major pars et omne robur virium esset,
 consulum⁴ anni prioris M. Atilium⁵ ætatem excusantem⁶
 Romam miserunt, Geminum Servilium in minoribus cas-
 tris legioni Romanæ et socium peditum equitumque duobus
 millibus præficiunt. Hannibal quanquam parte dimidia Hannibal's
 auctas hostium copias cernebat, tamen adventu⁷ consulum difficulties.
 mire gaudere. non solum enim nihil ex raptis in diem
 com meatibus superabat, sed ne unde raperet quidem quic-
 quam reliqui⁸ erat, omni undique frumento, postquam
 ager parum tutus erat, in urbes munitas convecto, ut vix
 decem dierum, quod compertum postea est, frumentum
 superesset, Hispanorumque ob inopiam transitio parata
 fuerit, si maturitas temporum expectata foret.

Ceterum temeritati consulis ac præproprio ingenio ma- His foragers
 teriam etiam fortuna dedit, quod in prohibendis præda- cut to pieces
 toribus tumultuario prælio ab⁹ procursu magis militum by the Ro-
 quam ex præparato aut jussu imperatorum orto haudqua- mans.
 quam par Poenis dimicatio fuit. ad¹ mille et septingenti

³ *adverse* conj. B. ⁴ *caperet* three P. F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. HV. but cf. 45; GB. xxxvi, 34; xxxviii, 46; Cic. p. Mil. 30; Suet. iii, 14. D.—*caperent* GA. ⁵ *em. WL.—ac vulg.*

3 It was the custom for a long train of friends, clients, and other dependents, to accompany their patron or a chief magistrate, out of respect, to his house, ii, 31; xxiii, 23; or from his house to the forum, or beyond the city walls when he was departing to his province, xlii, 49. R.

4 For *consules*, DU. or *alterum consulum* or *e consulibus*, R. cf. ix, 27; G, on xxx, 41; *equitum Numidas...ceteros*, xxiii, 29. D.

5 Three years afterwards he was censor, as appears from xxiv, 11; V. Max. ii, 9, 8; and the Fasti. Polybius, therefore, iii, 109; 114; 116; is mistaken in saying that he fell at Cannæ. SW. cf. PZ, A. H. 35. DU. R.

6 ‘Pleading age as an exemption from service:’ thus *excusare valetudinem*, vi, 22; xxvi, 22; as if *se propter* were expressed. Another form is *morbum causam esse excusabat*, xxxviii, 52. R. cf. *ἡμῶν τὰ τριτά μὲ ἀγῶνται, οὐδὲν προσφασίζομαι τὴν ἡλικίαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκράδην ἡγῶμαι ἰούκην ἐπ’ ἑαυτοῦ τὰ κακὰ* Xen. An. iii, 1, 16.

7 *Gaudens miraculis*, v, 21. cf. SA, Min. iii, 3. D.

8 Cf. xxiii, 29; xxxii, 13; 37; *nihil reliqui*, xxxvi, 7. D.

1 ‘About,’ adverbially; iv, 59; viii, 18; xxviii, 34; 36; xxxv, 7; xxxviii, 36; cf. G, on x, 17; MO, L. C. E, on Suet. i, 20. R.

C. Terentius M. Aemilius caesi, non plus centum Romanorum sociorumque occisis. ceterum victoribus effuse sequentibus metu insidiarum obstitit Paullus consul, cujus eo die (nam alternis imperitabant^b) imperium erat, Varrone indignante ac vociferante 'emissum hostem e manibus, debellarique, ni cessatum foret, potuisse.' Hannibal id damnum haud ægerrime pati: quin potius credere velut inescatam² temeritatem ferocioris consulis ac novorum maxime militum esse. et omnia ei hostium haud secus quam sua nota erant: dissimiles discordesque imperitare, duas prope partes tironum militum in exercitu esse. itaque locum et tempus insidiis aptum se habere ratus, nocte proxima nihil præter arma ferentes secum milites ducens, castra plena omnis fortunæ³ publicæ privatæque relinquit; transque proximos montes læva pedites instructos condit, dextra equites, impedimenta per convallem^c, medium agmen^d, traducit, ut diripiendis velat desertis fuga dominorum castris occupatum impeditumque hostem opprimeret. crebri relictis in castris ignes^e, ut fides fieret, dum ipse longius spatium fuga præciperet^f, falsa imagine castrorum, sicut Fabium priore anno frustratus esset, tenere in^g locis consules voluisse. ubi illuxit, subductæ primo stationes, deinde propius adeuntibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit. jam satis comperta solitudine in castris concursus fit ad prætoria consulum, nuntiantium 'fugam hostium adeo trepidam, ut tabernaculis⁴ stantibus castra reliquerint; quoque fuga obscurior esset,

^b vicibus ad. 2 P. but und. diebus. R. DD thinks that the consuls had the fasces on alternate days not only in the camp but in the city; Pr. Camd. p. 688: but cf. WE, Pr. 39. DU. ^c em. G. pr. D.—conuallum P.—cornu in 3 P. V. 1—4 L. GA. HV. B.—comu in C.—cornuum CO. pr. DJ.—pecorum in (om. per) H. ^d These two words are put in apposition to *impedimenta*; (this would be more obvious, if they immediately followed that noun: D.) 'the baggage constituting the centre of the line of march.' Thus *dextrum cornu* and *militum* or *acies*, ix, 40; *medias acies* and *Romanum Pænumque*, xxviii, 14; *lævum cornu* and *totidem rostratas*, xxix, 25; *media acies* and *duæ legiones*, xxxix, 31; *dextrum cornu* and *Italicos equites*, xlii, 59. G.—*agmina* CO.—*agmine* conj. DJ.—*aciem* (and *mediam*) B. ^e cf. iii, 46; xxx, 8; xxxi, 39; GB. xxxii, 16; xxxvi, 19; vi, 5; PR, on V. Æ. x. 277; HS, on V. Fl. iv. 751; nn. on Sil. iv, 804; D. xvi, 337; 390. R.—*præciperet* al. Man. ^f *is* conj. (as in xxiii, 32) GR. cf. iii, 2, 1. D. but *in locis* may mean 'in their places' i. e. 'in the camp:' cf. BU, on Suet. ii, 49; DU. viii, 28. D. Thus *κατὰ τόπον* is used, Her. iv, 135, cf. n. 72.

² 'Caught by a bait,' xli, 23. R.

³ 'Of all kinds of property both public and private;' *omnia cara*, 42. C.

⁴ This was a common stratagem; cf.

Front. i, 1, 9; 5, 22; 24; Onos. 10, 5; Leo 11, 24; R. 2 Kings vii; 1 Sam. xxx, 16 sq; Her. i, 211, n. 78; iv, 135, n. 71.

‘crebros etiam relictos ignes.’ clamor inde ortus ut ‘signa C. Terentius
 ‘proferri juberent, ducerentque ad persequendos hostes ac M. Æmilius
 ‘protinus castra diripienda.’ et consul alter velut unus turbæ
 militaris erat, Paullus etiam atque etiam dicere ‘providen-
 ‘dum præcavendumque esse.’ postremo cum aliter neque
 seditionem neque ducem seditionis sustinere posset, Ma-
 rium¹ Statilium præfectum cum turma Lucana² exploratum C. ii, 347.
 mittit. qui ubi adequitavit portis, ‘subsistere extra muni-
 ‘menta’ ceteris jussis ipse cum duobus equitibus vallum
 intravit, speculatusque omnia cum cura renuntiat ‘insidias
 ‘profecto esse: ignes in parte castrorum, quæ vergat^a in
 ‘hostem, relictos; tabernacula aperta et omnia cara in
 ‘promptu relictæ, argentum³ quibusdam locis temere per
 ‘vias velut objectum ad prædam vidisse^b.’ quæ ad deter-
 rendos^c a cupiditate animos nuntiata erant, ea accende-
 runt; et clamore orto^d a militibus, ‘ni signum detur, sine
 ‘ducibus ituros,’ haudquaquam dux defuit: nam extemplo
 Varro signum dedit proficiscendi. Paullus, cum ei sua
 sponte cunctanti pulli⁴ quoque auspicio⁵ non addixissent⁶, 3 sq; xix,
 obnuntiari⁷ jam efferenti porta signa collegæ jussit. quod^{ep. CN.}
 quanquam Varro ægre est passus, Flamini tamen recens^{n, 3; CD.}
 casus⁸ Claudii⁹ consulis primo Punico bello memorata<sup>i, 16; ii, 23;
 V. i, 4, 3;
 P. i, 49 52.</sup>

^a vergant three P. F. 1 L. H. B. HV.—vergant GA.—vergerat 1 L.—vergerat 4, 5 L.—
 qua vergant conj. GB. ^b om. conj. GT. ^c em. G. cf. xl, 47; iii, 42. D.—deter-
 rendos P.—detenendos F. PE.—detinendos cet. Mss. but our author would rather have said
 retinendos as in x, 41. D. ^d F. P. opt. Mss. cf. xxiv, 30; Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 25, iv, 3, 2;
 Hec. ii, 1, 26; An. iii, 2, 9. D.—suborto 2 P.—ublato cet. Mss. pr. cf. 60; GB. 47;
 from gl. D.

1 Cf. A. Vict. de V. Ill. 43. Those names
 which belonged to Roman clans were often
 adopted as fore-names by the other people of
 Italy: hence we have *Marius Blossius* xxiii,
 7; *Marius Albus* xxiii, 35; *Marius Egnatius*
 lxxv, ep. V. Pat. ii, 16; App. Al. B. C. i,
 375; D. *Decius Magius* xxiii, 7.

2 Cf. ii, 14; xxv, 14; xli, 1; D. x, 33;
 xliv, 40; Flor. i, 18. G.

3 *Profuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, mag-
 num pondus auri argentique*; Sisen. H. iv.
 MD.

4 Cf. AD, “pullarius.”

5 ‘In taking the auspices;’ in being
 understood, as with *conciliis* viii, 39; *acris*
 ix, 32; *expeditione* Suet. iv, 10: (BU.) or
 ‘while the auspices were going on,’ as *ludis*
 ii, 36: D. or ‘with the omen which they
 gave.’ RS.

6 *Addicere* is a technical word; GB. xxvii,
 16; Tac. A. ii, 14, 4; Sen. Br. V. 14; Fest.
 “Prætor;” BR, i, p. 121; SCH. on Aur. V.
 3; and on L. i. 36; 55; DU. the same as
admittere i, 36; 55; xxxi, 5; cf. Sil. iv,
 636. R. *καλλαρῖον*, Her. vii, 113; 167;
 ix, 19, n. 5; SD. on X. A. v. 4, 22; Arist.
 (ed. BK.) t. iv, p. 209.

7 This is another technical word; GB.
 ‘to announce that the auguries are unfavour-
 able, and, consequently, that nothing new
 must be attempted:’ C. cf. Pedian. SB. Cic.
 Ph. ii, 33; for Sest. 36 sq; &c. R.

8 Cf. xxiii, 22; Virg. Æ. iv, 696 na.
 R.

9 P. Claudius Pulcher, because the chickens
 would not feed, threw them into the sea, say-
 ing “If they will not eat, they shall drink.”
 S.

C. Terentius M. Æmilius navalis clades religionem animo incussit. dii prope ipsi eo die magis distulere quam prohibuere imminentem pestem Romanis. nam forte ita evenit ut, cum 'referri signa in 'castra' jubenti consuli milites non parerent, servi duo, which is betrayed.

C. ii, 193. Formiani unus, alter Sidicini equitis, qui Servilio atque Atilio consulibus inter pabulatores excepti¹⁰ a Numidis fuerant, profugerent eo die ad dominos. deductique ad consules nuntiant 'omnem exercitum Hannibalis trans 'proximos montes sedere in insidiis.' horum opportunus adventus consules imperii potentes¹¹ fecit, cum ambitio¹² alterius suam primum apud eos prava indulgentia majestatem solvisset¹³.

Hannibal postquam motos magis inconsulte Romanos⁴² quam ad ultimum temere evectos¹ vidit, nequicquam² detecta fraude^a in castra rediit. ibi plures dies propter inopiam frumenti manere nequibat; novaque consilia in dies non apud milites solum mixtos ex colluvione omnium gentium, sed etiam apud ipsum ducem oriebantur. nam cum initio fremitus, deinde aperta vociferatio fuisset expostulentium stipendium debitum querentiumque annonam primo, postremo^b famem, et mercenarios milites, maxime Hispani generis, de transitione cepisse consilium fama esset, ipse etiam interdum Hannibal de fuga in Galliam dicitur agitasse, ita ut relicto peditatu omni cum equitibus se proriperet. cum hæc consilia atque hic habitus animorum esset in castris, movere inde statuit in calidiora atque eo maturiora messibus Apuliæ loca³, simul ut, quo⁴ longius ab hoste recessisset, transfugia impeditiora levibus

^a These two words susp. as gl. *DCE*. ^b om. 1, 2 L. V. and *primo* often occurs without being followed by such a word; cf. x, 15; xlv, 38; *RH*, on xxx, 3; *MN*, on Cic. *P.* ii, 9; *DU*, on Fl. ii, 18, 12; *πρῶτον*, St Luke xii, 1; *D.* and Eur. *Med.* 536: but in 548 sq. we have *πρῶτα μὲν . . . , ἴσχυα . . . , ὕψος . . .* and *πρῶτα μὲν . . . , ἴσχυα . . .* 718 sq.

10 Gell. xvii, 9; *GB.* cf. *PAR*, L. Cr. and *GI*, Obs. L. L. on "excipere." *H.*

11 'Enabled the consuls to resume their authority and their control over the troops:' cf. viii, 13; ix, 14; xxiv, 4; xxiii, 16; iii, 36. *R.*

12 'The attempt of Flaminius to curry favour by humouring the soldiery.' *C.* The abstract is put for the concrete. *RS.*

13 'Had nearly, if not quite, destroyed.' *R.*

1 'Hurried away,' xxxv, 31; xlii, 62. *R.*

2 'Without effecting any thing.' Thus *frustra discessere*, Sall. *J.* 25; *C.* cf. xlii, 62. *R.*

3 Cf. *DD*, de Cycl. p. 539. *D.*

4 *Et*, the antecedent, is often suppressed, as in ii, 45; 51; xxvi, 20; 38; cf. i, 25; 40; xxiii, 15; xxv, 36; 38; 39; xxxi, 31; xxxix, 40; xl, 22; Sen. *Cont.* i, pr. 6 *D. R.*

ingeniis essent. profectus est nocte, ignibus similiter factis C. Terentius M. Æmilius
 tabernaculisque paucis in speciem relictis, ut insidiarum
 par priori metus contineret Romanos. sed per eundem
 Lucanum Statilium omnibus ultra castra transque montes
 exploratis, cum relatum esset 'visum procul hostium ag-
 'men,' tum de 'insequendo' eo consilia agitari coepta. cum
 utriusque consulis eadem⁵ quæ semper ante fuisset⁶ sen-
 tentia, ceterum Varroni fere omnes, Paulo nemo præter
 Servilium prioris anni consulem assentiretur, majoris partis
 sententia ad nobilitandas clade Romana Cannas, urgente and pitches near Can-
 fato⁷, profecti sunt. prope eum vicum Hannibal castra næ; P. iii,
 posuerat aversa a Vulturno⁶ vento, qui campis torridis 107; C. ii,
 siccitate nubes pulveris vehit. id cum ipsis castris percom- 293 sq.
 modum fuit, tum salutare præcipue futurum erat cum
 aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento,
 in occæcatum⁷ pulvere offuso⁸ hostem pugnaturi.

- 44 Consules satis exploratis itineribus sequentes Poenum, The Ro-
 ut ventum ad Cannas est, ubi^a in conspectu Poenum habe- mans fortify
 bant, bina castra communiunt, eodem ferme intervallo quo two camps.
 ad Geronium, sicut ante^b, copiis divisis. Aufidus amnis, 39 sq.
 utrisque¹ castris affluens, aditum aquatoribus ex sua cujus- P. iii, 110;
 que opportunitate² haud sine certamine dabat. ex mino- C. ii, 294.
 ribus tamen castris, quæ posita trans³ Aufidum erant,
 liberius aquabantur Romani, quia ripa ulterior nullum
 habebat hostium præsidium. Hannibal spem nactus⁴ locis
 natis ad equestrem pugnam, qua parte virium invictus
 erat, facturos copiam pugnandi consules, dirigit aciem,
 laccessitque Numidarum procursatione⁵ hostes. inde rursus Disagree-
 sollicitari seditione militari ac discordia consulum Romana ment of the
 consuls.

^c em. L.—die Mss. ^d em. L.—insequenti 2 P. N. 1 L. R.—sequenti 1, 3 P. F. V.
 HF. GA. 2—5 L. H. HV. B. ^e foret conj. (to agree with sententia, since fuisset could
 have been understood with quæ) R. cf. hinc tibi (quæ semper) vicino ab limite scæpes, &c.
 Virg. E. i, 54 sq. ED.—esset ad. (after eadem) 3 P. S. (after sententia) 5 L. ^f Urgello
 strato conj. SCR, on Fr. St. ii, 2, 7; adv. OU. D. cf. v, 22; 36; Virg. and Ov. often. DU.
^g em. W. L.—effuso Mss. ^a ut P. PE. two RE. ME. V. F. 1—3 L. HV. N.—et conj.
 G. pr. C. ^b sicut ante om. (as gl.) conj. R.

5 The one being eager for the battle, which
 the other as studiously avoided. DÆ.

6 'The south-east:' cf. Gell. ii, 22; Sil.
 ix, 49 f sq. R.

7 This appears a favourite verb with Livy;
 v, 37; xxxiii, 7; xxxviii, 21; xlii, 43;
 xliii, 10. D.

1 'The two Roman camps.' C.

2 'As each could conveniently approach
 the river.' DÆ.

3 'On the eastern bank.' C.

4 Cf. xxxviii, 5. G.

5 v, 19; xxiii, 40; xxv, 9; xxi, 16.
 D.

C. Terentius Varroni, Varro speciosum timidis ac segnibus ducibus exemplum⁶ Fabium^c objiceret, testareturque deos hominesque hic, 'nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal^d 'jam^e velut^f usucepisset^f Italiam; se constrictum⁷ a 'collega teneri; ferrum atque arma iratis⁸ et pugnare 'cupientibus adimi⁹ militibus; ille, 'si quid projectis¹⁰ ac 'proditis¹¹ ad inconsultam atque improvidam pugnam legi- 'onibus accideret¹², se omnis culpe exsortem, omnis 'eventus participem¹³ fore' diceret. 'videret ut, quibus 'lingua tam prompta ac temeraria, seque in pugna vige- 'rent manus¹⁴.'

The Numi-
dian horse
disperse the
Roman
water-
drawers:
P. iii, 112
sqq.

Dum altercationibus magis quam consiliis tempus teri-
tur, Hannibal ex acie, quam ad multum diei tenuerat
instructam, cum in castra ceteras reciperet copias, Numidas
ad invadendos ex minoribus castris Romanorum aquatores
trans flumen mittit. quam inconditam turbam cum vixdum
in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugassent, in stationem
quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas prope portas eveci
sunt. id vero indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio¹
jam etiam castra Romana terreri, ut ea modo una causa,
ne extemplo transirent flumen dirigerentque aciem, tenu-
erit Romanos, quod summa imperii eo die penes Paullum

^c 2 P. C. F. P. two RG. ed. C. D.—*Fabii* cet. Mss. but the apposition is more elegant; cf. viii, 35; xxiv, 45; xxviii, 41; xxxi, 12. GR. ^d om. 1, 3 P. 2—5 L. V. H. HV. GA. B. ^e *vel* P. pr. DJ.—*veluti* B. ^f P. F. FLO. CJ. cf. vi, 18; S. i, 46; 'had made his own by prescription' i. e. 'by retaining undisturbed possession so long as to constitute a legal title;' R. Sen. Ep. 12. G.—*suam cepisset* 1, 3 L. HF. R. V. H. HV.—*si jam cepisset* 2 L. GA. B.—*si jam suam cepisset* 4 L.—*jam suam cepisset* 5 L.

⁶ 'A precedent which the timorous and indolent would make a fair cloak for their defects.' DCE.

⁷ 'Fettered and shackled.' R.

⁸ Τὸν θυμὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνδρίαν ἐπιφέρουσιν... ἰσχυριώτατον γὰρ ὁ θυμὸς πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους. α. ε. λ. Arist. Eth. iii, 8; cf. *ira animos accendit*, xxiv, 16; *ardor militum ab ira*, ib. 30.

⁹ Cf. 25; Just. v, 10. GB.

¹⁰ *Projicere* is 'to reckon as nothing, to despise as utterly worthless,' or 'to take no care of, and to expose to the chance of destruction;' hence *vilem facere*, 60; *prodigus vitæ*, &c. cf. Sil. i, 225; vi, 226; R. Hor. Od. i, 12, 37 sq; 18, 16; *projecta vilior alga*, Virg. E. vii, 42; *προβάλλειν*, Her. vii, 141,

n. 88.

¹¹ *Prodere* is 'to abandon and perfidiously desert that which is entrusted to one's care and protection;' ii, 43; 54; x, 19; 59; xxxiv, 23; xxii, 50; iii, 38; 69; ix, 14; xxx, 9; xxvi, 36; 12; xxiv, 30; Virg. Æ. xii, 42; Sil. ii, 247. R.

¹² This, like *εἴ τι πάθει* in Greek, is an instance of euphemism, adopted to avoid ill-omened words.

¹³ Cf. τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπογενέμενοι, οὐκ αἰτίας τὸ ἴσον ἔχει, and ἰσχυριώμενοι μὴ ἀμίστοις, οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κινωμένων, Thuc. i, 39.

¹⁴ Compare the character of Drances, Virg. Æ. xi. 338 sqq; 378 sqq.

¹ 'An auxiliary force.' C.

fuerit: itaque Varro postero die, cui sors² ejus diei imperii C. Terentius
 erat, nihil consulto^a collega signum³ pugnae proposuit M. Aemilius
 instructasque copias flumen traduxit⁴, sequente Paulo, Varro issues
 quia magis non probare quam non adjuvare consilium pot- the signal
 erat. transgressi flumen eas quoque, quas in castris mino- for battle.
 ribus habuerant, copias suis adjungunt; atque ita instructa He forms
 acie in dextro cornu (id erat flumini^b propius) Romanos his line:
 equites locant, deinde^c pedites. laevum cornu extremi equites AHn. 19sq.
 sociorum, intra pedites, ad medium juncti legionibus Ro-
 manis tenuerunt^d. jaculatores^e cum^f ceteris^g levium armo-
 rum auxiliis^h prima acies factiⁱ. consules cornua tenuerunt,
 Terentius laevum, Aemilius dextrum; Gemino Servilio
 media pugna tuenda data.

Hannibal luce prima, Balaribus levique alia armatura Hannibal
 praemissa, transgressus flumen, ut quosque traduxerat, ita forms his
 in acie locabat. Gallos Hispanosque equites^a prope ripam line also.
 laevo in cornu adversus Romanum equitatum; dextrum S. ix, 220
 cornu Numidis equitibus datum, media acie peditibus sqq.
 firmata, ita ut Afrorum utraque cornua essent, interpone-
 rentur his medii Galli atque Hispani. Afros Romanam
 [magna ex parte] crederes aciem: ita armati erant, armis
 et ad Trebiam, ceterum magna ex parte ad Trasimenum
 captis. Gallis Hispanisque scuta ejusdem formae¹ fere
 erant, dispaes ac dissimiles gladii, Gallis praelongi ac sine
 mucronibus², Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto
 petere hostem brevitae³ habiles et cum mucronibus. sane

^a *inconsulto* R. from gl. *nihil* being equivalent to a simple negative, as in ix, 22; xlv, 8; ii, 59. D. ^b *flumen* 3 P. AS. SM. ^c *medii* conj. G. (und. *erant* R.) adv. cf. x, 27. GR.—*medios* or *medium* conj. R. ^d om. conj. G.—*tenererent* P.—*tenerent* 1 PE. V. al. Mss. ^e *ex jaculatoribus* or *Romani tenuerunt jaculatores* conj. SM. ^f em. D. DJ.—*ex Mac.*—*et* conj. SM. G. ^g *cetera* conj. G. ^h *auxilia* conj. G. ⁱ em. D.—*facta* Mss. ¹ om. GT. HN.

² *Sors imperii* for *imperium*, as *provinciae* s. x, 26; xxxiii, 43; *Macedoniae* s. xlii, 31; because the arrangement was generally decided by lot: R. cf. xxiv, 9, 3.

³ *Χιτὸν χίχκινος ὁπλὲς τῆς στρατηγικῆς κατὰ διακινέμενος*, Plut. F. 182; S. cf. ix, 23; *exultam proponere*, Cæs. B. G. ii, 20; at other times the signal was given by sound of trumpet, horn, or clarion: vi, 8. L, M. R. iv, 10 and 12. R.

⁴ Cf. xlii, 22; xlv, 27; Cæs. B. G. i, 12. D. Both armies crossed the river, be-

cause the ground on the further side was better adapted for forming the line of battle. CL.

¹ They were large and long, but not wide enough to protect the body: xxxviii, 17; 21; Pol. ii, 30; iii, 114; SN, on Call. H. Del. 184; L, M. R. iii, 2. R.

² Used only to cut: Pol. ii, 33; vi, 23; SN, on Cal. H. Del. 172. R.

³ 'Easily manageable (vii, 10; opposed to *inhabilis* xxiv, 34; xxxiii, 30;) owing to their being short.' These were used more for thrusting than cutting. R.

C. Terentius et ^b alius ^c habitus ^d gentium harum ^e tum magnitudine corporum tum specie terribilis erat. Galli super umbilicum erant nudi: Hispani linteis prætextis purpura ⁴ tunicis, candore miro fulgentibus, constiterant. numerus ^f omnium peditum, qui tum steterunt in acie, millium ^g fuit ^h quadraginta, decem equitum. duces cornibus præerant, sinistro Hasdrubal, dextro Maharbal ⁵: mediam aciem Hannibal ¹ ipse cum fratre Magone tenuit. sol ⁶, seu de industria ita ⁱ locatis ^j, seu quod ¹ forte ita ^m steteret ⁿ, peropportune utrique parti obliquus erat, Romanis in meridiem, Pœnis in septentrionem versis. ventus (Vulturnum incolæ regionis vocant) adversus Romanis ^o coortus multo pulvere ⁷ in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit.

Battle of
Cannæ.

Clamore sublato ¹ procursum ab auxiliis, et pugna levibus primum armis commissa; deinde equitum Gallorum Hispanorumque lævum cornu cum dextro Romano concurrat, minime equestris more pugnae ²: frontibus enim adversis concurrendum ³ erat, quia nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio hinc amnis hinc peditum acies claudebant in directum utrinque nitentes ⁴. stantibus ac confertis

^b em. G. pr. D. R.—ant et F.—ante et conj. DJ.—ante P. 1, 3 P. V. L. GT. G. C. D.—inter conj. V.—om. 2 P. FA. PN. [In this passage the Mss are strangely corrupted.] ^c F.—alia conj. V. L.—alios conj. DJ.—talius P.—talias P 2d.—taleus 1 P.—talis 2 P.—talem 3 P.—cæteros ed. GT. G. C. D.—ipse ad. conj. V. ^d F 2d. 2 P.—hannibatus P.—hannimatus P 2d.—hanimatus F.—aiatus 3 P.—armatus 1 P. pr. (i.e. armatura) DJ.—armati, is (and habitus ad. after harum) ant. Ed. and GT, 1st.—ornatus or aspectus conj. L. ^e illarum FA. PN.—om. al. ^f em. G.—numerus Mss. [This was another corrupt passage.] ^g em. G.—aciem illum P. ^h P. F. 1 PE.—ferunt cet. Mss. ⁱ om. B. Sil. ix, 234. but cf. Pol. D. ^j om. conj. GT. G. ^k F. C.—locatus pl. Mss.—locati 2 L.—om. conj. cf. 49. GT. G. ^l quia 4 L.—om. conj. LT. GT. G. ^m om. conj. GT. G. ⁿ em. DJ.—statera P.—stare pl. Mss.—starent 2 L. U. LT. L. DJ.—staret F. 5 L.—stans 2 P. R. GA.—om. conj. GT. G. ^o F. 1 L. (with adversis) opt. Mss. G.—Romanus GA.—Romanes pl. Mss.

4 'Bordered with purple,' *παρασφύρα*. Pol. 114. Hence in the usual expression *toga prætexta*, *purpura* is understood. S. cf. App. G. Exc. viii. (SW.) R.

5 Hanno commanded the right, according to Pol. GL. Mago the right, and Hanno the left, according to App. R.

6 'The rising sun:' Pol. C.

7 *Flagitationi eorum deinde incommodum aliud subiecit [Marius], ita ordinata suorum acie, ut adverso sole [as happened to the French in the battle of Cressy: ED.] et vento et pulvere barbarorum occuparetur exer-*

citus; Front. Str. ii, 2. GB.

1 Cf. iii, 28; iv, 37; viii, 38; x, 14; 40; xxii, 60; xxiii, 44; &c. D.

2 Which is of a more desultory nature and is not fought in compact bodies. ST. cf. nn, on Tac. A. vi, 35, 3. R.

3 Cf. FR, ind. to Flor. and Just. D.

4 'Pressing;' applied to the Romans on the one side and to the Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the other, and therefore the accusative: C. or 'stretching,' and then the nominative, applied to the river and the body of infantry. RS.

postremo^a turba^b equis vir virum amplexus detrahebat C. Terentius
 equo. pedestre magna jam ex parte certamen factum erat. M. Æmilius
 acrius tamen quam diutius pugnatum est; pulsique Ro-
 mani equites terga vertunt. sub equestris finem certaminis
 coorta est peditum pugna. primo et viribus et animis pares
 constabant ordines Gallis Hispanisque: tandem Romani,
 diu ac sæpe connisi^c, æqua^d fronte acieque densa impulere^e
 hostium cuneum^f nimis tenuem eoque parum validum, a
 cetera prominentem acie. impulsis deinde ac trepide refe-
 rentibus pedem insistere^g; ac tenore uno per præceps
 pavore fugientium^h agmen in mediam primum aciem illati,
 postremo nullo resistente ad subsidia Afrorum pervenerunt,
 qui utrinque reductis alisⁱ constiterant, media, qua Galli
 Hispanique steterant^j, aliquantum prominente acie. qui
 cuneus ut pulsus æquavit frontem primum, deinde nitendo^k
 etiam sinum in medio dedit^l, Afri circa^m jam cornua
 fecerant, irruentibusque incaute in medium Romanis cir-
 cumdedere alas; mox cornua extendendo clausere et ab
 tergo hostes. hinc Romani defuncti nequicquam prælio
 uno, omissis Gallis Hispanisque, quorum terga ceciderant,
 etⁿ adversus Afros pugnam ineunt, non tantum eo iniquam
 quod inclusi adversus circumfusus, sed etiam quod fessi
 cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant.

48 Jam et in sinistro cornu Romano^a, ubi sociorum equites

^a om. 1 L. L. 'After they had encountered, and the horses were unable to stir by reason of the crowd.' G. ^b P. 1 PE.—*turbatis* pl. Mss.—om. 1 L. L. ^c 3 L. em. L.—*connixi* 5 L.—*consilia* S.—*consiliaque* P.—*consilio* cet. Mss.—*suo* ad. HF. ^d 3, 5 L. cf. xxxvi, 44; xxxvii, 39; Sen. V. B. 4; G. opposed to *prominentem*. R.—*agitant* qua B. HV. HF.—*agitabant* S.—*obliqua* conj. L.—om. P.—*ac* 1 L.—*qua* 1 P. F. C. 2, 4 L. H. GA. LI.—*quam* V. ^e *institerc* conj. G. ^f om. conj. GT. G. ^g *cedendo* conj. R. ^h F. V. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. HS, on V. P. ii, 116, 3; BU, on Suet. i, 31.—*eti:m* al.—*jam* conj. C.—om. conj. R. ⁱ *Romanis* al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. R.—*Romani* opt. Mss.

5 'Drove back;' i, 14; ii, 20; vi, 13; ix, 27; 40; xxiv, 16; xxvi, 6, d; R. 'forced the line in,' 'made an impression upon it,' ED. xxxiii, 36; Lat. Pac. 36. G.

6 'The wedge' is where the troops are formed in the shape of the letter Δ: *multitudo peditum, quæ juncta acie primo angustior, deinde latior procedit, et adversariorum ordines rumpit, quia a pluribus in unum locum tela mittuntur*; Veget. i, 26; iii, 19; cf. ii, 50. R.

7 'Who were flying precipitately through

terror:' cf. Front. St. ii, 3, 7. G.

8 'With the wings drawn back (i. e. to a greater distance from the Romans) at each extremity of the line:' *alæ* being synonymous with *cornua*. C.

9 'This wedge, by being driven back, first brought the front into a line, and then, by the continued efforts of the Romans, formed a hollow in the centre.' C. Thus *videndo* is used, Virg. G. iii, 215. B.

10 *Circa* is used adverbially, as in i, 4; ix, 2; D. cf. xxvii, 15, m.

C. Terentius adversus Numidas steterant, consertum praelium erat, segne
M. Æmilius

AHn. 20 ; 22 ; Fr. ii, 5, 27 ; v. vii, 4. 2 ; S. x, 185 sq.

primo et a Punica coeptum fraude. quingenti ferme Numidæ, præter solita^b arma telaque¹ gladios occultos sub loricis habentes, specie transfugarum cum ab suis, parmas post terga habentes, adequitâssent, repente ex equis desiliunt, parmisque et jaculis ante pedes hostium projectis in mediam aciem accepti ductique ad ultimos 'considerare ab 'tergo' jubentur. ac dum praelium ab omni parte conseritur, quieti manserunt. postquam omnium animos oculosque occupaverat certamen, tum arreptis scutis, quæ passim inter acervos cæsum corporum strata erant, aversam adoriuntur Romanam aciem, tergaque ferientes ac poplites cædentes² stragem ingentem ac majorem aliquanto pavorem ac tumultum fecerunt. cum alibi terror ac fuga, alibi P. iii, 116. pertinax^c in mala jam spe³ praelium esset, †Hasdrubal⁴, qui ea^e parte præerat^f, subductos ex media acie^g Numidas, quia segnis eorum cum adversis pugna erat, ad persequendos passim fugientes mittit, Hispanos et Gallos pedites^h Afris jam prope fessis cæde magis quam pugnaⁱ adjungit.

Parte altera pugnae Paullus, quanquam primo statim⁴⁰ praelio funda graviter ictus fuerat, tamen et occurrit saepe cum confertis Hannibali et aliquot locis praelium restituit, protegentibus eum¹ equitibus Romanis, omissis postremo equis^a, quia consulem et^b ad regendum equum vires deficie-

^b em. HS. PZ. ed. D.—præter justu conj. cf. Curt. iv, 14, 5 ; ix, 7, 19 ; Sil. xii, 470. G. ed. C.—præterita P. 1 PE. F. C.—præter consuetu al. Mss. ^c ut conj. ad. B.
^d This passage is corrupt. Hasdrubal commanded on the left. The Numidians were on the right. S. The infantry of Spain and Gaul were always in the centre, next to the Africans. C. The following alterations have been suggested, to reconcile Livy with Polybius and with himself. Mahurbal, GL. or qua (for qui ea) GL. G. ST. ^e læva S.—tum on B.
^f qui victor ad eam partem penetraverat P. ^g qua p. p., victor, lævum quoque Romanorum: cornu adortus pari fortuna, G. ^h equites G. ⁱ omissi ... equi, conj. G. They dismounted, because the consul could no longer sit his horse. RS. ^b et consulem conj. G. The accusative here is preferable to the dative ; 59 ; xxviii, 15 ; 41 ; xxxvii, 5 ; HS. and D, on Sil. viii, 661. D.

¹ Here que may be taken as explanatory, 'namely,' as in ii, 42 ; v, 45 ; vii, 15 ; iv, 33 ; xxvi, 31 ; so also et, iii, 1 ; 46 ; xxxv, 29 ; &c ; and ac, xxvi, 25 ; xxxviii, 49 ; cf. n, on Tac. A. i, 33, 7 : D. R. ^a is used in the same sense, Her. i, 102, n. 30. ED. The Numidian horse had no arms but javelins ; xxxv, 11 ; Claud. B. G. 435 : cf. xxiii, 29. L, M. R. iii, 8. DU.

² Succidentes, 51 : cf. Sil. iv, 341 ; nec parcit imbellis juventæ poplitibus timore tergo, Hor. O. iii, 2, 15 sq. R.

³ 'Where there was nothing good to be hoped.' B.

⁴ For cædendo ... pugnando. B. cf. Her. iv, 1, n. 1.

¹ 'At first, on horseback' must be understood. G.

bant. tum denuntianti^c cuidam 'jussisse consulem ad pedes C. Terentius
 'descendere equites,' dixisse Hannibalem ferunt "quam M. Æmilius
 "mallem, vinctos mihi traderet!" equitum pedestre præ- Hannibal
 liam, quale jam^d haud dubia hostium victoria, fuit, cum gains the
 victi mori in vestigio^e mallent quam fugere, victores mo- victory.
 rantibus victoriam irati trucidarent quos pellere non pot- xxvii, 13, 7.
 erant: pepulerunt tamen jam paucos superantes^f et^g labore
 ac vulneribus fessos. inde dissipati omnes sunt, equosque
 ad fugam qui poterant repetebant. Cn. Lentulus tribunus S. x, 261 sqq.
 militum cum prætervehens^h equo sedentem in saxo cruore
 oppletam consulem vidisset, "L. Æmili" inquit, "quem
 "unum insonemⁱ culpæ^j cladis hodiernæ dii respicere
 "debent^k, cape hunc equum, dum et tibi virium aliquid
 "superest, comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. ne
 "funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris. etiam sine
 "hoc^l lacrimarum satis luctusque est^m." ad ea consul The last
 "tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, macteⁿ virtute esto. sed cave, words of
 "frustra miserando exiguum tempus e manibus hostium Paullus.
 "evadendi absumas. abi, nuntia publice patribus, urbem
 "Romanam muniant ac priusquam hostis victor ad-
 "veniat^o præsidiiis firment; privatim Q. Fabio, L. Æmi-
 "lium præceptorum ejus memorem et vixisse et adhuc
 "mori. me^p in hac strage militum meorum patere ex-

^c *denuntianti* conj. G. pr. D.—*nuntianti* conj. C. ^d *in* conj. SCH. adv. GB. D. ^e *superante ira*, *ad* conj. G. 1st. ^f *culpa* conj. G. 1st. ^g *et* conj. G. 1st. ^h *prætervehens* conj. G. 1st. ⁱ *insonem* conj. G. 1st. ^j *culpæ* conj. G. 1st. ^k *debent* conj. G. 1st. ^l *hoc* conj. G. 1st. ^m *luctusque* conj. G. 1st. ⁿ *macte* conj. G. 1st. ^o *veniat* conj. G. 1st. ^p *me* conj. G. 1st.

2 *Τὸντο μᾶλλον ἡβουλόμην, ἢ εἰ διδιδμένους* *παρίλαβον* Plut. F. 183. S. The words in the text are to be taken ironically: "He might just as well, when he was about it, have delivered them bound to me." C. "It is a thousand pities that they should all be cut to pieces." ST.

3 'On the spot where they stood.'

4 'The few Romans that yet remained, [40; iii, 17; xxix, 7; 24; xxxviii, 29; xxxix, 54; xlv, 24; lxxv, ep. Sil. x, 613; cf. GB, on ii, 27; BA, on St. Th. iii, 2; CO, on S. J. 70; TO, on V. M. i, 1, 19; D, on v, 38. D.] and these exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood.' RU. G, 2d.

5 For *prætervehens*, to mark the present action: B. *παρίλαβον*.

6 'Because guiltless.' C.

7 *Dis aliter vivam*, Verg. *A.* ii, 427. (HY.)

8 This word, which was frequently used in congratulatory acclamations, hardly occurs except in the masculine vocative of either number: ii, 12; (D.) vii, 36. It is generally supposed to be compounded of *augere* and *aucte*; others derive it from an obsolete verb *magere*: cf. HY, on V. A. ix, 611; BU, on V. F. vi, 547; DC, on Pl. ii, 18, 16. *ἡμέτερος*. Hom. *Od.* B 33. It is also "mactus." Other instances of *augere* will be found in Pers. iii, 28 sq. and *augere*.

9 As the consul's speech begins with *me*, so should this part of it commence with *me*; 'as for me.' C. cf. Virg. *E.* i, 1—4.

C. Terentius "spirare, ne aut reus iterum^l e^k consulatu^l sim", aut^o
 M. Æmilius "accusator^o collegæ existam", ut alieno crimine inno-

35. "centiam meam protegam"^q hæc exigentes^r prius turba
 fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere: consulem,
 ignorantes quis esset, obruere telis; Lentulum inter tumultum^r abripuit equus. tum inde effuse fugiunt. septem
 millia hominum in minora castra, decem in majora, duo
 ferme in vicum ipsum Cannas perfugerunt; qui extemplo
 a Carthalone atque equitibus, nullo munimento tegente
 vicum, circumventi sunt. consul alter, seu forte seu con-
 silio, nulli¹⁰ fugientium infestus^r agmini, cum septuaginta^a
 fere equitibus Venusiam perfugit. quadraginta quinque^r
 millia peditum, duo millia septingenti equites, et tanta^r
 prope civium sociorumque pars¹¹, cæsi dicuntur; in his
 ambo consulum quæstores L. Atilius et L. Furius Biba-
 culus, unus et viginti tribuni militum, consulares quidam
 prætorique et ædilicii (inter eos Cn. Servilium Geminum^r
 et M. Minucium numerant, qui magister equitum priore

; one F.—interum P. two F. 1 PE.—inteream al. Mss. pr. L. ^k 'After.' G, Obs.
 iv, 20. ex conj. cf. iv, 31; xxvii, 34; xxxii, 7; xl, 25; Cic. Brut. 32; and so Cæs. V. Pat.
 V. Max. and Suet. DU.—caussare conj. L.—caussaque alteri conj. SCH. ^l consulatus L.
 SCH. ^m om. one F. L. SCH. pr. D. ⁿ om. two F. P. 1 PE. L. SCH.—sive conj.
 cf. x, 14, 9. D. ^o accusatori conj. SCH. ^p (and ut) om. conj. G. ^q purgem (ix,
 26) conj. P. but cf. xlii, 15; 29; 30; Cicero joins *defendo* and *protego*, for Sulla, 18. D.
 'While talking of:' cf. Cic. Fam. x, 34; Sen. Ep. 27; Pliny Ep. v, 12; ix, 26. G. GT.—
 exagentes 3 P.—exagentis F. V. H. 1 P. the old form for *exigentis* (and that for *exigentes*)
 which is also found in good Mss. G.—*exigentem* L. N. V.—*exagentem* 2 P. B.—*agentem*
 5 L.—*ex ingenti* 2 L.—*exigenti* conj. FA. PN.—*exaggerantem* 3 L. HV.—*aggerantem*
 HF.—*eis agentibus* GA.—*exsequentem* conj. S.—*exsequentes* conj. cf. xxxv, 15; &c. G.—
satagentes conj. L. ^s em. cf. xxiv, 15; 16; G. xxvii, 42; xxviii, 19; &c. D.—*in tumultu*
 2 L.—*in tumultum* pl. Mss.—om. Ll. 1 L. V. ^t Mss. but this is unintelligible.
 G.—*immistus* conj. G. pr. C. ST. this gives the sense required, but differs perhaps too much
 from the Mss, as would *implicitus*: the same objection applies to what follows. ED.—*comitatus*
 or *cinctus* (with *nullo* and *agmine*) conj. P.—*infertus* conj. P. a word of questionable
 authority. ED.—*ingestus* conj. (cf. Luc. vii, 785; HS, on Claud. R. P. iii, 81.) BU. I
 doubt whether this is used of persons. ED.—*insertus* conj. B. ed. R. this is used in the
 metaphorical sense of 'engrafted'; Suet. ii, 42; iii, 3. I am satisfied neither with the above
 conjectures nor with the following—*injectus* (we have this word in somewhat different
 phrases; *sese medium injecit periturus in ignem*, Virg. Æ. ii, 408; ix, 552; cf. xxvii, 32.) ED.
^u em. (from xxv, 6; and Pol.) G.—L Mss. ^v ad. P. pr. C. cf. 69 sq; GL. xxv,
 6. G.—xlv al. Mss.—lxv conj. cf. 36. (viz. 87,200—19,000=68,200.) ST. This would
 make the entire sum (prisoners included) 90,000 in round numbers. DU. The number of
 slain was 77,000 according to Dion. Hal. 70,000 Pol. GL. 50,000 Plut. 45,000 ap.
 44,000 Oros. 43,500 Eutr. D. ^w tanta (and que) conj. om. GL. But this would make
 Livy inconsistent with himself. SCH.—*æqua* (or *quanta sociorum*) conj. G. ^x em. G.—
 Geminus B.—var. cet. Mss. the whole of this parenthesis being much corrupted.

10 'No one of the three mentioned.' G. equivalent to *ac: ἑνα καὶ ἑτέρων ἑσπερ* Thuc.
 11 The number of citizens and allies was iii, 14; (BF. AO.) B. cf. Her. vii, 59, n.
 nearly equal. S. SM. SCH. C. que may be 80; Sewell, Hor. Phil. p. 79.

anno⁷, aliquot¹² ante consul² fuerat), octoginta præterea C. Terentius aut senatores aut qui eos magistratus gessissent unde in • • • senatum¹³ legi deberent, cum sua voluntate milites in legionibus facti essent. capta eo⁴ prælio tria millia peditum et equites trecenti dicuntur.

50 Hæc est pugna Canensis^a, Alliensi^b cladi^b nobilitate^v, 38; xxv, par, ceterum ut^c illis^c quæ post pugnam accidere levior^d, 6; C. i, 305. quia ab hoste cessatum est, sic strage exercitus gravior foediorque^e. fuga namque^f ad Alliam sicut urbem prodidit, ita exercitum servavit: ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix septuaginta^g secuti sunt, alterius morientis^h prope totusⁱ exercitus fuit^j.

Binis in castris cum multitudo semiermis sine ducibus esset, nuntium qui in majoribus erant mittunt¹, ‘dum prælio, Many Romans fly to Canusium. C. ii, 291. ‘deinde ex lætitia epulis fatigatos quies nocturna hostes ‘premeret,’ ut ‘ad se transirent: uno agmine Canusium ‘abituros esse.’ eam sententiam alii totam aspernari: ‘cur ‘enim illos, qui se arcessant, ipsos non venire, cum æque ‘conjugi possent? quia videlicet plena hostium omnia in ‘medio essent, et aliorum quam sua corpora tanto periculo ‘mallent objicere.’ aliis non tam sententia displicere quam animus deesse. P. Sempronius Tuditanus tribunus militum “capi ergo mavultis” inquit “ab avarissimo et crudelissimo hoste, æstimarique capita vestra et exquiri pretia “ab interrogantibus Romanus civis sis² an Latinus socius,

⁷ om. (adding *annis* with F. and C. after *aliquot*) G. ² em. GR.—om. Mss.—tr. before *aliquot* G.—*aliquotque diebus imperator* conj. PG. ^a om. conj. P. ³ em. G.—*Cannensi* 1 P. PE. BA.—om. pl. Mss. ^b 3 P. ^c 5 L. V. ^d V. ant. Ed. pr. GB. G. ^e em. G. cf. 59. GB.—the full stop is either omitted or placed after *fuga* by Mss. and ant. Edd. ^f *nam quæ* V. ^g 1 ed. G. ^h *mortem* conj. G. ⁱ *comes* conj. R. ^j F. 4, 5 L. L. al. ‘almost all the army was slain with the slain consul:’ L. ‘were his followers or companions;’ C. for *esse alicujus* is ‘to side with, to favour, to adhere to, to imitate.’ D. *senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat*; xxiii, 39, RS. ib. 14, j. “In their death they were not divided:” 1 Sam. i, 23. ED.—*fugit* pl. Mss. pr. DJ. B.—*luit* conj. G.

¹² Understand *annis*. It was in the year 531. R.

¹³ Of those who went to the senate house, some were senators, as having been elected by the censors; others, by virtue of their office or from having held a curule magistracy, had the right of attending and delivering their opinion. [cf. AD, § 6.] Hence the summons was thus worded: *Senatores quibus-*

que sententiam dicere licet, &c. Gell. iii, 18. S. When the censors elected senators in the room of members deceased or displaced, such as had filled curule offices had a claim to be chosen first. MN. DU. C. cf. i, 32; xxiii, 32; xxxvi, 3; xxvii, 34; xxviii, 45. R.

¹ ‘To those in the smaller camp.’ C.

² That the Romans might be thrown into chains, for the purpose of being subsequently

C. Terentius "ut ex tua contumelia et miseria alteri honos quaeratur.
 * * * "non tu^k, si quidem L. Æmiliū consulis, qui se³ bene⁴
 "mori quam turpiter vivere maluit, et tot fortissimorum
 "virorum, qui circa eum cumulati jacent, cives estis. sed
 "antequam opprimit lux majoraque hostium agmina ob-
 "sepiunt iter, per hos qui inordinati atque incompositi
 "obstrepunt portis erumpamus. ferro atque audacia via
 "fit⁵ quamvis per confertos hostes⁶. cuneo quidem hoc
 "laxum atque solutum agmen, ut si⁷ nihil obstet, disjicias¹.
 "itaque ite mecum, qui et vosmet ipsos et rem publicam
 "salvam vultis." hæc⁸ ubi dicta dedit, stringit gladium,
 cuneoque facto per medios vadit hostes. et cum in latus
 dextrum, quod patebat⁹, Numidæ jacularentur, translatis
 in dextrum scutis in majora castra ad sexcentos^m evase-
 runt; atque inde protinus, alio magno agmine adjuncto,
 52. Canusium incolumes perveniunt. hæc apud victos magis
 impetu animorum, quemⁿ ingenium suum cuique aut fors
 dabat, quam ex consilio ipsorum aut imperio cujusquam
 agebantur.

Hannibal
 does not
 take advan-
 tage of his
 victory.

Hannibali victori cum ceteri circumfusi gratularentur, 51
 suaderentque ut 'tanto perfunctus bello, diei (quod reli-
 'quum esset) noctisque insequentis¹ quietem et ipse sibi

* Understand *id patieris*, RS. *ita facies* or *hoc committes* ST. or *males*. ED. An instance of aposiopesis, like *quos ego sed motus*, &c. Virg. *Æ.* i, 139. SCH. The introduction of this pronoun, between the plural verbs *marullis* and *estis*, brings the argument more home to each individual. G. C. Such transitions are frequent in the inspired writers. ED.—om. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. L. pr. GB. ¹ em. (or *transeas* conj.) G. cf. xlv, 41. D.—*uiscius* F. al. opt.—*vis scius* C. V. 1, 4, 5 L. HF. E. L.—*jus scius* LI.—*transeat* 3 L.—*transeamus* cet. Mss. ^m *sexcenti* (ad being used adverbially for *circiter*) GR. pr. R. ⁿ GA. VI. ed. C. pr. D. R.—*quod* (agreeing with *consilium*) pl. Mss. pr. G. ed. D.—*quos* conj. B.

ransomed; and the Latin allies dismissed without ransom, (as after the battle of the Trasimenus, 7; 58;) C. in order to curry favour with the people of Italy. S.

3 The pronoun is redundant, as in iii, 68: cf. FC. on Ter. Eun. pr. 2; nn. on Sall. C. 1; D. *cupio me esse elementem*, Cic. Cat. i, 2. B.

4 'Honourably;' ix, 3; nn. on Sil. ii, 705; iii, 123; iv, 508; CP, Obs. i, 8. R.

5 This phrase occurs, 5; ii, 12; iii, 48; iv, 28; 38; v, 19; cf. G. on xxxvii, 11, 20; D. *fit via* ii, Virg. *Æ.* ii, 494.

6 'Through enemies however dense.' S.

7 'Just as if;' Cic. O. G. O. 4; Off. i,

14; Am. 16: cf. G. on xxxii, 11. D.

8 Cf. xxi, 9, 3. GL.

9 'Which was exposed;' *apertum*, xxv, 16; 38; xxxi, 39; *nudum*; [xxv, 17. ED.] The metaphor is taken from gladiators: *expositus*, xxxii, 21; and *opportunus*, xxiv, 21; are the same. R. *minus multa patent in philosophorum vita, quæ fortuna foriat*, Cic. Off. i, 21.

1 Diei and noctis are in the genitive after *quietem*; and *quod* may refer to *spatium*; 'during what was left of it.' 'during the remainder of it.' C. Others suppose the construction to be 'that he should rest during the remainder of the day and the following

‘sumeret et fessis daret militibus,’ Maharbal præfectus C. Terentius equitum minime cessandum ratus, “immo, ut quid hac • • •
 “pugna sit actum scias, die quinto^a” inquit “victor in PF. 184;
 “Capitolio epulaberis. sequere: cum equite^b, ut prius^c G. x, 24;
 “venisse quam venturum sciant, præcedam^d.” Hannibali F. ii, 6, 19;
 nimis^e læta res^f est^g visa^h, majorqueⁱ quam ut eam statim Ma. i, 4;
 capere^j animo^k posset^l. itaque ‘voluntatem se laudare V. ix, 5, 3;
 ‘Maharbalis’ ait: ‘ad consilium pensandum^m temporis S. x, 375 sq.
 ‘opusⁿ esse.’ tum Maharbal “non omnia nimirum eidem
 “dii dedere^o. vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis^p.”
 mora ejus diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi atque imperio.

Postero die ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda foedam- The slaugh-
 que etiam hostibus spectandam stragem insistunt^q. jace- ter excites
 bant tot Romanorum millia, pedites passim equitesque, ut compassion
 quem cuique fors aut pugna junxerat, aut fuga. assurgentes even in the
 quidam ex strage media cruenti, quos stricta^r matutino enemy.
 frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt. quos-
 dam et jacentes vivos succisis feminibus^s poplitibusque
 invenerunt, nudantes cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum
 sanguinem jubentes^t haurire. inventi sunt quidam mersis
 in effossam terram capitibus, quos sibi ipsos fecisse foveas

^a diequinti conj. (this being the adverb of the future, as *diequinto* is of the past; and occurring both in Cato and in Coelius from whom Livy derived his account; see Gell. and Macr.) S. ^b sequere cum pedite: conj. SCH. ^c te ad. ant. Ed. pr. R. ^d em. G. —*præcedant* Mss.—*præcedat* conj. FA. PN.—*præceperat* or *pertulerat* or *pervaserat* or *incaserat* conj. V. ^e em. G.—*Hannibali* (or *Hannibalem*) *nimia* conj. V.—*Hannibal inimicus* 3 P. FA. PN.—*H. inquit nuntii* conj. S.—*H. inimici* 1, 2 P.—*H. inimicis* P. F. opt. Mss. ^f *lætiores* 3 P.—*lætiores* 1, 2 P. S.—om. or *tantæ* (or *talis*) *rei* or *victoriæ* conj. V. ^g em. S. —*et* Mss.—om. V. ^h cf. xxi, 36. G.—*nulla* conj. FA. PN.—*lætitia* conj. V.—*via* 1, 2 P. S. ⁱ em. V.—*major quæ* Mss. ^j *nunc* conj. S. ^k em. V.—*possint* S.—*possent* Mss. ^l ‘To weigh well and often:’ xxx, 32; Sil. vii, 223; *pensitare consilia*, iv, 41. D. —*pensandum* V. ^m em. G.—*libentes* P. 1 PE. F.—*libantes* pl. Mss.—*liberantes* HV.

night,’ for *noctem insequentem*, as *fatalis dux ad excidium urbis servandæque patriæ*, (for *servandam patriam*) v, 19. ST.

2 Cf. ix, 9; xvii, 51; xxxiii, 32. G. *ὅτι δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τῇ νύκτι χαρᾷ γενομένης, ἠρβάνει γὰρ μὴ κρατῆν τοῦ λογισμοῦ ὁδὸς ἐντυχάνοντας* Jos. Ant. vi, 7. GB.

3 Cic. Fam. x, 8; Alf. l. 30, w. 3, “*Locati*,” G. cf. PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, 95; 15, B. DU.

4 Eur. Rh. 105; Hom. Il. v, 670; from whom Livy seems to have borrowed the sentiment. VC.

5 Σὲ καὶ οἶδας. νύκτι δὲ χερῶν οὐκ οἶδας. Plut. S. *τῆμινον* (said Pompey) ὁ νύκτι παρὰ τοὺς πολέμιους, ἀλλὰ τὸν οἶδεν καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσι. id. Apoph. GB.

6 ‘They set about.’ RS.

7 ‘Either in the action or in the flight.’ C.

8 ‘Braced;’ Luc. iv, 652; *stringor*, Lucr. iii, 693; *adstringere* is more frequently used; Ov. Her. 15, 112; M. i, 120; Pliny Ep. v, 6; DU. Ammian xxvii, 2. D.

9 “*Supernuati*” dicuntur, quibus feminae sunt succisa in modum suillarum pernarum; Fest. cf. nn, on Petr. Sat. 1. D. ‘hamstrung.’

C. Terentius obruentesque ora superjecta^a humo^o interclusisse spiritum
 . . . apparebat. præcipue convertit¹⁰ omnes substratus Numida
 mortuo superincubanti Romano¹¹ vivus, naso auribusque
 laceratis¹², cum^p, manibus ad capiendum telum inuti-
 libus¹³, in rabiem ira versus^q laniando dentibus hostem
 exspirasset.

The two Roman camps sur- render to the con- queror: 59. Spoliis ad multum diei lectis^a, Hannibal ad minora⁵²
 ducit castra oppugnanda, et omnium primum, brachio¹
 objecto, flumine^b eos excludit². ceterum ab omnibus^c
 labore, vigiliis, vulneribus etiam fessis maturior ipsius spe
 deditio est facta. pacti^d 'ut arma atque equos traderent, in
 'capita Romana trecenis^e nummis quadrigatis³, in socios
 'ducenis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto^f cum
 'singulis abirent vestimentis,' in castra⁴ hostes⁵ acceperunt;
 traditique in custodiam omnes sunt, seorsum^g cives socii-
 que. dum ibi tempus teritur, interea cum ex majoribus
 castris, quibus satis virium aut animi fuit, ad quattuor
 millia hominum et ducenti equites, alii agmine, alii palati
 passim per agros, quod haud minus tutum erat, Canusium

^a one Ms of C. em. G.—*subiecta* sub B.—*injecta* super 5 L.—*subjecta* super cet. Mss.—
superinjecta conj. (but cf. Hor. O. i, 2, 11.) ED. ^o humero injecta ad. 1 P. ^p quod
 eum or cum eum conj. R. ^q versa 3 L. HF. (cf. Curt. quoted in n, on vi, 33, 4. D.)
 conj. G. ^r hostis conj. R. ^a 3 P. (xxiii, 27; xxvii, 2; R.) conj. (or diem [Cic. At.
 xiii, 9; cf. iii, 60; xxxv, 4; R.] *lectis*) V.—*delectis* (om. diei) pl. Mss. ^b N. em. G.
 —*flumine* objecto opt. Mss. G.—*fluminis* objectus conj. GL.—*flumini* objecto conj. (cf. iv, 9.)
 S.—*fluminis* objecto al. Mss. pr. DJ.—*flumine* adjecto 3 P. ^c hominibus conj. C.
^d pactos conj. G. adv. (cf. 59; sq.) DIJ. D. ^e 'Three hundred pieces of silver per
 head for every Roman' C.—*tricenis* many Mss. but this comes from *triginta* and has its
 first syllable long. cf. Hor. O. ii, 14, 5. GL. ^f traderent, et ut pretio p., in capita ... conte-
 nis, cum &c. conj. R. ^g B. HV. conj. G.

10 'Drew the attention of all.' R. cf. xxiv, 4, 11.

11 Cf. xxiii, 15; Sil. vi, 41 sqq; GB. V. Max. iii, 2, 11. R.

12 These words refer to the Numidian; what follows, to the Roman. RS.

13 'Being disabled.' DCE.

1 DJ understands this of a trench drawn from the river; but the Romans were cut off from the water. S. It rather denotes 'a wall or entrenchment branching off from the rest of the works;' xxxi, 26; xxxviii, 5; Hirt. B. H. 5; 24; cf. L, Pol. ii, 2; AI, on V. P. ii, 19, 5; CS, on Pol. p. 180; BU, on Rut. It. i, 535; D. iv, 9; Front. iii, 17, 5; (TN.) Suet. v, 20; G. Hirt. B. A. 30; Prop. iii, 20 (or 21), 24; Virg. Æ. iii, 535: *πέδιλα*,

Polyæn. p. 84; Diod. xiii, 107. R.

2 'He shut them out from the river:' xxv, 11; xlv, 15; Hirt. B. A. 61; Cæs. B. G. v, 23; vii, 55; B. C. iii, 78; D. ib. i, 68; 72; G. *intercludere*, i, 27; iii, 70; iv, 39; &c. R.

3 These were silver *denarii*. They were stamped with *quadrigæ* or *bigæ*; and each was worth four sesterces; *nota argenti fuere bigæ atque quadrigæ, et inde bigati* (xxiii, 15; *argentum bigatum*, xxxiii, 23; 37; xxxvi, 39; sq. &c.) *quadrigatique dicti*; Pliny xxxiii, 3 s. 13. cf. A. Gell. vii, 18. GL. *εργα μνῆς*, Pol. vi, 58, 5. cf. xxiii, 15, 5. R.

4 'The besieged camp.' DCE.

5 'The Carthaginians.' DCE.

perfugissent, castra ipsa ab sauciis timidisque eadem con- C. Terentius
dicionē qua altera tradita hosti. praeda ingens parta est; . . .
et præter equos virosque et si quid argenti⁶ (quod pluri-
mum in phaleris⁷ equorum erat: nam ad vescendum facto⁸
perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur) omnis cetera
præda diripiēda data est. tum sepeliendi causa conferri Loss on the
in unum corpora suorum jussit. ad octo millia fuisse dicun- Carthagi-
tur fortissimorum virorum. consulem quoque Romanum P. iii, 117;
conquisitum sepultumque quidam auctores sunt. S. x, 503 sq.

Eos qui Canusium perfugerant mulier Apula^a nomine
Busa, genere clara ac divitiis, moenibus tantum tectisque V. iv, 8, 2.
a Canusinis acceptos, frumento, veste, viatico etiam jovit;
pro qua ei munificentia postea, bello perfecto, ab senatu
53 honores habiti sunt. ceterum cum ibi tribuni militum
quattuor essent, Fabius Maximus de legione prima, cujus
pater priore anno dictator fuerat, et de legione secunda
L. Publicius Bibulus et P. Cornelius Scipio, et de legione
tertia¹ Ap. Claudius Pulcher, qui proxime ædilis fuerat,
omnium consensu ad P. Scipionem admodum adolescentem
et ad Ap. Claudium summa imperii delata est. quibus con- Conspiracy
sultantibus inter paucos de summa rerum nuntiat P. Furius fordeserting
Philus, consularis viri filius, 'nequicquam eos perditam spem Italy.
' fovere; desperatam comploratamque² rem esse publicam.
' nobiles juvenes quosdam, quorum principem L. Cæcilium S. x, 415
' Metellum, mare ac naves spectare, ut deserta Italia ad^{sq}; V. v, 6.
' regem aliquem transfugiant.' quod malum, præterquam

^a em. (femina Apuliæ ditissima, V. Max.) L.—Paula Mæ.—om. conj. GL and (reading muliercula) S.

⁶ Understand erat. R.

⁷ This word is derived from φάλας "a crest," and denotes 'the frontlets and ornaments' of horses' heads and bridles. τὰς προματωπίδας, τοὺς ἀσπίδιους, τὴν κόρυμνον, τὴν παρὰ τὸ μίσθαι τῶν ἵππων παρὰ Ἡρόδοτ. τὰ περὶ τὰς γνάθους ἐπιστάματα. Suid. φάλας ἀσπιδόγλυφός ἐστι τῆς περιμαρμαίας. καὶ παραγυαλίδος, χαλκοὶ δὲ ἱσποπέσμα. Hesych. and Etym. ST. cf. Juv. xi, 103 n. BGE, Sab. p. 363; 457 sq. R.

⁸ 'Wrought for the table;' C. vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13. RS. 'plate:' argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis: ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino; Juv. xi, 108 sq. ED. Scipio

gave orders at Numantia, ἀργυροὶ ἱσποπέσμα καὶ ἵππων πλὴν διατόλου, Polyæn. viii, 16; cum [Pescennius] milites quosdam in cauteo argento, expeditionis tempore, bibens vidisset, jussit omne argentum submoveri de castris, addito eo, ut ligneis cassis uterentur; Spart. 10; interdixit [Spartacus] castris suis, ne quis aurum haberet vel argentum: tanto plus animi fuit fugitivis nostris; Pliny xxxiii, 3. L.

¹ Yet the third legion was serving under Marcellus; 57. D.

² The metaphor is taken from the lamentations made over the dead: (see twice in 56, ED.) i, 41; iii, 38; iv, 40; v, 39 sq; ix, 7; xxii, 26; xxv, 26; xxvi, 12; xli, 6; Sil. ii, 647. R.

C. Terentius atrox, super tot clades etiam novum, cum stupore ac miraculo torpidos defixisset³, et qui aderant 'consilium⁴ advocandum de eo' censerent, negat 'consilii rem esse' Scipio juvenis, fatalis⁵ dux hujusce belli: 'audendum atque agendum, non consultandum' ait⁶ 'in tanto malo esse. irent secum extemplo armati, qui rem publicam salvam vel lent⁷. nullo^a verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse.' pergit ire sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli, et cum concilium ibi juvenum de quibus allatum erat invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio, "ex mei animi sententia⁸" inquit "ut ego rem publicam populi Romani non deseram neque alium civem Romanum deserere patiar. si sciens fallo, tum⁹ me, Juppiter optime maxime, domum familiam remque meam pessimo leto⁹ afficias^c. in hæc verba¹⁰, L. Cæcili, jures postulo, ceterique qui adestis. qui non juraverit, in se hunc

Put down
by Scipio.

S. x, 432sq.

^a loco ad. 4 L. one Ms (2d) of C.—in loco ad. 3 P. B. HF. R. GA. but cf. *tenero se in privato*, xxiii, 7, 10; (G.) SA, M. iv, 4, "locus." D.—*numquam* ed. C. from gl. R.—*nulla* conj. B. pr. R. adv. SH. ^b juro ad. ant. Edd. but the ellipsis is more usual. G, Oba. iv, 14. EX. MEI. ANIMI. SENTENTIA. VT. EGO. IIS. INIMICVS. PRO. QVOS. C. CAESARI. GERMANICO. INIMICOS. ESSE. COGNOVERO. Inscr. on a stone, FBR, p. 673, D. ^c om. conj. R. ^d cf. DU, on i, 24. SI. SCIENS. FALLO. FEFELLEROVE. TVM. ME. LIBEROSQVE. MEOS. IVPITER. OPTIMVS. MAXIMVS. AC. DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. CAETERIQVE. OMNES. DI. IMMORTALES. [EXPERT]EM. PATRIA. INCOLVMITATE. FORTVNISQVE. OMNIBVS. FAXINT. Inscr. on brass, FBR, p. 674; SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DIESPITER BONIS EICIAT, Fest. "Lapidem." D.—tu 2 L. H. GA. N. cf. i, 24; 32; xxi, 45. GR. ^e afficiat F. C. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. pr. (with *optimus maximus*) D.

³ So paralysed them, that they remained motionless and dumb, with their eyes riveted on the same object or on the ground, like Jason, ἰ δὲ οἷα πιδῶν πάρος ὄμματα σήξας, ἰδὲ αὖτως ἀφλογγος. ἀμηχανίαν κακότητι. Apoll. iii, 422; cf. Tac. A. iii, 1, 9; Sil. ix, 263. Some think the phrase is borrowed from the brazen styles or needles, with which magicians used to pierce either the waxen images of those whom they wished to render spell-bound, or their names inscribed on tablets: cf. HS, on Ov. Am. iii, 7, 29; E, C. C. i, 29; vi, 40; vii, 10; viii, 7; DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 59. R.

⁴ *Consilium* denotes 'a deliberative assembly,' βουλῇ, from *consulo*; *concilium* 'an assemblage of listeners,' from *concien*. The former applies to 'the senate,' xxiii, 2 sq; 22; xxiv, 22; xxvi, 13; or 'a council of war,' 3, 7; or 'the jury and assessors of the judge,' xxix, 20; or 'the council of princes,'

i, 34; xxxv, 17; 19; xxxvi, 43; xlii, 50; 57; 62; xliii, 22; xlv, 26; or 'prudence and policy,' ii, 44; xxxv, 36; xxxix, 35. The latter applies to 'an assemblage of any people,' xxiv, 37, or 'an assemblage from different states,' xxxix, 48; xlii, 44; or 'a secret congress,' iv, 6; or 'a convention of delegates from several allied states,' xxxiii, 12 sq; xxxiv, 30. G.

⁵ Θείσι μιν προορισμένους GB. 'destined by the fates,' v, 19; ix, 33; xxx, 28. R.

⁶ This is superfluous, as *negat* is equivalent to *non ait*; and it is omitted after *negat*, i, 57; iii, 13; vi, 27: GR. cf. xxxix, 15, 11. D.

⁷ BR, ii, 213. D.

⁸ 'Heartily and sincerely do I pray, that the gods will so help me, as I &c.' C. cf. xliii, 15. R.

⁹ 'Destruction,' Virg. Æ. v, 960; R. (HY.)

¹⁰ Cf. nn, on Hor. E. i, 1, 14.

“gladium strictum esse sciat.” haud secus pavidum quam C. Terentius si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semet ipsos Scipioni tradunt.

Eo tempore quo hæc Canusii agebantur, Venusiam ad consulem ad quattuor millia^a peditum equitumque^b, qui sparsi fuga per agros fuerant, pervenere. eos omnes Venusini per familias benigne accipiendos curandosque cum divisissent, in singulos equites togas^c et tunicas et quadrigatos nummos quinos viconos, et pediti^d denos, et arma, quibus deerant, dederunt. ceteraque publice ac privatim hospitaliter facta, certatumque ne a muliere Canusina populus Venusinus officiis vinceretur. sed gravius onus Buse multitudinem faciebat, et jam ad decem millia hominum erant. Appiusque^e et Scipio postquam incolumem esse alterum consulem acceperunt, nuntium extemplo mittunt ‘quantæ secum peditum equitumque copiarum essent,’ sciscitatumque simul ‘utrum Venusiam adduci exercitum an ‘manere juberet Canusii.’ Varro ipse Canusium copias traduxit. et jam aliqua species consularis exercitus erat; moenibusque se certe, si^f non armis, ab hoste videbantur defensuri.

Romam ne has quidem reliquias superesset civium conciorumque, sed ‘occisione occisos^g cum duobus exercitibus^h consulesⁱ deletasque omnes copias’ allatum fuerat. nunquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. itaque succumbam oneri, neque aggrediar narrare quæ edissertando^j minora vero fecero. consule exercituque ad Trasimenum priore anno amisso

^a et ad. P. VI?—et ad. F. V. 4, 5 L. B. HV. ^b pedites equitesque 1 P. 3—5 L. GA. F. V. B. HV. P. VI? ^c F. pr. (cf. in equitem ... peditibus xlv, 34; G. on xxxv, 40, 6.) D.—et pediti ... dederunt om. HV.—peditibus cet. Mss. ^d etsi 2, 3 P. R. GA. HV. 3—5 L. F. H. C. P. pr. C. but si non with certe occurs, Cic. At. iii, 15; Phæd. v, 5, 45. D. ^e occisos 3 P. B. HV.—occisum G. ^f consulibus conj. G. pr. because occisione occidi applies properly to a multitude. C. D. But consules cum exercitibus is tantamount to consules et exercitus. ED.—duos ad. HV. ^g HV. B. S.—consulem al.—exercitum conj. G.—om pl. Mss.

1 Hence and from xxix, 3; 36; xlv, 16; it appears that the toga was used by the military. They only wore it, however, in the camp or in winter quarters. C. On comparing the above passages, it would seem that ‘the gown’ was not worn by privates in the infantry. MAN.

2 The conjunction que is often annexed redundantly (as by the poets) to the former of two nouns; i, 43; xxii, 44; &c; R. spemque metumque, Virg. Æ. i, 222. Thus et is used in Greek; cf. Her. i. 1, n. 28.

3 Plaut. Cas. v, 2, 36; G. Amph. ii, 1, 52; St. ii, 1, 30. D.

C. Terentius non^b vulnus super vulnus⁴, sedⁱ multiplex clades, cum duobus consulibus duo^j consulares exercitus amissi nuntiabantur, nec ulla jam castra Romana nec ducem nec militem esse, Hannibalis Apuliam Samnium ac jam prope totam Italiam factam. nulla profecto alia gens tanta mole cladis non obruta esset. compares^k cladem ad Ægates insulas xxi, 1; 10. Carthaginensium prælio navali acceptam, qua fracti Sicilia ac Sardinia cessere, hinc vectigales ac stipendiarios fieri se passi sunt? aut pugnam adversam^l in Africa, cui postea hic ipse Hannibal succubuit? nulla ex parte comparandæ sunt, nisi quod minore animo latæ sunt.

The senate is consulted respecting the guarding of the city. 35. i, 30; C. i, 371; 401. P. Furius Philus et M'. Pomponius prætores senatum⁵⁵ in curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut de urbis custodia consulerent: neque enim dubitabant¹ deletis exercitibus hostem ad oppugnandam Romam, quod unum opus belli restaret, venturum. cum in malis, sicut ingentibus ita ignotis, ne consilium quidem satis expedirent, obstreperetque clamor lamentantium mulierum, et nondum palam factus^a vivi mortuique per omnes pene domos promiscue complorarentur, tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit 'equites expeditos et Appia et Latina via mittendos, qui obvios^b percunctando^c (aliquos^d profecto^e ex fuga^f passim dissipatos fore^g) referant^h quæ fortuna consulum atque exercituum sit; et si quid dii immortales, miseriti imperii, reliquum Romano nomini fecerint, ubi eæ copiæ sint; quo se

^b nunc c. G. ⁱ et c. G. ^j B. HV. pr. C. ed. D.—cum F. 1, 2 L. H. all Mss of C.—om. cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^k F. RG. pr. C.—comparet P.—comparem cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—compares et conj. G. D. ^a opt. Mss. viz. 'who were living and who were dead.' C. The participle is frequently put absolutely, without any noun or pronoun expressed: *audito Darium morisse*, Curt. v, 13, 1. RS. cf. G. and D. on i, 41, 6; and xxviii, 21, 5.—*facti al.*—*qui* conj. ad. PZ. ^b obvios opt. Mss. cf. 7. R.—*obviam euntes* 3 P. al. ^c percunctando F. 3 P. SCH. DJ.—*percunctentur* conj. PZ. ^d si quos conj. PZ. ^e om. GR. pr. C. D. ST.—*profectos* Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*profectos* conj. B. ^f 1 P.—*si forte* B. HV. S. pr. DJ.—*forte* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^g ' Might report, or bring back word.' xxii, 7; GR. xxxiii, 45; vii, 32; ix, 16. D.—*reperiant* conj. PZ.

4 Cf. *hæ clades, super aliam alia &c*; xxv, 22. 'This was not merely an additional blow, of a like nature with that received at Trasimenus, but a calamity many times worse.' P.

5 'At Zama.' R. cf. xxx, 29—35.

1 The more usual construction of *dubito* is with a subjunctive and *quin*, when a negative precedes, but otherwise with *an* or *utrum*. Ne-

pos, however, constantly uses an infinitive; LM. pr. to Nep. TS, Part. 56. Curtius and Tacitus have done the same; GR. and Livy here; and xxviii, 24; xxxvi, 41; and Cicero At. vii, 1. In like manner *haud dubium erat potuisse*, xxxviii, 6. D. If *dubito* is put interrogatively, *quin* follows.

2 vi, 29; viii, 10; xxviii, 23; xxx, 7; &c. DU'.

‘Hannibal post praelium contulerit; quid paret, quid agat C. Terentius
 ‘acturusque sit. hæc exploranda noscendaque per impigros • • •
 ‘juvenes esse. illud per patres ipsos agendum, quoniam
 ‘magistratum parum sit, ut tumultum ac trepidationem
 ‘in urbe tollant, matronas publico³ arceant continerique
 ‘intra suum quamque limen cogant; comploratus fami-
 ‘liarum coerceant; silentium per urbem faciant; nuntios
 ‘rerum omnium ad prætores deducendos curent; suæ
 ‘quisque fortunæ domi auctorem⁴ expectent^b; custodes-
 ‘que præterea ad portas ponant, qui prohibeant quemquam
 ‘egredi urbem, cogantque homines nullam nisi urbe ac
 ‘moenibus salvis salutem sperare. ubi conticuerit tumultus,
 ‘recte tum in curiam patres revocandos consulendumque
 ‘de urbis custodia esse.’

1 Cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent¹, summo-
 taque foro per^a magistratus^b turba^c patres diversi² ad
 sedandos tumultus discessissent, tum demum litteræ a Te-
 rentio consule allatæ sunt, ‘L. Æmilium consulem exer-
 ‘citumque cæsum³; sese Canusii esse, reliquias tantæ
 ‘cladis velut ex naufragio colligentem. ad decem^d millia
 ‘militum ferme esse in compositorum inordinatorumque.
 ‘Pœnum^e sedere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis præda-
 ‘que alia nec victoris animo nec magni ducis more nundi-
 ‘nantem^f.’ tum privatæ quoque per domos clades vulgatæ

^b expectet al. pr. C. ^a om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. D. ^b magistratibus 1 P. pr. (or magistratus in the nom.) G. ^c et ad. G.—turba, magistratus et 3 L. pr. D. ^d quatuordecim conj. (there were 10,000 at Canusium, before Varro came thither with 4,000 more) G. cf. 54. But 10,000 men, not soldiers, are there mentioned; and the words of Manlius (*haberetis hodie xx millia armatorum Canusii*, 60) make against the conjecture, as Varro had 10,000, and 12,200 surrendered in the two camps. MA. ^e em. G.—menum P.—me nunc P. al.—se nunc 1, 2 P. V. GA. al.—se nec 1 L.—se 4 L.—nunc hostem 3 L.—Hannibal nunc 3 P.—sed Hannibalem nunc B. HV.—Hannibalem vero nunc HF.—Hannibalem 2 L.—om. H. ^f em. G. alluding probably to the line of Ennius, *non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes*, Cic. Off. i, 12; DCE. *καταλιόν μάχης*, Æsch. S. Th. 545; with which compare Judges v, 19. ED.—nuntiantem pl. and opt. Mss.—morantem 3 P.—metientem al. Mss.

3 ii, 23; v, 55; ix, 7; opposed to *private*, ii, 24; 54; xxxii, 16; xxxix, 18. R. cf. *ἰδὼν οὖσα, μὴ βλάβην εἶδεν*. Æsch. Th. 185; *οὐδ' ἂν εἰς τὸ σιγᾶν καὶ μῖνον εἶσα δέμας*, 218; and other parts of the same scene.

4 ‘Authentic intelligence.’ RS.

1 It was their practice to take the opinions of the senators, by dividing the house and going over to this or that side according to the vote they wished to give. C. From this custom many phrases are derived; i, 32;

v, 9; xxvii, 34; Gell. iii, 18; (G.) Cic. Ver. iv, 65; *contra ire*, Tac. A. xiv, 45; *in alteram causam præceps ire*, ii, 27. Those who never gave their opinion by word of mouth were called *pedarii senatores*. R.

2 ‘In different directions;’ iii, 60; ix, 37; x, 27; (D.) xxv, 19; *diversos, alium alibi*, ix, 2; xxxi, 46; cf. xxvi, 20; xxviii, 46; xlii, 7; x, 33. (DU. D.) R.

3 Cf. E, and OU, on Sueton. x, 4. R.

C. Terentius sunt; adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus, ut sacrum

• • • anniversarium Cereris⁴ intermissum sit, quia nec lugenti-

The festival of Ceres is suspended. bus id facere est fas, nec ulla in illa tempestate matrona expers luctus fuerat. itaque ne ob eandem causam alia

V. i, 1, 15. quoque sacra publica aut privata desererentur, senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus⁵. ceterum cum sedato urbis tumultu revocati in curiam patres essent, aliæ insuper ex Sicilia litteræ allatæ sunt ab T. Otacilio proprætore, ' regnum Hieronis classe Punica vastari; cui cum opem ' imploranti ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ' ad Ægates insulas stare paratam instructamque, ut ubi ' se versum ad tuendam Syracusanam oram Poeni sensis- ' sent, Lilybæum extemplo provinciamque aliam Romanam ' aggredierentur. itaque classe opus esse, si regem socium ' Siciliamque tueri vellent.'

Litteris consulis proprætorisque^a lectis^b, [censuerunt^c,] d-

' M.^d Claudium, qui classi ad Ostiam stanti præesset^e, Ca- ' nusium ad exercitum mittendum; scribendumque consuli ' ut, cum prætori exercitum tradidisset, primo quoque tem- ' pore, quantum per commodum rei publicæ fieri posset, ' Romam veniret.' territi etiam super tantas clades cum

Two vestals accused of incontinency. ii, 42.

C. i, 361. ceteris prodigiis, tum quod duæ Vestales eo anno, Opimia atque Floronia, stupri compertæ¹, et altera sub terra^f, ut mos est, ad portam Collinam necata fuerat, altera sibimet

^a prætorisque P. F. B. GA. 2—5 L.—prætoris quem 1 P. two PE. ME. V. ^b B.—perlectis 3 P. 3, 5 L.—om. 1 P. P. two PE. ME. V. 2, 4 L. GA. F. ^c B. ed. ST. R. This verb was wanting to complete the sense, GL. or decreverunt C. cf. δόγμα τῆς βουλῆς διτάμνους εἰς Κανύσιον παρῆλθιν, καὶ τοὺς ἐκτὶ συλλελεγμένους παραλαβὼν ἐξάγαγε τῶν ἱερῶν, Plut. Mar. 302. S. aliis insuper ex Sicilia litteris allatis ab ... vellent: ' censuerunt ' prætorem M. Claudium, &c. conj. G. pr. R. HF inserts the verb after mittendum,—censent 5 L.—om. G. C. D. BK.—prætorem itaque visum (or placitum) conj. R. ^d Marcium P.—Appium pl. Mss.—Apium 1 PE. F. ^e præerat conj. GL. ^f terram al. Mss. cf. viii, 15; defodietur humo, Ov. F. vi, 458; Suet. i, 49; (CS.) L. ix, 20; (G.) ἐάλασαν εἰς Ἀθήνας, Xen. H. i; τὸν Ἰωσὰφ ἀτίθοντο εἰς Αἴγυπτον, Acts vii, 9; (nn.) DU. Her. v, 77, n. 70; viii, 60, n. 48 and 55; ix, 6, n. 24; St Mark xiii, 9 sq. ED.

⁴ Minuitur populo luctus &c. cum in casto Cereris est. Græca sacra festa Cereris ex Græcia translata, quæ ob inventionem Proserpinæ matronæ colebant. quæ sacra dum non essent matronæ quæ facerent, propter eandem Cannensem et frequentiam lugentium, institutum est, ne amplius centum diebus lugeretur; Fest. quid temperatus fabæ alimonio panis, cui rei dedistis nomen "castus?" nonne illius temporis imitatio est, quo se numen Cereris a fruge violentia mæroris abstinuit? Arnob. v, 167;

U. alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealibus albas sumite: nunc nulli velleris usus abest; Ov. F. iv, 619 sq; 389 sq; quia Cereris sacrificium, lugentibus omnibus matronis, intermissum erat, senatus finire luctum xxx diebus jussit; xxxiv, 6; Al. ab Al. vi, 19; RN, A. R. iv, 8; v, 14. D. R.

⁵ Πίνθους δὲ καὶ τόπον καὶ χρόνον ἀρεῖ, κατ' οἰκίαν ἀποθνήσκον πλείους ἢ ἡμίρας σφάκοντα τὸν βουλόμενον, Plut. F. 184. S.

¹ 'Convicted'; vii, 4; xxxii, 1. R.

ipsa² mortem consciverat. L. Cantilius scriba pontificis, C. Terentius quos³ nunc minores pontifices⁴ appellant⁵, qui cum Flo-
 roniam stuprum fecerat, a⁶ pontifice maximo eo usque virgis in comitio cæsus erat⁶, ut inter verbera exspiraret. hoc nefas cum inter tot, ut fit, clades in prodigium verum esset, decemviri libros adire jussi sunt. et Q. Fabius Pictor A Hn. 27. Delphos ad oraculum missus est sciscitatum 'quibus precibus
 'suppliciisque^h deos possent placare, et quænam futura finis
 'tantis cladibus foret.' interim ex fatalibus libris sacrificia aliquot extraordinaria facta; inter quæ Gallus et Galla,
 Græcus et Græca⁷ in foro boario sub terra⁸ vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo conseptum, jam¹ ante⁹ hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.

Placatis satis, ut rebantur, deis M. Claudius Marcellus ab Ostia mille et quingentos milites, quos in classem scriptos habebat, Romam, ut urbi præsidio essent, mittit; ipse legione classis (ea tertia¹⁰ legio erat) cum tribunis

² quos ... appellant susp. gl. R. ^h 'With supplications;' L. xxvii, 50; Plant. Ep. v, 2, 59; Rud. pr. 25; Sall. C. 52, 29; G.B. CO. on S. J. 66, 2; and S. C. 9, 2; D. no, on Tac. A. iii, 64, 3. cf. xxv, 7, j. ED.—supplices S.—supplicationibusque L. ed. H.—sacrificiisque (or piaculisque) conj. DCE. ¹ em. G. pr. C.—conseptumuiam P—c. ubi pl. Mss.—c. ibi al.—c. vii an. conj. P2.

² Had ipsi been used, the sense would have been, that 'she put herself (and not another) to death;' now it is, that 'she (and not another) was the author of her own death.' The difference between *me ipse* and *me ipsum*, and the like, is seen by supplying the words opposed to them; viz. *non alius* and *non alium*. ST. cf. xxiii, 9; RS. G, and D, on ii, 19: D. 60, w.

³ 'Of one of those pontiffs, whom.' C.

⁴ In the age of Cicero and Livy, besides that college of pontiffs, which, after the Ogulnian law, 452 Y. R. up to the time of Sylla, consisted of eight members, and, after Sylla's time, of fifteen, there was also another college of those who were called minor pontiffs: *quum scriba pontificum esset, quos et hodie (?) pontifices minores vocant*, Capit. in Op. Macr. 7. The time and occasion of their institution, as well as their number, are unknown. From the words of our author, (and from Macrobius, *præcis temporibus antequam fasti a Cn. Flavio scriba invitis patribus in omnium notitiam proderentur*, [i. e. before 449 Y. R.] *pontifici minori hæc provincia delegabatur, ut novæ lunnæ primum observaret adspectum, visamque regi sacrificulo nuntiaret*; S. i, 15.)

it would seem that there was at this time only one; but that the number was subsequently augmented, and they were all called minor pontiffs. When their number was increased is uncertain. Cicero mentions three, Ar. Resp. 6; therefore it must have been at some time between the delivery of that speech and the occurrence which Livy records. NO, C. P. i, 5. DU. cf. SR, Lex. E, C. C. R.

⁵ 'By command of.' R.

⁶ Suet. xii, 8. R.

⁷ This was done because the oracle had promised both the Gauls and the Greeks the possession of the city; and the object of this expiatory sacrifice was to avert the impending destruction upon those people. R. cf. Her. vii, 114; ED. GRO, de Ver. ii, 11. C.

⁸ Syntax requires *sub terra* to be taken with *in locum*, though the arrangement of the words is harsh. DU.

⁹ It was at the beginning of the last Gallic war, 527 Y. R. D.

¹⁰ From 53, it would seem that the third legion was engaged at Cannæ: if so, Livy appears to have followed different authorities. D.

C. Terentius militum Teanum Sidicinum præmissa, classe tradita P. Furio

• • •

Philo collegæ, paucos post dies Canusium magnis itineribus
C. ii, 193. contendit¹¹. dictator¹ ex auctoritate patrum dictus M. Ju-

nus¹², et Ti. Sempronius¹³ magister equitum, delectu
edicto juniores^k ab¹ annis septemdecim et quosdam præ-
textatos¹⁴ scribunt. quattuor ex his legiones et mille equites
effecti. item ad socios Latinumque nomen ad milites ex
formula¹⁵ accipiendos mittunt. arma, tela¹⁶, alia parari
jubent; et vetera hostium spolia detrahunt¹⁷ templis porti-

8,000 slaves armed. cibusque. et aliam formam novi delectus inopia liberorum

capitum ac necessitas dedit: octo millia juvenum validorum
ex servitiis, prius sciscitantes singulos 'vellentne¹⁸ militare,'
empta publice armaverunt. hic miles magis placuit, cum
pretio minore redimendi^m captivos copia fieret.

Namque Hannibal secundum tam prosperam ad Cannas⁵⁸
pugnam victoris magis quam bellum gerentis intentus curis,
cum captivis productis segregatisque^a socios^b, sicut ante ad
7; P. iii, 77. Trebiam Trasimenumque lacum, benigne allocutus sine
pretio dimisisset, Romanos quoque vocatos, quod nunquam

Hannibal's address to the Roman prisoners. alias antea, satis miti sermone alloquitur: 'non interne-
'cinum' sibi esse cum Romanis bellum; de dignitate
'atque imperio certare. et patres virtuti Romanæ cessisse;

¹ indictator P.—inde dictator conj. C. ^k minores ed. HN. ¹ om. HN. G. H.
^m ed. AS.—redimi pl. Mss.—redimendorum captivorum conj. SB. cf. 59. ED. ^a segre-
gatos conj. G. ^b 3 L.—sociis pl. Mss.—sociis eos al. ^c ed. HN.—internecivum E.—
var. cet. Mss.

11 He despatched a part of the third legion to Rome; another part he left on board the fleet for Furius; and followed in person the main body, which he sent forward to Teanum, on its route to Canusium. GL.

12 M. Junius Pera had filled the offices of consul and censor. R.

13 The same Gracchus that was killed by Hannibal in Lucania. V. Max. v, 1; S. cf. iii, 19; 24. D. He was curule ædile. R.

14 Juv. i, 78, n. ED. prætextæ purpuræ togæ, xxxiv, 7; cf. xxix, 38; (DU.) xxxiv, 7; xlii, 34; nn, on Tac. A. xii, 41. R.

15 Of this Livy writes in viii, where he is speaking of the treaty made with the Latins. S. It prescribed the quota of troops to be furnished by each Latin state to the Roman people. A similar instance occurs in speaking of the colonies; xxvii, 10. C. cf. 36. Formula denotes the rule or method which is

to be acted upon, xxvi, 24; xxix, 15; xl, 12; iv, 8; xxxix, 26. R.

16 By arma is properly meant all that is used for the protection of the person; by tela, all weapons of offence, and not merely those used from a distance, τῶλας: cf. i, 43; iii, 50; xxx, 11; xxxvi, 18; xlv, 39; xlii, 52. R.

17 This was never done except in a case of extreme necessity; V. Max. vii, 6, 1. cf. xxiv, 21, 11. R.

18 This question was not put to citizens; but they were obliged to answer to their names when cited. C. Hence the enlisted slaves were called volones, which term is opposed to liberi xxiii, 35; and to justi milites, xxiv, 14: R. volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo millia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulerunt, Fest. S.

'et se id anniti ut suæ in vicem simul felicitati et virtuti ^{Junius dict.}
 'cedatur. itaque redimendi se captivis copiam facere. pre- ^{Sempr. m. h.}
 'tium fore in capita equiti quingenos quadrigatos nummos, 23; 52.
 'trecenos pediti, servo centenos.' quanquam aliquantum
 adjiciebatur equitibus ad id pretium quod * pepigerant
 dedentes se, læti tamen quamcunque condicionem pacis-
 cendi acceperunt. placuit 'suffragio ipsorum decem deligi
 'qui Romam ad senatum irent.' nec pignus aliud fidei quam ^{They send}
 ut jurarent 'se redituros' acceptum. missus cum his Carthalo ^{delegates to}
 nobilis Carthaginiensis, qui, si forte ad pacem inclinarent ^{Rome.}
 animos [†], condiciones ferret. cum egressi castris essent,
 unus ¹ ex iis, minime Romani ingenii homo, velut [‡] aliquid ^{61; P. vi,}
 oblitus, jurisjurandi solvendi ² causa cum in castra redisset, ^{58; CO. i,}
 ante noctem comites assequitur. ubi eos Romam venire nun- ^{13; iii, 32;}
 tium est, Carthalonem obviam lictor missus, qui dictatoris ^{G. vii, 18.}
 verbis nuntiaret ut 'ante noctem excederet finibus Roma-
 59 nis;' legatis captivorum senatus ab dictatore datus est.
 quorum princeps M. Junius "patres conscripti" inquit, ^{Their}
 "nemo nostrum [§] ignorat nulli unquam civitati viliores ^{speech be-}
 "fuisse captivos quam nostræ. ceterum nisi nobis plus ^{fore the se-}
 "justo nostra placet causa ¹, non alii unquam minus negli-
 "gendi vobis quam nos in hostium potestatem venerunt.
 "non enim in acie per timorem arma tradidimus, sed cum
 "prope ad noctem superstantes cumulis cæsum corporum
 "prælium extraxissemus, in castra recepimus nos; diei
 "reliquum ac noctem insequentem, fessi labore ac vulne-
 "ribus, vallum sumus tutati; postero die, cum circumsessi 52.
 "ab exercitu victore aqua arceremur, nec ulla jam per
 "confertos hostes erumpendi spes esset, nec esse nefas
 "duceremus quinquaginta millibus hominum ex acie nostra 49.
 "trucidatis aliquem ex Cannensi pugna Romanum militem

[†] S.—centum cet. Mss. (besides quingentos B. 2 L. H. GA. and trecenos B.)

^{*} quo al. pr. G. as xx talentis pucti, xxi, 61; DU. xxii, 52; but cf. 59; xxiv, 49, 7. D.

[†] inclinaret F. 2, 3, 5 L. H. [‡] animus 5 L.—animi conj. P. cf. iii, 61, 4: but the other construction (understanding hostes or Romani, P. or delegati; and civium, ED. or Romano- rum with animos) is more usual; viii, 21; xxvi, 1; xxix, 33; xl, 5; cf. xxxiv, 56, 11; P2, on V. M. ii, 2, 1. D.

[§] illud P.—illud F. RG.—ibi N 2d.—illic conj. G. pr. C.
¹ F. one Ms of C. G.—vestrum cet. Mss.

¹ Acilius says 'ten;' Gellius 'two.' ^{πίστιν καὶ λελυμένας τὸν δευτερον}, Pol. D.
 R. ¹ 'Unless we are misled by partiality, to

² He had sworn that he would return. C. think more favourably than we ought of our
 νομίζον διὰ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως τετηρημένας τὴν own case.' R. RS.

C. Terentius " restare, tum demum pacti sumus pretium quo redempti
 • • • " dimitteremur, arma, in quibus nihil jam auxilii erat,
 " hosti tradidimus. majores quoque acceperamus se a
 " Gallis auro redemisse; et patres vestros^b, asperrimos²
 " illos ad condicionem pacis, legatos³ tamen captivorum
 C. ii, 318. " redimendorum gratia Tarentum⁴ misisse. atqui^c et^d ad^e
 C. ii, 350; " Alliam^f cum Gallis et ad Heracleam^g cum Pyrrho,
 PP. 392— " utraque non tam clade infamis quam pavore ac fuga
 395; F. i, " pugna fuit⁶. Cannenses campos acervi Romanorum
 18, 7; L. " corporum tegunt; nec supersumus pugnæ nisi in quibus
 xxv, 6. " trucidandis⁷ et ferrum et vires hostem defecerunt. sunt
 " etiam de nostris quidam, qui ne in acie^h quidem refuge-
 " runt, sed præsidio castris relictis, cum castra traderentur,
 " in potestatem hostium venerunt. haud equidem ullius
 " civis et commilitonis fortunæ aut condicioni invideo⁸,
 " nec premendo alium me extulisse velim: ne illi quidem,
 " nisi pernicitatis pedum et cursus aliquod præmium est,
 " qui plerique inermes ex acie fugientes non prius quam
 " Venusiæ aut Canusii constiterunt, se nobis merito præ-
 " tulerint, gloriatique sint in se plus quam in nobis præ-
 " sidii rei publicæ esse. sed^h illis etⁱ bonis et^j fortibus
 " militibus^k utemini, et nobis etiam^l promptioribus pro
 " patria, quod beneficio vestro redempti atque in patriam
 " restituti fuerimus. delectum ex omni ætate et fortuna
 57. " habetis; octo millia servorum audio armari. non^m minor

^b P. PE. ME. three P. V. F. G.—*nostros* al. pr. C. but Junius probably had not been elected senator; and he is here speaking of those who were senators in the Pyrrhic war. D.
^c *atque* F. HF. R. ^d om. F. HF. R. 4 L. ^e em. G.—om. P. F.—*in* cet. Mss.
^f em. G.—*aliam* P.—*Italiam* F. HF. R. 4 L.—*Italia* pl. Mss. ^g 'When drawn up in battle array.' RS.—*ex acie* (see below) or *in castra* (see next chapter) conj. P. ^h *et* conj. ad. C. B. ⁱ *ut* pl. Mss.—*ejus* 1 P.—om. C.—*et nobis* conj. B. ^j *ac* pl. Mss. pr. G. C. B.—*ac fortunis ac* 1 P. ^k *viris militibusque* 1 P. 2—5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. ^l *et nobis jam* 2—5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV.—*nobis etiam* conj. B. ^m *nec multo* conj. (because the prisoners of war were 7000) PZ. but it was natural for Junius to exaggerate their number. D.—*vix* conj. R.

2 'Most unbending and unaccommodating.' R.

3 'C. Fabricius and others.' R.

4 'To Pyrrhus, who had been summoned across the Adriatic to the aid of the Tarentines.' C.

5 Where the defeat of the consul P. Valerius Lævinus was owing chiefly to the horses of the Roman cavalry taking fright at the elephants; C. as the Lydian horses were

frightened by the camels, Her. i, 80.

6 This is the assumption of the argument, whereby he proves, that captives were sometimes ransomed, even where the calamity was owing more to their own timidity than to the valour of the enemy. G.

7 'Nor are there any survivors of the battle but ourselves, for whose slaughter, &c.' R.

8 Virg. E. i, 7.

“ numerus noster est, nec majore pretio redimi possumus Junius dict. Semp. m. h.
 “ quam hi emuntur. nam⁹ si conferam nos cum illis,
 “ injuriam nomini Romano faciam. illud etiam in tali
 “ consilio animadvertendum vobis censeam, patres con-
 “ scripti, (si tamen^a duriores esse velitis, quod nullo nostro
 “ merito faciatis^o,) cui nos hosti relicturi sitis. Pyrrho
 “ videlicet, qui nos^p hospitum numero habuit captivos, an
 “ barbaro ac Pœno, qui utrum avarior an crudelior sit,
 “ vix existimari¹⁰ potest.⁹ si videatis catenas squalorem
 “ deformitatem civium vestrorum, non minus profecto vos
 “ ea species moveat quam si ex altera parte cernatis stratas
 “ Cannensibus campis legiones vestras. intueri potestis sol-
 “ licitudinem et lacrimas in vestibulo curiae stantium cog-
 “ natorum nostrorum expectantiumque responsum vestrum.
 “ cum ii pro nobis proque iis qui absunt ita suspensi¹¹ ac
 “ solliciti sint, quem censetis animum ipsorum esse quo-
 “ rum in discrimine vita libertasque est? si, me dius
 “ fidius¹², ipse in nos mitis Hannibal contra naturam suam
 “ esse velit, nihil tamen nobis vita opus esse censeamus,
 “ cum indigni ut a vobis redimeremur visi simus^q. rediere
 “ Romam quondam remissi a Pyrrho sine pretio capti:
 “ sed rediere cum legatis, primoribus civitatis, ad redimen-
 “ dos sese missis. redeam ego in patriam trecentis nummis
 “ non æstimatus civis¹³? suum quisque habet animum,
 “ patres conscripti. scio in discrimine esse vitam corpusque
 “ meum¹⁴. magis me famæ periculum movet, ne a vobis

^a GE.—*tam* pl. Mss.—*jam* conj. V.—om. S. ^o *facietis* conj. P2. ^p for *nostros*
 i. e. ‘us Romana.’ DU.—*vos* P. F. GA. HV.—*suos* conj. C.—om. conj. B. ^q em. M.
 pr. G.—*sumus* Mss. it is no assertion, however, but merely an hypothesis. C.

9 Before this sentence a clause may be supplied, to the following effect: ‘But I will say nothing more respecting our superiority over the slaves, for &c.’ RS.

10 ‘To be determined or decided;’ 30; xxiii, 1; cf. iv, 15; 20; 41; xxiii, 47; xxxiv, 2; (D.) pr. n. 12. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 21, 1; and Suet. iv, 60. R.

11 ‘Doubtful and anxious: metu suspensa, ii, 32; xxxiv, 62; inter spem metumque suspensas animi, viii, 13; suspensi de statu alterius, ix, 43; cf. xxxiv, 27; suspendere rem, xxxix, 29: so animis spe metuque pendentibus, vii, 10; sollicitis ac pendentibus animi, vii,

39; cf. iii, 26; vi, 15. R.

12 That is, *ita me deus* (or *Διὸς*) *filius juvet* or *amet*; the same as *me Hercules! me Castor!* &c. ii, 31; Fest. This son of Jupiter was called *Sancus* (i. e. *sanctus*) by the Sabines, or *Semo* (i. e. *semihomo*), or *Hercules*; cf. Ov. F. vi, 213. According to others it means *deus fidei*, and the Greek is *Διὸς Πίστιος*. cf. CR, i, 427. F. R. ED.

13 ‘Should I (or indeed any one of us) wish to return to a country where a citizen is not valued at even such a paltry sum?’ DCE.

14 Und. *sed* or *verum*. R.

C. Terentius “damnati ac repulsi abeamus. neque enim vos pretio
 . . . “pepercisse homines credent.”

Ubi is finem fecit, extemplo ab ea turba quæ in comitio 60
 erat clamor flebilis est sublatus, manusque ad curiam ten-
 debant orantes ut ‘sibi liberos fratres cognatos redderent.’
 feminas quoque metus ac necessitas¹ in foro turbæ huic
 virorum immiscuerat. senatus summotis arbitris² consuli
 coeptus. ibi cum sententiis variaretur, et alii ‘redimendos
 ‘de publico³,’ alii ‘nullam publice impensam faciendam,
 ‘nec prohibendos ex privato redimi; si quibus argentum
 ‘in præsentia deesset, dandam ex ærario pecuniam mu-
 ‘tuam, prædibusque ac prædiis⁴ cavendum populo⁵ cen-
 Manlius op- serent; tum T. Manlius Torquatus, priscæ⁶ ac nimis
 poses the duræ, ut plerisque videbatur, severitatis, interrogatus sen-
 ransoming tentiam ita locutus fertur: “si tantummodo⁷ postulâssent
 them. “legati pro iis qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redime-
 “rentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum⁸ brevi sententiam
 “peregissem⁸. quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis⁹
 “ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad rem mili-

⁸ om. conj. because either this or ullius is redundant. C.

¹ Either ‘the extreme urgency of the case,’ or ‘the claims or relationship.’ DÆ. *non pueros imprudentia, non senes debilitas, non mulieres sexus imbecillitas domi tenet*, Just. v, 7. GB.

² ‘All witnesses of their proceedings;’ vi, 33; i, 21; 41; ii, 4; xxv, 30; xxvii, 28, 3; xxxix, 11; R. iii, 36; xxv, 18.

³ Und. *ærario*: thus in *publicum sumere* ii, 9; *recuperare* xlii, 19; *emere* xxxix, 44; xliv, 16; *redimere* xxvi, 27, 7; *redigere* ii, 42; iv, 10; 15; *referre* Nep. xiii, 1; *cogere* Var. L. L. 4; *dare* Cato; opposed here to *ex privato*, and synonymous with *ex ærario*: thus *vendere in privatum* xl, 51; *conferre ex privato* xxxiv, 34; *nihil in publicum relatum, omne in privatum versum* xxxviii, 59. R.

⁴ *Vades* applies to ‘bail in capital and public offences;’ *prædes* to ‘security in civil causes and pecuniary matters.’ E. C. C. R. ‘By bonds and on the security of their landed property,’ or ‘by mortgage on their estates.’ C. *ubi illa consuetudo in bonis, prædibus prædiisque, vendendis, and prædibus et prædiis populo cautum est*, Cic. Ver. i, 54. (nn.) D.

⁵ ‘That security should be given to the public for the repayment of such sums as

should be advanced from the treasury;’ C. vii, 21. R.

⁶ ‘Such as was wont to be in olden time.’ R. *τὸ λίαν σπουδὴν καὶ πρῶτον ἦδες*, Arist. V. 877; *gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata*, Virg. Æ. viii, 315; Hes. O. et D. 142 sqq.

⁷ ‘Simply.’ RS.

⁸ ‘Pronounced, declared, stated,’ iii, 40; ix, 8; xxxix, 15; xlii, 1; *peragere auspicio*, i, 18; *laudes*, vii, 37; *carmen*, xxxix, 15; *indicium*, vi, 16; *fubulam*, iii, 44; and absolutely, i, 32; xxxiv, 31. R.

⁹ ‘You would only have to be admonished,’ ED. i. e. ‘I should only have to admonish you;’ *quid aliud quam admonemus*, iv, 3; xl, 15; and *quid* interrogatively is equivalent to *nihil* in a declaratory sentence, which is more frequent; ii, 29; 32; 49; 63; iv, 26; ix, 17; xxiii, 3; xxiv, 36; xxvii, 18; xxxiv, 46; xxxv, 49; xxxvii, 21; xl, 15; 50; *nec quidquam aliud quam*, xxxi, 24; (G.) *nihil præterquam*, iii, 26. The ellipsis is sometimes completed, as *quid aliud faciunt* (or *agunt*) *quam quod &c*; iv, 26; vii, 17; xxvi, 2; xxxiv, 2; xli, 23; cf. ii, 43; vi, 41; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 34, 6; R. xxvi, 20, 3.

“tarem exemplo servaretis? nunc autem cum prope Junius dict. Sempr. m. h.
 “gloriati sint quod se hostibus dediderint, præferrique¹⁰
 “non captis modo in acie ab hostibus, sed etiam iis qui
 “Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt, atque ipsi C.
 “Terentio consuli, æquum censuerint, nihil vos eorum,
 “patres conscripti, quæ illic acta sunt, ignorare patiar.
 “atque utinam hæc quæ apud vos acturus sum, Canusii
 “apud ipsum exercitum agerem, optimum testem ignaviæ
 “cujusque et virtutis; aut unus hic saltem adesset P.
 “Sempronius, quem si isti ducem secuti essent, milites⁵⁰.
 “hodie in castris Romanis^b, non captivi in hostium po-
 “testate essent. sed^c cum fessis pugnando hostibus, tum
 “victoria lætis et ipsis¹¹ plerisque regressis in castra sua,
 “noctem ad erumpendum liberam habuissent, et septem
 “armatorum hominum^d millia^e perrumpere^f etiam^g con-
 “fertis hostes potuissent^h, neque per se ipsiⁱ id facere
 “conati sunt neque alium sequi voluerunt. nocte prope
 “tota P. Sempronius Tuditanus non destitit monere ad-
 “hortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra, dum
 “quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum tegeret,
 “se ducem sequerentur: ante lucem pervenire^j in tuta
 “loca, in sociorum urbes posse. sicut avorum memoria^{vii, 34 sq.}
 “P. Decius tribunus militum in Samnio, sicut nobis
 “adolescentibus priore Punico bello Calpurnius Flamma^{xvii, ep.}
 “trecentis voluntariis, cum ad tumulum eos capiendum^{F. ii, 2;}
 “situm inter medios hostes duceret, dixit *moriamur, milites*,^{Pl. xxii, 6;}
 “*et morte nostra eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones*:^{Z. viii, 13;}
 “si hoc P. Sempronius diceret, nec¹ viros quidem nec^k
 “Romanos vos duceret, si nemo tantæ virtutis exstisset
 “comes. viam non ad gloriam magis quam ad salutem

^b *Romani* conj. (*Priami vos filia regis, non captiva, rogo*, Ov. M. xiii, 470.) GR. pr. C. but the antithesis is between *milites*; *captivi*; *Romanis*, *hostium*; *castris*, *potestate*. D.
^c em. G.—et Mss. ^d conj. om. G. ^e om. pl. Mss. ^f em. G.—*erumpere* F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. GA. al. C.—om. al. ^g *inter* ad. three P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. GA. al. C.
^h *possent* pl. Mss. ⁱ *perveniri* conj. G. cf. xxv, 14; xlii, 15. D. ^j *ne* l L. pr. G. B.
^k *nedum* conj. G.

10 *Se* is often omitted before the infinitive; cf. iv, 57; xxiii, 3; xxiv, 13; (D.) G, on xxvi, 39; xxx, 22; and xl, 42; R. because pronouns, when subjects, are easily supplied.

11 ‘Of their own accord,’ ‘without compulsion.’ RS. *per se* has this meaning, ii, 42; vi, 18; 23; xxxv, 26; xxxviii, 26; xxxix, 12; 51. R.

C. Terentius "ferentem demonstrat; reduces¹ in patriam ad parentes,
 "ad conjuges ac liberos facit. ut servemini, deest vobis
 "animus? quid, si moriendum pro patria esset, faceretis?
 49. "quingenta millia civium sociorumque circa vos eo ipso
 "die cæsa jacent. si tot exempla virtutis non movent, nihil
 "unquam movebit; si tanta clades vilem vitam non fecit,
 "nulla faciet. liberi atque incolumes desiderate patriam:
 "immo desiderate, dum patria est, dum² cives ejus estis.
 "sero nunc desideratis, deminuti capite¹², abalienati jure
 "civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti. pretio redituri estis
 "eo unde ignavia ac nequitia abistis? P. Sempronium
 "civem vestrum non audistis arma capere ac sequi se
 "jubentem; Hannibalem post paullo¹³ audistis castra
 "prodi et arma tradi jubentem. quam ego ignaviam
 "istorum¹⁴ accuso, cum scelus possim accusare? non
 "enim modo sequi recusarunt bene monentem, sed ob-
 "sistere ac retinere conati sunt, ni strictis gladiis viri
 "fortissimi inertes summovissent¹⁵. prius, inquam, P.
 "Sempronio per civium agmen quam per hostium fuit
 "erumpendum. hos cives patria desideret? quorum si
 "ceteri similes fuissent, neminem hodie ex iis qui ad
 "Cannas pugnaverunt civem haberet. ex millibus septem
 "armatorum¹⁶ sexcenti exstiterunt qui erumpere auderent,
 "qui in patriam liberi atque armati redirent: neque iis
 HO. iii, 16, "quadraginta¹⁷ millia hostium obstitere. quam tutum iter
 7. "duarum prope legionum agmini futurum censetis fuisse?

¹ em. L.—demonstraret duces LI. 2 P. F. C. V. 1, 2—4 L. H.—demonstraret ducens
 1 P.—demonstraret ducem se 3 P. GA.—demonstrando ducem se HF. B. HV. ² cum ed.
 GR. CL. ³ tria millia conj. ad. SB. but cf. 50. D. ⁴ em. SB.—lx three P. 1 L.—
 vita B.—sexcenta F. C. R. GA. L. N. D. V. 3 L.—sexcentis 2, 4, 5 L. HF. HV. F 2d.
 H. V 2d.

12 This phrase is explained by what follows. S. This forfeiture was threefold in its degree; Justin. Inst. i, 16; (1) the greatest, as here, of liberty and citizenship; (thus *Regulus* is called *capitis minor*, Hor. O. iii, 5, 42:) C. (2) the lesser, of the rights of citizenship; which was suffered by those who were transported; (3) the least, of the rights and privileges of family and kindred; to which those were liable who were adopted or married into another family. R. ἀπὸ τῆς πολιτείας, Eph. ii, 12. B.

13 This is the favourite arrangement of

these particles; Sall. J. 106; (adv. GT.) 56; (CO.) 71; Cæs. B. G. vii, 60; B. C. i, 20; Quint. I. O. ii, 5; (BU.) L. v, 55; xxxiii, 28; xxxii, 25; cf. GI, obs. "post paullo;" GR, on xxviii, 24, 13: thus we have post aliquanto, ii, 31; ante annis octo, xl, 52; ante multo, Cic. Sen. 2; &c. G. D. post paucis diebus, xxxii, 5; xl, 47; 57; asperius paullo, xxxix, 1. R. cf. xxvii, 23, h; HA, i, p. 21 sq.

14 Und. quare or cur. R.

15 Nothing is said of this in the narrative. PZ.

“ haberetis hodie¹ viginti millia armatorum Cannsii, fortia, *Junius dicit.*
 “ fidelia², patres conscripti. nunc autem quemadmodum hi *Seape. m. h.*
 “ boni fidelesque¹⁶ (nam fortes ne ipsi quidem¹⁷ dixerint) *sa.*
 “ cives esse possunt? nisi quis credere potest fuisse¹⁷, ut¹⁸
 “ erumpentibus, quin¹⁹ erumperent, obsistere conati sunt;
 “ aut¹ non invidere eos cum incolumitati tum gloriæ illo-
 “ rum per virtutem partæ, cum sibi timorem ignaviamque
 “ servitutis ignominiosæ causam esse sciant¹⁹. maluerunt
 “ in tentoriis latentes simul lucem atque hostem expec-
 “ tare, cum silentio noctis erumpendi occasio esset. at
 “ enim²⁰ ad erumpendum e castris defuit animus; ad
 “ tutanda fortiter castra animum habuerunt. dies noctes-
 “ que aliquot obsessi vallum armis²¹, se ipsi²² tutati vallo
 “ sunt; tandem ultima ausi passique, cum omnia subsidia
 “ vitæ abessent²³ affectisque fame viribus arma jam sus-
 “ tinere nequirent, necessitatibus magis humanis quam
 “ armis victi sunt. orto sole hostis²⁴ ad vallum accessit²⁵;
 “ ante secundam horam, nullam fortunam certaminis ex-
 “ perti, tradiderunt arma ac se ipsos. hæc vobis ipsorum
 “ per biduum militia fuit. cum in acie stare ac pugnare
 “ decuerat²⁶, tum in castra refugerunt; cum pro vallo
 “ pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt, neque in acie neque
 “ in castris utiles. vos redimam? cum erumpere²⁷ castris
 “ oportet, cunctamini ac manetis; cum manere, castra

P *prope* conj. ad. P2. ¹ *fortium, fidelium*, conj. (or *fortes, fideles*,) G. ed. ST. R.—
fortium fideliumque 3 L.—*fortium et fidelium* 4 L. ² *se* conj. ad. B. ³ i. e. quo minus.
 SCH.—qui 1 P. H.—ne 3 P. 3 L.—quin ne 2 L.—qui nec F.—qui ne 5 L.—at qui erum-
 pentibus, ne conj. SCH. ⁴ *at* conj. L. ⁵ om. pl. Mss. *at enim* very often indicates an
 objection, which we ourselves start and then refute. RS. ⁶ em. cf. vi, 2; x, 45; xxviii,
 2; xxxiii, 17; xxxviii, 22; 8. xii, 165. G.—*bellum arma* P.—*arma* (only) F. C. V.
 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA.—*armis* B. BR.—om. HV. ⁷ BR. 5 L. B. which accords better
 with the distinction made in 57, 2. RS.—*ipso* B 2d. ⁸ P. cf. Cic. Or. i, 11; for Balb.
 4; Leg. i, 2.—*decuerat* or *desunt* pl. Mss.—*desint* HV. ⁹ *ab hostibus* Mss. of SCH. 1 P?
 F. C. 1, 3, 4 L. V. ¹⁰ *accessum* Mss. of SCH. ¹¹ *e* ad. HV. as twice in this
 chapter. D.

16 Cf. BR, viii, 240. D.

17 ‘That they were brave and good and faithful.’ G.

18 ‘When,’ G. ‘after that.’ C.

19 ‘That they would not grudge each of the others the safety and even glory acquired by his valour, when they must be aware that for their own ignominious slavery they have to thank their own cowardice and indolence.’ This envy would prevent their acting the part

of upright citizens towards those whose fair fame would be a standing rebuke to their own infamy. G.

20 Whenever the opposition, by a clause commencing with *at non*, does not allow of the repetition of the same verb, but requires another to be supplied; the preceding verb is to be put in the indicative: *decuerat . . . at non factum est*:—*decuisset . . . at non desint*. RS.

C. Terentius “ tutari armis necesse est, et castra et arma et vos ipsos
 • • • “ traditis hosti. ego non magis istos redimendos, patres
 “ conscripti, censeo, quam illos dedendos Hannibali qui
 “ per medios hostes e castris eruperunt ac per summam
 “ virtutem se patriæ restituerunt.”

The senate
 adopts his
 opinion.

Postquam Manlius dixit, quanquam patrum quoque ple- 61
 rosque captivi cognatione attingebant, præter exemplum
 civitatis minime in captivos jam inde antiquitus indul-
 gentis, pecuniæ quoque summa homines movit, quia nec
 ærarium exhaurire magna jam summa erogata in servos ad
 militiam emendos armandosque, nec Hannibalem maxime
 hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem locupletari volebant.
 cum triste responsum, ‘ non redimi captivos,’ redditum
 esset, novusque super veterem luctus tot jactura civium
 adjectus esset, cum magnis fletibus questibusque legatos ad

Fraudulent
 interpreta-
 tion of an
 oath.

portam prosecuti sunt. unus ex iis domum abiit, quod
 fallaci reditu in castra jurejurando se exsolvisset¹. quod
 68. ubi innotuit relatumque ad senatum est, omnes censuerunt
 ‘ comprehendendum et custodibus publice datis deducen-
 ‘ dum ad Hannibalem esse.’

xxiv, 18 ;
 V. ii, 9, 8.

Est et alia de captivis fama, decem primos venisse. de eis
 cum dubitatum in senatu esset, admitterentur in urbem nec
 ne, ita admissos esse ne tamen iis senatus daretur². moranti-
 bus deinde longius omnium spe, alios tres insuper legatos
 venisse, L. Scribonium et C. Calpurnium et L. Manlium.

xxxiii, 21.

tum demum ab cognato Scribonii tribuno plebis de redi-
 mendis captivis relatum esse, nec censuisse redimendos sena-
 tum³; et novos legatos tres ad Hannibalem revertisse, decem
 veteres remansisse, quod per causam recognoscendi nomina
 captivorum ad Hannibalem ex itinere regressi religione sese
 exsolvisent. de iis dedendis magna contentione actum in
 senatu esse, victosque paucis sententiis qui dedendos cen-

¹ *Callidi exsolvendi jurejurandi interpretes*, xxiv, 18; *exsolvere se religione* occurs below, and elsewhere in Livy, *D.* as v, 25; *ED.* *solvi* or *exsolvi religione* (or *religionem* ii, 32,) ‘to liberate one’s self from that duty, to which one was bound by religion,’ ‘to discharge one’s religious obligations:’ *G.* on vii, 3. cf. viii, 9; ix, 8; (where the contrary metaphor is used, *obligare* and *obstringere religione*, as ix, 11; xxxix, 37;) xxiv, 18;

xxi, 62, r. *R.* *solvere voti fidem*, Ov. F. i, 642; and *fidem*, Ter. A. iv, 1, 19; are contrary.

² ‘They were indeed admitted, but a meeting of the senate was not granted them.’ *E.* *ita* has often this force; i, 17; B. iv, 7; xxxi, 31; xxxiii, 47. *R.*

³ Most of the prisoners of war Hannibal, after this, put to the sword; some of the principal captives he sent over to Carthage; Eut. iii, 11; Zon. *R.*

suerint. ceterum proximis censoribus adeo omnibus notis ^{Junius dict.} ignominiosisque confectos^a esse, ut quidam eorum mortem sibi ^{Sempr. m. h.} ipsi consciverint, ceteri non foro solum omni deinde vita, sed prope luce ac publico caruerint. mirari magis^d adeo discrepare inter auctores, quam quid veri sit discernere^b queas.

Quanto autem^c major ea clades superioribus cladibus ^{Revol. of} fuerit, vel fides^d indicat^e sociorum^f quæ^g ad eam^h diemⁱ ^{allies.} firma steterat, tum^j labare^k cœpit^l, nulla profecto alia de re quam quod desperaverant^m de imperio. defecereⁿ autem ad Pœnos hi populi, Atellani, Calatini, Hirpini, Apulorum ^{C. ii, 208 ;} pars^o, Samnites præter Pentros^p, Bruttii omnes, Lucani, ^{267 ; 229 ;} præter hos Surrentini^q et Græcorum omnis ferme ora^r, ^{384 ; 336 ;} Tarentini, Metapontini, Crotonienses, Locrique, et Cisalpini ^{183 ; 339 ;} omnes Galli. nec tamen hæ clades defectionesque sociorum ^{347 ; 391 ;} moverunt ut pacis unquam mentio apud Romanos fieret, ^{404 ; i, 40 ;} neque ante consulis Romam^s adventum, nec postquam ^{P. iii, 118.} ^{Yet no men-} ^{tion is made} ^{is of peace.}

^a affectos S. cf. Gell. vii, 18. S.—confixos would be countenanced by Cic. Phil. xii, 7. D.
^b discernere conj. G. ^c em. SB.—ante Mas. ^d em. SM. This passage is very corrupt in the Mas.—es res three P. ME. V. F.—de es res P. 1 PE.—det es res conj. G 1st.—declaret fides conj. G. ^e em. SM.—om. conj. G.—indiciorum P. 1 PE.—indictorum F.—indictorumque ME. 1, 2 P. V.—indictum, quod fides conj. G 1st.—indictio fuerit 3 P.—indictio est quod fides conj. ED. ^f em. SM. G.—om. 1, 2 P. P. 1 PE. ^g P. 1 PE. F.—om. ME. 1, 2 P. V. ^h conj. G 1st.—ad eum conj. SM.—eandem 1, 2 P. P. ME. V. F.—eam ad conj. G. ⁱ P. 1 PE.—die 1, 2 P. ME. V. F. ^j P. 1 PE. F.—om. 1, 2 P. ME. V. ^k cf. xxxii, 30 ; GB. ii, 39 ; Tac. H. i, 26 ; labare is properly ' to give way,' ' to threaten to fall,' ' almost, but not quite labi.' G. xxxvi, 9 ; xl, 54 ; D. xlii, 50. R.—labore ME. 1, 2 P. V.—laborare P. F. 1 PE. and pl. Mas. ^l cepit 1, 2 P. ^m F 2d.—esperaverant F. P.—desperaverunt G 2d. ⁿ pl. Mas. cf. ix, 31 ; S. Dion. H. exc. p. 533. R.—Prentos 2 P.—Petros 3 P.—paucos 4 L.—Pennos ant. Edd.—Petellinos al. but then (see note 5) the comma should be after Samnites, S. pr. R. ^o Surrentini 5 L.—Sallentini conj. (for the others should have been named next to the Calatini, cf. Camill. Peregr. de Capua, diss. ii, 25, p. 245.) G. C. R. ^p opt. Mas.—Romani al.

⁴ Miror magis, Virg. E. i, 11.

⁵ Not all at once, but some immediately, others after the lapse of a year, as the Crotonians and Locrians, (xxiii, 30 ; xxiv, 1—3 ;) the Tarentines two years afterwards, (xxiv, 13 ;) Metapontus and Thurium in the fourth year, (xxv, 15 ;) and not all the Bruttii ; for the Petelians and Rhegians are excepted, xxiii, 20 ; 30. All these particulars are here mixed up at random. GL. Yet the words *παρὰ χρόνον* and *σύν χρόνῳ* are used by Pol. S. The passages wherein Livy refers to the revolt of the Bruttii are these : here, 534 Y. R. xxiii, 30, the same year ; xxiv, 1—3, 535 Y. R. and xxv, 1, 537 Y. R. To reconcile all these accounts, we must suppose (1) prior annus in the last passage to be 535, and that the Bruttii returned to their allegiance in 536, though

this is not mentioned till 537 : and (2) that the fact of the revolt is mentioned three times : first, very briefly ; secondly, more at length, and not in its proper year ; and thirdly, more diffusely and in the proper year, 535. S. From this place and xxiii, 20 ; 30 ; it appears that the revolt took place in 537 Y. R. and from xxiv, 1—3 ; that the Bruttii committed many hostilities in 538. It seems therefore an inconsistency, when treating of the affairs of the year 540, in xxv, 1, to assign to the revolt the date 539. S appears also to contradict himself, and his interpretation of *prior annus* requires confirmation. DU.

⁶ Ἀγρυπνῶναι, Pol. S.

⁷ Ora illa Italia, quam Majorem Græciam vocant, xxxi, 7 ; R. τῆς μὲν λουσῆς παραλίας σχιδὸν ὠκεῖας καὶ Μεγάλης καλομένης Ἑλλάδος, Pol.

C. Terentius rediit renovavitque memoriam acceptæ cladis. quo in tem-
 pore ipso adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli ex
 tanta clade, cujus ipse causa maxima fuisset⁸, redeunti et
 obviam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus sit, et
 gratiæ actæ quod de re publica non desperâset; cui⁹, si
 Carthaginensium ductor^r fuisset, nihil recusandum sup-
 plicii foret⁹.
 B. ii, 224; PF. 184;
 S. x, 605—639; Fr. iv, 5, 6.

⁸ em. V.—quin uti 2 L.—qui cet. Mss. in which case add *ei* after *nihil*. V. ^r *dictator*
 conj. OU, on Fr. ii, 1, 4. (TN.) adv. DU, and (cf. x, 21.) D.

⁸ *Quorum pars magna fui*, Virg. Æ. ii, 6.

⁹ 'Had he been a Carthaginian, he would have found no effectual means of deprecating the severest punishment, and must therefore have submitted to it patiently:' R. for that

people used to treat its generals with the utmost rigour; they were liable to crucifixion, not only if they were defeated by their own fault, but even when they were successful, in case their plan had been a wrong one. C.

BOOK XXIII.

EPITOME.

CAMPANI ad Hannibalem defecerunt. nuntius Cannensis victoriæ Mago Carthaginem missus annulos aureos a digitis occisorum Romanorum detractos in vestibulo curiæ effudit, quos excessisse modii 12. mensuram traditur. post quem nuntium Hanno, vir ex Pœnis nobilissimus, suadebat senatui Carthaginiensium ut pacem a populo Romano peterent; nec tenuit ¹, obstrepente Barcina factione. Claudius Marcellus prætor ad Nolam, eruptione adversus Hannibalem ex oppido facta, prospere pugnavit ². exercitus Hannibalis per hiberna Capuæ ita luxuriatus est, ut corporum viribus atque animorum enervaretur. Casilinum a Pœnis obsessum ita fame vexatum est, ut lora et pelles scutis detractas, item mures essent, et nucibus per Vulturum amnem ³ Romanis missis vixerint. senatus ex equestri ordine hominibus 23. centum nonaginta septem suppletus est. L. Postumius prætor a Gallis cum exercitu cæsus est. Cn. et P. Scipiones in Hispania Hasdrubalem vicerunt et Hispaniam suam fecerunt. reliquæ Cannensis exercitus in Siciliam relegatæ sunt, ne recederent ^b inde nisi finito bello ^c. inter Philippum Macedonum regem et Hannibalem societas juncta est. Sempronius Gracchus consul Campanos cecidit. præterea in Sardinia feliciter a T. Manlio prætore adversus Pœnos Sardosque res gestas continet; a quo Hasdrubal dux et Mago et Hanno capti. Claudius Marcellus prætor ^d Hannibalis exercitum ad Nolam prælio fudit et 31; 44. vicit, primusque tot cladibus fessis Romanis meliorem spem belli dedit.

^a The words *primusque ... dedit*, at the end, properly refer to this incident. C. ^b *dece-*
derent LD. E. pr. C. and this is the proper word in speaking of troops leaving a garrison or
province. D. ^c The following sentences were reduced to their present order by A.
^d *proconsul* cf. 30; 32. C.

¹ 'Nor did he gain (or carry) his point;' xxxv, 33, 1; lix, epit. MN, on Cic. Fam. i, xiii, 20; R. iv, 30; G. 10; ii, 42; iii, 29; 1; BU, on O. M. ii, 328; D. and on Q. D. 41; xxiv, 19; xxviii, 45; xxxix, 3; cf. 263, p. 492. Und. *causam*.

C. Terentius ÆCIS^a Hannibal post Cannensem post pugnam captis^b
 • • • ac^c direptis^d confestim ex Apulia in Samnium moverat,
 xxiv, 20; accitus in Hirpinos¹ a Statio^e Trebio^f pollicente 'se Com-
 P. iii, 88; 'psam traditurum.' Compsanus erat Trebius nobilis inter
 C. ii, 286. Compsa is suos: sed premebat eum Mopsiorum^g factio, familiæ per
 betrayed to gratiam Romanorum potentis. post famam Cannensis
 Hannibal. C. ii, 253; pugnae vulgatumque Trebii sermonibus adventum Han-
 Pl. iii, 11. nibalis cum Mopsiani^h urbem² excessissent, sine certamine
 tradita urbs Pœno præsidiumque acceptum est. ibi præda
 omni atque impedimentis relictis, exercitu partito, Mago-
 nem 'regionis ejus urbes aut deficientes ab Romanis acci-
 He marches 'pere³ aut detrectantes cogere ad defectionem⁴ jubet, ipse
 against Na- per agrum Campanum mare inferum petit, oppugnaturus
 ples; Neapolim, ut urbem maritimam haberet. ubi fines Neapo-
 litanorum intravit, Numidas partim in insidiis (et pleræque
 cavæ sunt viæ sinusque occulti), quacunque apte⁴ poterat,
 disposuit; alios 'præ se actam prædam ex agris ostentantes
 'obequitare portis' jussit. in quos, quia nec multi et incom-
 positi videbantur, cum turma equitum erupisset, ab ceden-
 tibus consulto tracta in insidias circumventa est: nec eva-
 sisset quisquam, ni mare propinquum et haud procul littoribus
 but, on naves piscatoriæ pleræque conspectæ peritis nandi dedis-
 seeing the sent effugium. aliquot tamen eo prælio nobiles juvenes
 city. he is capti cæsique sunt; inter quos et Hegeas præfectus equi-
 afraid to attack it.

^a em. (A¹ms. Pol.) G. cf. Hannibal, Acerris direptis atque incensis, exercitum ad Casilinum ducit; 17. ED.—Æcā conj. DJ.—hæc pl. Mss.—his L.—nec C. R. 2 L.—om. V. C. D.
^b L. G.—Romanorum castris captis conj. GL.—capta pl. Mss.—castra 2 L. this accusative being governed by post, and a conjunction being understood. S.—castra capta PN. FA. C. D.—castraque V. but capere and diripere are often joined, as ii, 25; iv, 47; xxiv, 35; xxix, 17. D.—captā conj. DJ.—et castra capta or castraque capta conj. R. ^c om. 2 L. V.
^d L. GL. G.—direpta pl. Mss. PN. FA. V. C. D.—direptā conj. DJ.—directa 2 L.
^e om. conj. CV. ^f ad. (Stattius being an Italian forename) G. pr. C. ^g P.—Comsinorum 1 L. GA.—Consinorum L.—Cossmorum D.—Compsinorum F. HF. V. 2, 4, 5 L.—Composinorum H.—Campsanorum V 2d. 3 L. B. R. HV. E. N.—Statianorum conj. CV.
^h em. G.—Compsam P. 3 P. al.—Compani 1 P. ¹ deditionem conj. because defectio applies to such as act of their own accord, and not by compulsion: DU. cf. xxvi, 21, n.

1 On the etymology of this word, see Strabo v, 250; S. Fest. and DQ, "Irpini;" VO, Etym. "Irpices;" SM, on Sol. p. 59; nn, on Sil. xi, 2. D.

2 The accusative is common after excedere, ii, 37; iii, 1; 57; xxiv, 3; 20; xxv, 9; xxxviii, 7; xlv, 20; and egredi, i, 29; iii, 57; xxv, 8; xxix, 6; G. D. R. and evadere,

cf. D, on Sil. xvi, 522.

3 Viz. in deditionem, as vii, 16; [xxvi, 6; xxviii, 22; Curt. vii, 6, 7; Just. often; DU.] cf. ix, 43; xxiii, 15; xxvi, 21, n; xxviii, 23; xxix, 3; xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 20; 37; xxxiv, 20; xxxvi, 40; xl, 41; Cms. B. G. i, 28; vi, 3. R.

4 Cf. CO, on Pl. Ep. v, 17, 2. D.

tum, intemperantius cedentes secutus, cecidit¹. ab urbe C. Terentius oppugnanda Poenum absterruere² conspecta moenia³ haud-
quaquam prompta⁶ oppugnanti.

- 2 Inde Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem¹ longa felicitate He proceeds
atque indulgentia fortunæ, maxime tamen inter corrupta⁴ to Capua;
omnia licentia plebis sine modo libertatem exercentis. 4; 8; 18;
senatum et sibi et plebi obnoxium² Pacuvius⁵ Calavius⁸ xxiv, 2; 8.
fecerat, nobilis idem ac popularis⁴ homo, ceterum malis xi, 33—43;
artibus nactus opes. is cum eo forte anno quo res male 259—302;
gesta ad Trasimenum est in summo magistratu⁵ esset, jam 385—482;
diu infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi P. vii, 1.
res magnum ausuram facinus, ut si in ea loca Hannibal Artifice of
cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet Pacuvius
Capuam Poenis, improbus homo, sed non ad extremum Calavius.
perditus, cum mallet incolumi quam eversa re publica
dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbatam publico
consilio crederet, rationem iniit qua et senatum servaret et
obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret. vocato senatu⁶, cum ‘sibi
‘defectionis ab Romanis consilium placitum nullo modo,
‘nisi necessarium fuisset,’ præfatus esset, ‘quippe qui
‘liberos ex Ap. Claudii filia haberet filiamque Romam
‘nuptum Livio dedisset, ceterum majorem multo rem
‘magisque timendam instare. non enim per defectionem
‘ad tollendum ex civitate senatum plebem spectare, sed

; om. (as *intenderat* is understood, 33;) GR. but this leaves it doubtful whether Hegeas was taken or slain. D. ^k opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 28; G. xxx, 11. D.—*abstinere* pl. Mss. (Plautus and Arnobius use the verb in this sense.) L. pr. GT. ‘made to abstain;’ cf. G. on vii, 1, 2. D.—*abstrahere* L.—*abstruere* one L. ^a *Pacullus* conj. (cf. xxxix, 13, where *Paculla Minia*, a Campanian priestess, is mentioned; and *Pacuvius* is a forename, 8.) S.

5 ‘The sight of the walls.’ R.

6 ‘Affording facilities.’ R.

1 This verb denotes all the faults springing out of idleness and over-abundance; viz. licentiousness, insolence, &c; C. i, 19; iii, 33; xxiii, 12; Ov. A. A. ii, 437.

2 *Obnoxius* signifies ‘one who, having been guilty of a delinquency, is liable to the consequent punishment;’ Fest. and, more generally, ‘one who is in any way tied down, or under the control of another;’ (cf. vii, 30; viii, 28; 34; xxiii, 5; xxix, 37; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 53; xxxviii, 34; xlii, 46;) ‘one who from any cause is peculiarly liable to injury,’ (xxxvi, 32;) and therefore ‘weak;’ and, lastly, ‘one who is conscious of guilt;’

hence ‘timid, faint-hearted, uneasy, suspicious:’ cf. vi, 34; xxiii, 12; iii, 39; Gell. vii, 17; G. on Sen. de I. iii, 8; R. see below also, and 4; Sall. B. C. 24.

3 This is a Samnite name, ix, 7; and the Campanians are descended from the Samnites, iv, 37. cf. also Tac. A. xv, 7; (FN.) GL. D. CR, ii, p. 222, note o.

4 Cf. ii, 8; iii, 35; ix, 33. R.

5 From ix, 20, it appears that these prefects were Campanians, elected by the Romans and sent from Rome. D.

6 To find the indicative verb, we must skip over all the indirect speech of Pacuvius, and the following words, till we come to *inquit*. C.

C. Terentius ‘ per cædem senatus vacuum⁷ rem publicam tradere Han-
 • • • nibali ac Pœnis velle. eo se periculo posse liberare eos,
 ‘ si se permittant⁸ sibi et certaminum in re publica obliti
 He shuts up ‘ credant.’ cum omnes victi metu permetterent, “ claudam
 the senators “ in curia vos” inquit, “ et tanquam et ipse cogitati faci-
 in the se- “ noris⁹ particeps, approbando consilia quibus nequicquam
 nate-house: “ adversarer, viam saluti vestræ inveniam. in hoc fidem
 “ quam vultis ipsi accipite.” fide data egressus claudi
 curiam jubet, præsidiumque in vestibulo reliquit, ne quis
 adire curiam injussu suo neve inde egredi possit. tum³
 and offers vocato ad concionem populo “ quod¹ sæpe” inquit “ optas-
 the popu- “ tis, Campani, ut supplicii sumendi vobis ex improbo ac
 lace to get “ detestabili senatu potestas esset, eam nunc non per
 rid of the “ tumultum expugnantes domos singulorum, quas præsi-
 old senate, “ diis clientium servorumque tuentur, cum summo vestro peri-
 “ culo, sed tutam habetis ac liberam. clausos omnes in
 “ curiam accipite, solos, inermes. nec quicquam raptim aut
 “ forte temere egeritis: de singulorum capite vobis jus
 “ sententiæ dicendæ faciam², ut quas quisque meritis⁴
 “ est pœnas pendat. sed ante omnia ita vos iræ indulgere
 “ oportet, ut potiore ira salutem atque utilitatem vestram
 “ habeatis. etenim hos, ut opinor, odistis senatores; non
 “ senatum omnino habere non vultis. quippe aut rex,
 “ quod abominandum, aut quod unum liberæ civitatis con-
 “ silium est, senatus habendus est. itaque duæ res simul
 provided “ agendæ sunt vobis, ut et veterem senatum tollatis et
 they would “ novum cooptetis⁵. citari singulos senatores jubebo, de
 choose a “ quorum capite vos consulam. quod de quoque censue-
 new one.

⁴ *emeritus* (‘ richly deserved;’ cf. nn, on Sil. vii, 19; BU, on Suet. ii, 24. D.) three P. 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. L. N.—*peremeritus* (combining two readings.) F.

⁷ The same as *orbatam* above. It is often used in this sense, i, 46; Cic. Cat. i, 6; Sall. C. 15; (CO.) ‘ destitute of a protector, and open to the first comer who might choose to take possession of it.’ Thus *vacuæ legiones, provinciæ*, &c. Tac. A. i, 3, 2. R. B. cf. St Matthew xii, 44, *σχολεύοντα*, and SS, 2.

⁸ This is explained by *credant* which follows. D.

⁹ ‘ Of the plot for the destruction of the senate.’ DCF.

¹ Here, as elsewhere, our author is more attentive to the sense than to the words.

After *quod* we should expect *id* instead of *eam*: cf. iv, 4. C.

² *Jus facere* is ‘ to give one the power,’ which however ought to be founded in right. RS.

³ For the simple verb; iii, 64; v, 10; vi, 25; 38; as synonymous with *eligere*; (as *optio* is with *electio*, xxvi, 29; cf. nn, on Virg. A. i, 425; 552; E, C. C. CO, on S. J. 79; D, on Sil. xiii, 689, and on xlii, 32, 1;) it is properly used, though not exclusively, of colleges of augurs and other priests choosing members into their own body. R.

“ritis, fiet. sed prius in ejus locum virum fortem ac C. Terentius
 “strenuum novum senatorem cooptabitis, quam de noxio . . .
 “supplicium sumatur.” inde consedit, et nominibus in
 urnam conjectis citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit⁴,
 ipsumque e curia produci jussit. ubi auditum est nomen,
 ‘malum et improbum’ pro se quisque clamare ‘et sup-
 ‘plicio dignum.’ tum Pacuvius “video quæ de hoc sen-
 “tentia sit data^b. eligit^c pro malo atque improbo bonum
 “senatorem et justum^d.” primo silentium erat inopia The people
 potioris subjiciundi; deinde cum aliquis omissa verecundia are puzzled
 quempiam nominâsset, multo major extemplo clamor orie- in this
 batur, cum alii negarent nôsse, alii nunc probra nunc choice.
 humilitatem sordidamque inopiam et pudendæ artis aut
 quæstus genus objicerent. hoc multo magis in secundo ac
 tertio citato senatore est factum, ut ipsius pænitere^e ho-
 mines appareret, quem autem in ejus substituerent locum
 deesse, quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat^f, nihil aliud
 quam ad audienda probra nominatos, et multo humiliores
 obscurioresque ceteri erant eis qui primi memoriæ occur-
 rebant. ita dilabi homines, ‘notissimum quodque malum The sena-
 ‘maxime tolerabile’ dicentes ‘esse^g,’ jubentesque ‘senatum tors are
 released.
 ‘ex custodia dimitti.’

4 Hoc modo Pacuvius cum obnoxium vitæ beneficio¹
 senatum multo sibi magis quam plebi fecisset, sine armis,
 jam omnibus concedentibus, dominabatur. hinc senatores,
 omissa dignitatis libertatisque memoria, plebem adulari²,
 salutare, benigne invitare³, apparatis² accipere^c epulis; eas

^b Mss. cf. viii, 20. D.—*data* cicitur P.—*lata* conj. S. R.—*date* conj. (putting a full point after *sit*.) G. ^c N 2d. F marg.—*ei*acitu. B. HV.—*ej*icitur BA. al. Mss. cf. xl, 51; xlv, 19. R.—*rej*icitur conj. (as better applicable to the rejection of senators, after casting the lots) DÆ.—*ig*itur conj. G. ^d *eligit* ad. 2, 3 P. pr. DÆ.—*sub*stitute ad. LI. 1 L. V 2d. —*in hujus locum sufficite* ad. 2 L.—*co*aptate ad. 1 P 2d. 3 L. ^e em. SM. pr. G. This verb governs either an accusative, xlv, 31, or a dative, xxxvi, 7; cf. Quint. I. O. ix, 3, pr. (BU.) D.—*adu*ari P.—*ad*fari cet. Mss. ^f *mutare* 3 P.—*mut*itare (i. e. ‘to interchange convivial hospitality;’ *patricii Megalensibus mutitare* [mutuitare STE. as also in ii, 24] *soliti sunt, plebes Cereali*bus; Gell. xviii, 2.) conj. GB. adv. D.—BU, on Petr. S. 44, p. 289, joins *benigne* to *salutare*. D. ^g *excipere* 2, 3 P. but either is correct; cf. CD, on V. Æ. iii, 353; BU, on Petr. S. 42. D.

4 Cf. xxi, 42, f. D. *Nomina* are ‘the lots marked with the names.’ R.

5 ‘That they were dissatisfied with him.’

6 ‘There was no need,’ ‘it was of no use;’ ii, 41; iii, 36. R.

7 Cf. Her. vii, 152, n. 82.

1 ‘By the preservation of their lives.’ R.

2 ‘Costly, sumptuous, splendid;’ xxiv, 16; xxxiii, 48; cf. GL, on Just. i, 6, 5; *ludi apparatiores* xlv, 9; D. *l. apparate facti*, xxxi, 4; *l. apparatissimi magnificentissimique*, Cic. Pis. 27; cf. G, on xxvii, 6. R.

C. ~~Item~~ causas suscipere³. ei semper parti adesse⁴, secundum eam⁵
 . . . ~~item~~ iudices⁶ dare. quæ⁷ magis popularis aptiorque in
 vulgus favori conciliando⁸ esset. jam vero nihil in senatu
 actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset concilium. prona
 semper civitas in luxuriam non ingeniorum modo vitio, sed
 affluenti copia voluptatum et illecebris omnis amoenitatis
 maritimæ terrestrique, tum⁹ vero ita obsequio principum
 et licentia plebei lascivire, ut nec libidini nec sumptibus
 modus esset. ad contemptum legum magistratuum senatus
 accessit tum, post Cannensem cladem, ut cujus aliqua
 erat verecundia, Romanum quoque imperium spernerent⁷.
 id modo erat in mora ne extemplo deficerent, quod connu-
 bium⁸ vetustum multas familias claras ac potentes Ro-

³ F. 3 P. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L. N.—~~emitem~~ P. 1 PE.—~~es~~ militem LI. 1 L.
 —~~es~~ in litem 2 L.—~~eam~~ in litem 1, 2 P. DJ.—~~eum~~ milites V.—~~eum~~ litem conj. L.—~~eum~~ in
 lita BR. ⁴ If appointed judges: cf. v, 2; 36; ix, 18; 43; xxix, 14; xxxi, 42. D. R.
 —judicem V 2d.—judicium BR. ⁵ qui LI. 2 L. L. ⁶ jam conj. R.

3 'As patrons and orators.' ST.

4 'As supporters and advocates.' ST.

5 Und. partem: 'as judges, they used to decide cases in favour of that party;' G. cf. ix, 18, 4: *si contra te lis data erit, merces mihi ex sententia debetur, quia ego vicerō; sin vero secundum te judicatum erit, merces mihi ex pacto debetur, quia tu viceris*; Gell. v, 10; *quo minus secundum eas lis detur, non recusemus*; Cic. for Ros. Com. 1; (nn.) BR, in Lex. "dare simpliciter." D. ST. Others take *judices* as the accusative after *dare*, and make *eam* agree with *litem*. C. B. R. I prefer the former interpretation.

6 Favorem ad vulgum conciliabat, xxix, 22. R.

7 Campanian pride was proverbial: *mox ut in occasum vitiis communibus acti, corruerunt Pæni luxu, Campania fastu*, Aus. de Cl. Urb. vi. MD.

8 Among the other privileges and advantages arising to the world from the extension of Roman citizenship, may be reckoned that of intermarriage. In most nations, intermarriage with foreigners was originally prohibited: as among the Athenians; Plut. Peric. p. 172; Æl. V. H. vi, 10; MS, Th. At. iv, 5; PE, L. At. pp. 435; 440. Hence *ισογαμία*, *συμμαχία*, and *ισοπολιτεία*, between neighbouring people, were sometimes allowed and sanctioned by treaties, at other times prohibited; from which quarrels and hostilities occasionally arise. Among the

Romans not only were marriages between patricians and plebeians forbidden by the decemviral law, iv, 1; but, after the repeal of that law, the right of intermarriage was not made coextensive with that of citizenship: nay, sometimes, neighbouring nations, or the different people of the same nation, were precluded from intermarrying, and that from motives of policy, lest from mutual alliances they might the more easily form coalitions, and turn their united strength against the Roman government. The Romans themselves, originally, were not allowed to marry indiscriminately all who were received into citizenship, xxxviii, 36; from marrying those who were not citizens they were absolutely interdicted. The offspring of Roman citizens by foreign women were regarded as a half-caste, they are called *novum genus hominum*; a colony consisting of them, which was settled in Spain, is called *colonia libertinorum*, xliii, 3. With respect to the order in which the aforesaid privileges were conferred by the Roman people upon the Campanians, we are told, *ipsos fœdere primum, dein connubiis, atque inde cognationibus, postremo civitate nobis conjunximus*; xxxi, 31; for *civitas plus quam connubium est*, iv, 3. Whence it further appears that the privilege of intermarriage was, in the times of the early republic, granted to neighbouring states even antecedently to the privilege of citizenship. SN, O. R. ii, 22; 25. R.

manis miscuerat, et quod^a, cum militarent aliquot apud C. Terentius Romanos, maximum vinculum erant¹ trecenti equites, nobilissimus quisque Campanorum, in præsidia Sicularum urbium delecti ab Romanis ac missi. * * *

- 5 Horum parentes cognatique ægre pervicerunt ut ‘legati Envoys sent from the Campanians to the consul. ‘ad consulem Romanum mitterentur.’ ii nondum Canusium profectum, sed Venusiæ cum paucis ac semiermibus consulem invenerunt, quam poterat¹ maxime miserabilem bonis sociis², superbis atque infidelibus, ut erant Campani, spernendum. et auxit rerum suarum sui que contemptum consul nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque³. nam cum legati ‘ægre ferre senatum populumque Campanum ad-versi quicquam evenisse Romanis’ nuntiâssent, pollice-
renturque ‘omnia quæ ad bellum opus essent,’ “morem The consul’s answer. “magis” inquit “loquendi cum sociis servâstis, Campani, “jubentes quæ opus essent ad bellum imperare, quam “convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ nostræ statum locuti “estis. quid enim nobis ad Cannas relictum est, ut, quasi “aliquid habeamus, id quod deest expleri ab sociis veli- “mus? pedites vobis imperemus tanquam equites habea- “mus? pecuniam deesse dicamus tanquam ea tantum “desit? nihil, ne quod suppleremus quidem, nobis reli- “quit fortuna. legiones, equitatus, arma, signa, equi viri- “que, pecunia, commeatus, aut in acie aut binis^b postero “die amissis castris perierunt. itaque non juvetis nos in “bello oportet, Campani, sed pene^c bellum pro nobis sus- “cipiatis. veniat in mentem ut trepidos quondam majores “vestros intra moenia compulsos, nec Samnitem modo “hostem sed etiam Sidicinum^d paventes, receptos in fidem “apud Saticulam defenderimus, coeptumque propter vos vii, 29—36; C. ii, 237. “cum Samnitibus bellum per centum⁴ prope annos, va-

^a om. conj. C. but Livy gives two reasons, introducing each by *quod*. Sallust was partial to the same mode of expression: CO, on S. C. 9, 5. D. ¹ erat 3—5 L. H. B. GA.

HV. N. pr. taking *quod ... erat* last, and supplying in *mora erant* with *ccc equites*) B.

² qui P.—quia F. ^b em. G.—autuinis P.—aut ruinis F. V. CO. ^c cum Pænis A.—cum Pæno ant. Edd. ^d Romanum conj. because the Sidicini were allies of the Campanians. R.

1 Und. esse. DCE.

2 ‘An object of compassion to good and faithful allies.’ DCE. *bonis* is put hypothetically.

3 ‘Laying bare, exposing;’ xxiv, 27. R.

4 Cf. 42: C. but the time is stated as lxx prope annos xxxi, 31; and this accords better with the annals and the list of consuls: but Varro is using rhetorical exaggeration. GL. The war began 412, and ended 479 Y. R. 8.

- C. Terentius "riante fortuna eventum, tulerimus. adjicite ad hæc, quod
 • • • "foedus æquum deditis^c, quod leges vestras^f, quod ad
 "extremum, id quod^g ante Cannensem certe cladem maxi-
 "mum fuit, civitatem nostram magnæ parti vestrum dedi-
 "mus, communicavimusque vobiscum. itaque communem
 "vos hanc cladem, quæ accepta est, credere, Campani,
 "oportet, communem patriam tuendam arbitrari esse.
- C. i, 162. "non cum Samnite aut Etrusco res est, ut, quod a nobis
 xxvii, 31, d. "ablatum sit, in Italia tamen imperium maneat. Poenus
 "hostis ne Africæ quidem indigenam^h, ab ultimis terrarum
 "oris, freto Oceaniⁱ Herculisque columnis, expertem omnis
 "juris et condicionis et linguæ prope humanæ^k militem
 "trahit^l. hunc natura et moribus immitem ferumque
- F. ii, 6, 18; "insuper dux ipse efferavit, pontibus^m ac molibus ex
 AHa. 28. "humanorum corporum strue faciendis, et quod proloqui
 "etiam piget, vesci humanis corporibus docendoⁿ. hos^o
 "infandis pastos epulis, quos contingere etiam nefas sit,
 "videre atque habere dominos, et ex Africa et a Cartha-
 "gine jura petere, et Italiam Numidarum ac Maurorum
 "pati provinciam esse, cui non, genito modo in Italia,
 "detestabile sit? pulchrum erit, Campani, prolapsam
 "clade Romanum^p imperium vestra fide, vestris viribus
 "retentum ac recuperatum esse. triginta millia peditum,
 "quattuor equitum arbitror ex Campania scribi posse^q.

* em. G. 'To you who surrendered yourselves and your all into our power, and might therefore be regarded more in the light of subjects than of allies;' cf. vii, 31. C.—*deditis* pl. Mss.—*dedimus* HV. al. ^f Cf. xlv, 29; G. S. A. J. I. ii, 14. DU.—*nostras* al. cf. ix, 20. S. ^g om. C. pr. GR. but *id quod* is very frequent in Livy; 13; 16; xxv, 22; xxvii, 33; xxx, 12; xxxiii, 48; xxxviii, 31; xli, 24; xlii, 44; cf. vi, 17, 6. D. ^h *indigena* F. H. R. GA. pr. R. alluding to the origin of the Carthaginians from Tyre. ST. cf. DU, on Fl. ii, 18. ⁱ *his* pl. Mss. pr. B. R.—om. F. ^j *Romana* HF. FN. (adv. G.) pr. as opposed to *vestra*. DU. D. ^k em. L. FN. G. C.—*scripsisse* pl. Mss.

5 'The straits of Gibraltar.' R.

6 'Ignorant alike of the laws, and conventional regulations, and almost of the language of man.' C.

7 This word expresses well the difficulties which Hannibal had to surmount from long marches and in the passage of mountains. DCE.

8 This was over the Vergellus, a brook near Cannæ. C. Sesostris, when he was in danger of being burnt alive with his family, adopted the advice of his wife, which was
 τὴν γυναῖκα λέγοντα ἰξ, τοὺς δύο καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα

ἰασιναῖα, γιφουῶσαι τὸ καίσιμον. ἀντὶς
 δ' ἐκ' ἰαίων ἰασιναῖας ἰασιναῖας, Her.
 ii, 107.

9 It is said that one Hannibal Monomachus, in a council of war, advised Hannibal to accustom his soldiers to eat human flesh, (cf. Sil. ii, 522; D.) that his army might never be distressed for food: Hannibal, however, spurned the proposal; Porph. de Abst. ii, 57; Pol. ix, 24, 6. S. VC, V. L. xiii, 20. GR. C. This therefore is another instance of the exaggeration which was noticed above, in note 4. DU.

“jam pecuniæ affatim est frumentique. si parem fortunæ C. Terentius
 “vestræ fidem habetis, nec Hannibal se vicisse sentiet nec
 “Romani victos esse.”

- 6 Hac^a oratione consulis dimissis redeuntibusque domum The Cam-
 legatis, unus ex iis Vibius Virrius ‘tempus venisse’ ait panians
 ‘quo Campani non agrum solum ab Romanis quondam meditate a
 ‘per injuriam ademptum recuperare, sed imperio etiam revolt.
 ‘Italiæ potiri possint. foedus enim cum Hannibale, quibus xxvi, 13.
 ‘velint legibus, facturos: neque controversiam fore quin, viii, 11.
 ‘cum ipse confecto bello Hannibal victor in Africam
 ‘decadat exercitumque deportet, Italiæ imperium Cam-
 ‘panis reliquatur.’ hæc Virrio loquenti assensi omnes¹ ita
 renuntiant legationem², uti deletum omnibus videretur no-
 men Romanum³. extemplo plebes ad defectionem ac pars
 major senatus spectare. extracta tamen auctoritatibus seni-
 orum⁴ per paucos dies est res. postremo vicit sententia They send
 plurium, ut ‘iidem legati qui ad consulem Romanum the same
 ‘ierant ad Hannibalem mitterentur.’ quo priusquam iretur envoys to
 certumque defectionis consilium esset, Romam legatos Hannibal.
 missos a Campanis in quibusdam annalibus invenio, postu-
 lantes ut ‘alter consul Campanus fieret, si rem Romanam
 ‘adjuvari vellent.’ indignatione orta ‘summoveri a curia’
 jussos esse, missumque lictorem qui ex urbe educeret eos
 atque eo die manere extra fines Romanos juberet. quia viii, 4; 5;
 nimis compar Latinorum quondam postulatio erat, Coelius xxiii, 23.
 que et alii id haud^b sine causa prætermiserant^c scriptores, xxi, 38.
 ponere pro certo sum veritus^d.

- 7 Legati ad Hannibalem venerunt, pacemque cum eo^a They make
 condicionibus¹ fecerunt, ‘ne quis imperator magistratusve him.

^a Ab hac conj. cf. xxiv, 22; xxxvii, 32; xlv, 34; G. pr. C. v, 46; xxii, 40; xxiv, 39; xxvi, 15; xxvii, 30; MR, on St. S. i, 2, 144; HD, on Pl. vii, 54; (adv. DV, on Cic. L. ii, 22.) D.—ab or hac ab conj. R.—cum hac conj. B. ^b scriptores haud B. HV. V.—ut non pl. Mss. PN. FA.—ita ut F. ^c prætermiserint conj. B. ^d his ad. B. N marg. but the pronoun is unnecessary; cf. ix, 15; xxxiv, 23; (G.) D. vi, 42; xxiv, 3; xxxv, 42; Cic. for Quinct. 8; Sall. J. 112; P. Mela i, 8; V. Pat. ii, 3; 118. G.

10 ‘Besides, moreover,’ RS. iii, 34. R.

1 ‘All his colleagues.’ R.

2 ‘What they had learnt, heard, said, and done, in their embassy;’ cf. ix, 4; ST. xxxvi, 35. R.

3 Tanta strages aut occisorum aut captivo- rum fuit, ut Atheniensium deletum non impe-

rium tantum, verum etiam nomen videretur, Just. v, 6; 8; GB. deploratum pene Roma- num nomen in concilio sociorum fidelium erat, ix, 6. D.

4 Cicero affirms it; Agr. ii, 95. C.

1 ‘On conditions’ is opposed to ‘at his discretion.’ C.

C. Terentius ^{• • •} ‘ Pœnorum jus ullum in civem Campanum haberet, neve
 ‘ civis Campanus invitus militaret munusve faceret; ut
 ‘ suæ leges, sui magistratus Capuæ essent; ut trecentos ex
 ‘ Romanis captivis Pœnus daret Campanis, quos ipsi ele-
 ‘ gissent, cum quibus equitum Campanorum qui in Sicilia
 ‘ stipendia facerent permutatio fieret.’ hæc pacta. illa ^b
 insuperquam² quæ pacta erant facinora^c Campani edide-
 runt; nam præfectos³ sociûm civesque Romanos alios,
 partim aliquo militiæ munere occupatos, partim privatis
 negotiis implicitos, plebs repente omnes comprehensos velut
 custodiæ causa balneis includi jussit, ubi fervore^d atque
 æstu anima interclusa^e foedum in modum exspirarent.

Decius Ma- Ea ne fierent neu legatio mitteretur ad Pœnum, summa
 gius opposes ope Decius Magius, vir cui ad summam auctoritatem nihil
 the Cartha- præter sanam civium mentem defuit, restiterat. ut vero
 ginians: præsidium mitti ab Hannibale audivit, Pyrrhi superbam
 VP. ii, 16; dominationem miserabilemque Tarentinorum servitutem^b
 S. xi, 155 sq; exempla referens, primo ‘ ne reciperetur præsidium’ palam
 377 sq; vociferatus est, deinde ut ‘ receptum aut ejiceretur, aut si
 CAg. ii. 34; ‘ malum facinus, quod a vetustissimis sociis consanguineisque
 CPi. 11; ‘ defecissent, forti ac memorabili facinore purgare vellent,
 PP. 292; ‘ ut interfecto Punico præsidio restituerent se Romanis.’
 397; Z. viii, hæc (neque enim occulte agebantur) cum relata Hannibali
 2; ASa. 8. essent, primo misit qui vocarent Magium ad sese in castra;
 S. xi, 194 sq. deinde cum is ferociter negâsset ‘ se iturum, nec enim
 summoned: ‘ Hannibali jus esse in civem Campanum,’ concitatus ira
 Pœnus ‘ comprehendi hominem vinctumque attrahi ad se’

^b *alia* al. Mss. (om. *hæc pacta*. but cf. xliii, 5. G.) PN. FA. cf. BU, on Suet. vii, 1. D. The *nam*, however, seems to indicate that *alia* rather than *illa* preceded. ST.
^c *sunt facinora* conj. V. ^d *fatore* S.

2 ‘ Over and above.’ RS.

3 Hence it appears that these prefects, who held the same rank in the troops of the allies as the tribunes in the legion, were Roman citizens. The names of these prefects, when they occur, are plainly Roman; as *L. Arcennius* and *M. Aulius* xxvii, 26; *P. Claudius*, ib. 41. C. cf. ix, 20; R. xxiv, 40. ED. The same appears from xxv, 1; for only citizens were allowed to become public contractors: cf. ib. 14; xxvii, 41; xxxiii, 36; xxxiv, 47; xxxv, 5. DU.

4 ‘ Being suffocated, stifled;’ *spiritum in-*

tercludere, xl, 16; 24; cf. Tac. A. vi, 50, 7; xiv, 64; xv, 64; 69. R. This reminds one of the sufferings experienced by the British in the Black Hole at Calcutta, on the 20th of June, 1756.

5 Pyrrhus, when summoned by the Tarentines into Italy, repressed their licentiousness by such rigid discipline, that he was looked upon as their lord rather than their ally: Plut. C. After the return of Pyrrhus to Greece, they were very harshly treated by Milo, whom he left as the prefect of their city: Zon. and App. R.

jussit. veritus deinde ne quid inter vim tumultus atque ex C. Terentius concitatione animorum inconsulti certaminis oreretur, ipse, * * *
 præmisso nuntio⁶ ad Marium Blossium prætorem Campa- xxvii, 3;
CA. 11;
PG. 827.
 num 'postero die se Capuæ futurum,' proficiscitur e castris
 cum modico præsidio. Marius concione advocata edicit
 ut 'frequentes cum conjugibus ac liberis obviam irent
 'Hannibali.' ab universis id non obedienter modo sed
 enixe, favore etiam vulgi et studio visendi tot jam victoriis And shows
great firm-
ness. S. xi,
225.
 clarum imperatorem, factum est. Decius Magius nec ob-
 viam egressus est; nec quo timorem aliquem ex conscientia
 significare posset, privato^e se tenuit: in foro cum filio
 clientibusque paucis otiose inambulavit, trepidante⁷ tota
 civitate ad excipiendum Pœnum visendumque. Hannibal
 ingressus urbem senatum extemplo postulat, precantibusque
 inde primoribus Campanorum 'ne quid eo die seriæ rei'
 'gereret, diemque ut^e ipse adventu suo festum lætus ac
 'libens celebraret,' quanquam præceps⁸ ingenio in iram
 erat, tamen ne quid in principio negaret, visenda urbe^h
 magnam diei partem consumpsit.

^e em. cf. ii, 24; ix, 7; xxxii, 26; xxxix, 18; G. xxxiv, 2; *privato nos tenuissemus*, xiv, fr. in Priscian Gr. xv, 1009. The preposition is omitted, as in the phrase *tenere se castris*, iii, 2, 1. D.—*privatim* Mss. cf. *privatim servaretur*, Plaut. Bac. ii, 3, 78; Sall. C. 11; Cic. Verr. v, 1. DU. ^f em. MD. cf. xxvi, 17; Plaut. Pœn. ii, 1, 52; Front. ii, 1; G. Nep. xvi, 3; (em. SCH. but see Cic. Off. i, 40; 37; 29;) DU. Ter. Eu. iii 3, 7. D.—*sererei P.—sere F.—sero C.—ferre Ll. 1 L. B.—fere al. Mss. [ferule! MD.] i. e. ferociter L.* ^g et conj. GT. ^h opt. Mss. cf. *patribus submovendis*, ii, 60; *tribunis creandis*, iii, 51; *quærendis rudis*, xxi, 28; *defendenda pace*, Cic. *pugnis memorandis*, Plaut. Ep. iii, 3, 52; G. cf. i, 53, 3; vii, 21, 2. D.—*visenda urbe* al. Mss.—*visenda urbem F.—visendam urbem V. 1 L. HF. GA. N.—ad visendum urbem 3 L.—in visendam urbem 3 P.—invisenda urbe conj. GB.*

6 Und. qui diceret before *postero ... futuro*. This or some similar ellipsis is frequent after *nuntius* and the like words, which are followed sometimes by an infinitive, as here; *litteris missis*, viii, 19; xxiii, 48; xxix, 10; xliv, 7; *misso caduceatore*, xxxvii, 18; *misso nuntio*, xxv, 41; *mittunt nuntios*, xxiv, 21; *remissi nuntii*, xxxviii, 1; at other times by *ut*, as *litteræ missæ*, viii, 23; xxv, 22; *scaphas circummittere*, xxix, 25; *nuntium mittit*, xxviii, 14; *misso nuntio*, xxx, 25; *legati venerunt*, xxxviii, 13; *præmisit*, xxvi, 8; [xxvii, 43; D.] xxxvi, 22; *dimiserunt*, xxix, 37; and that understood, as *mittit*, *tolleret*, xxiii, 28: another form is *missis nuntiis, quo loco res essent*, ii, 47. The verb *mittere* and its compounds (like the Greek *τίπτειν*, DU, on Th. iv, 93,) is often used

to signify 'the telling or commanding by letters or messengers sent;' as viii, 23; xxiv, 19; xxxiv, 29; xxxvi, 8; Cic. Att. ii. 2; id. Fam. v, 20; xi, 8; Tac. A. xiv, 38, 3; *scribere* is similarly used, xxxviii, 39. R.

7 This word denotes the agitation arising from impatience, or any violent emotion, whether pleasurable or otherwise; which is usually attended with some degree of confusion: 'to be all in a bustle or hurry.' cf. iii, 49; ix, 37; xxiii, 16. DCE. E. G. on xxvii, 1; and xliv, 14; 38. R. D. Every one, perhaps has witnessed this trembling of expectation in a dog, when its master was preparing to go out for a ride or walk; and many have experienced a similar tremor of the nerves in their own persons.

8 'Hasty, prone.' R.

C. Terentius ^a Deversatus est apud Ninnios Celeros, Stenium Pacuvi-
 . . . umque, inclitos nobilitate ac divitiis. eo Pacuvius Calavius,
 xxxix, 13. de quo ante dictum est, princeps factionis ejus quæ
 Pacuvius traxerat^b rem ad Pœnos, filium juvenem adduxit, ab-
 obtains the stractum abs^c Decii Magii^d latere, cum quo ferocissime
 pardon of pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat,
 his son Perolla. nec eum aut inclinata¹ in partem alteram civitas aut
 patria majestas sententia depulerat. huic tum pater juveni
 Hannibalem deprecando magis quam purgando placavit,
 victusque² patris^e precibus lacrimisque etiam 'ad coenam
 'eum cum patre vocari' jussit; cui convivio neminem Cam-
 panum præterquam hospites Jubelliumque Tauream, in-
 signem bello virum, adhibiturus erat. coeperunt epulari
 de die³, et convivium non ex more Punico aut militari
 disciplina esse, sed ut in^f civitate atque etiam domo^g
 diti^h acⁱ luxuriosa^j omnibus^k voluptatum illecebris^l in-

^a The monstrous readings in this and the following chapter are as prolific as the heads of the Lernæan hydra; most of them, however, have been quelled by the Herculean efforts of G, obs. iv, 4. ^b F. N. D. cf. xxiv, 2; 28, e; xxxii, 19; xxxv, 50; xxxvii, 9; xxxix, 34; xlii, 44; xliii, 17; τοὺς ἀποφίροντας τὰ πρᾶγματα πρὸς Πιερίαν καὶ Μανδύνας, Pol. xxviii, 5, 2. G. D. R. ^c em. (from *utdecimagit* P.) G.—*abs se a* HV. N. E.—*a se a* B.—*a se* F.—*eum ab se a* 5 L.—*tum suo* 3 L.—*a suo cum* pl. Mss.—*a sueto* conj. V.—*a sinu a* (putting *latere* next) 2 L. FA. PN.—*a sinu* conj. ST. pr. R. ^d em. V. G.—*Decii, ait*, 1, 2 P. HV. N. E. 3, 5 L.—*Decio, ait*, 3 P. F. V. C. 1, 4 L. H. GA. L. D.—*Decii* B. 2 L. FA. PN.—*ae* ad. conj. ST. pr. R. ^e *patriis* 2 P. 2 L. H. B. GA.—*Pœnus* conj. (on account of the frequent recurrence of *pater* in this chapter.) R. ^f *ea* ad. conj. DJ. ^g *modo* pl. Mss. ^h em. KR.—*divite* conj. S.—om. G. C. D.—*interdiu* S.—*diu* pl. Mss. DJ. R. ⁱ em. KR.—*ad* pl. Mss. DJ. R.—om. G. C. D. ^j em. G. [cf. vii, 31; *luxuriæ domus*, Phæd. iv, 4, 44. (BU.) D.] adv. DJ.—*varias* 2 L. DJ. R.—*varios* pl. Mss; some adding *apparatus*, al. *luxus*, al. *terræ usus*. D.—*adversuriosa* (omitting *ad*) C.—*variosa* F. [This will suffice as a specimen of the strange readings which the Mss present in these chapters. ED.] ^k *omnium* al. Mss. R.—om. DJ. ^l *illecebras* DJ. R.

1 Cf. vi, 39. R.

2 Und. *Hannibal*; as with *concessit*, after *Hannibalem avertit*, 18. RS.

3 To do this, except on occasions of public festivities, was considered inconsistent with sober habits. L. G. The regular hour for entertainments was either sunset, or, at the soonest, two hours before sunset. Hence *partem solidæ demere de die*, Hor. O. i, 1, 20; (MI.) is a characteristic of the *bon vivant*. cf. L, on T. A. xiv, 2, 2. C. xxv, 23, 1; Cat. xlvii, 5; RS. Ter. Ad. v, 9, 7; PRI, on Apul. Ap. p. 137. D. *De* sometimes means 'from the commencement of,' as *de vigilia tertia*, ix, 44; (Sil. vii, 154 sq;)

xxviii, 7; xl, 4; Cæs. C. ii, 35; G. v, 9; *de medio potare die*, Hor. S. ii, 8, 3; *bibulum media de luce Falerni*, E. i, 14, 34; *media de nocte*, 18, 91. (BY.) [To this latter phrase *de nocte* is equivalent; and, therefore, *de die* would mean 'from or at noon,' cf. BU, on Ph. iii, 10, 20; though it sometimes signifies 'from the commencement of the day;' SM, Sol, 456; E, C. C. but SM, on Pl. As. iv, 2, 16, allows the words to bear the former meaning. R.] Those who began their potations earlier than the regular hours were said *ἔφ' ἡμέρας πίνον*, Pol. viii, 27; 29; xxiv, 5; &c. cf. VA, on Diod. t. ii, p. 577; TP, Said. p. iii, 221; R. Juv. i, 49 n.

structum^m. unus nec dominorum⁴ invitatione nec ipsius C. Terentius interdum Hannibalis Calavii filius Perolla vinciⁿ potuit, . . . ipse^e valetudinem excusans^p, patre^q animi⁵ quoque ejus S. xi, 303 sq. haud mirabilem^r interturbationem^s causante^t. solis ferme occasu^u patrem Calavium ex convivio egressum secutus filius, ubi in secretum (hortus erat posticis aedium partibus⁶) pervenerunt, “consilium” inquit “affero, pater, Perolla
 “quo non veniam solum peccati, quod defecimus ad
 “Hannibalem, impetraturi ab Romanis, sed in multo
 “majore dignitate et gratia simus Campani quam unquam
 “fuimus.” cum mirabundus pater ‘quidnam id esset
 ‘consilii’ quæreret, toga rejecta ab humero latus succinctum gladio nudat. “jam ego” inquit “sanguine Hanni-
 “balis sanciam Romanum foedus. te id prius scire volui,
 9 “si forte abesse, dum facinus patratur^v, malles.” quæ
 ubi vidit audivitque senex, velut si jam agendis quæ
 audiebat interesset, amens^a metu “per ego te¹” inquit,
 “fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor
 “quæsoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia
 “infanda velis. paucae horæ sunt intra quas jurantes
 “per^b quicquid deorum² est, dextræ dextras jungentes,

Perolla communicates to his father his intention of assassinating Hannibal.

His father dissuades him.

^m Cf. *nihil urbis ejus [Babylonis] corruptius moribus, nec ad irritandas illiciendasque immo-
 dias voluptates instructius*; Curt. v, 1. G.—*instructa* conj. L. pr. R. ⁿ em. G. ‘to be
 moved, induced, persuaded, prevailed upon;’ (viz. to indulge in conviviality. C.) cf. BU,
 on Q. I. O. vii, 3, 617. D.—*inum* Mss.—*permolliri* conj. FA. PN.—*pellī ad vinum* conj.
 V.—*vino* (and *pauit*) conj. KL. ^o opt. Mss.—*ipso* conj. DCE.—*ipsiusque* FA. PN.—
cibumque V.—*ipsi quoque* KL. ^p om. conj. DCE.—*excusante* V. ^q em. V. G.—*patrem*
 opt. Mss.—*pater* FA. PN.—*patri* KL. ^r or *haud mirum* (2d) or *atram bilem* (3d) conj.
 V. ^s *turbationis* (1st) or *ait perturbationem*. (2d) or *interpretabatur* (3d) V. ^t em.
 G.—*causa ante* opt. Mss.—*causum* . ante (1st and 3d) or *paullo ante* (2d) V.—(*animi ejus*
mir . interturb . cum quær.) KL. ^u opt. Mss.—*occasum* V. KL. ^v *patraretur* conj.
 B. ^a em. G. cf. iii, 44; xxxix, 43. D.—*interesse tamen* F.—*interesset tamen* C. V. 1 L.
 H.—*intere-set amatum* L.—var. cet. Mss. ^b om. V. 1, 2 L. GA. B. nn, on Sil. viii,
 106; but in prose writers the preposition is rarely wanting; *Jovem lapidem jurare*, Cic. Fam.
 vii, 12. D.

4 ‘The hosts’ who gave an entertainment were called *domini*, and the entertainments themselves *dominia*; Non. Marc. iv, 125; ST. Cic. Vat. 13; id. Ver. iii, 5; Gell. ii, 24. R.

5 His father excused him (1) on the plea of his delicate state of health having affected his spirits: G. R. or (2) by representing it as natural that his spirits should be depressed by the recollection of what he had said and done to the prejudice of their illustrious guest, DU. but a few hours previously. C.

6 Cf. xl, 2, 2; (G.) D. xlv, 6, 2; Vitruv.

vi, 10. R.

1 In adjurations, when the feelings are strongly agitated, it is usual to separate the proposition *per* from its case and to place it at the commencement of a speech: ST. cf. xxix, 18; xl, 9; nn, on Sil. i, 638. Thus *αὐτὸς ἐπὶ θεῶν. αὐτὸς ἐπὶ γούνατι*, Eur. Med. 325. (FOR.) R. MG, on Eur. Al. 385, and Hip. 601. ED. BR, viii, 717. D. The beauties of this speech are pointed out by RO, Tr. Et. t. ii, c. 3, § 2, 1. C. cf. Her. v, 19; and Shakspeare. Coriol. v, 3.

2 The phrase *quicquid deorum* occurs ii,

C. Terentius “ fidem obstrinximus, ut^c sacratas^d fide^e manus^f, digressi
 . . . “ ab colloquio, extemplo in eum armaremus^g? ab hospitali
 “ mensa^h surgis, ad quam tertius Campanorum adhibitus
 “ es ab Hannibale, ut eam ipsam mensam cruentaresⁱ
 “ hospitis sanguine? Hannibalem pater filio meo potui
 “ placare, filium Hannibali non possum? sed sit nihil
 “ sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas^j; audeantur
 “ infanda, si non perniciem nobis cum scelere ferunt^k.
 “ unus aggressurus es Hannibalem? quid illa turba tot
 “ liberorum servorumque? quid in unum intenti omnium
 “ oculi? quid tot dextræ? torpescentne in^l amentia illa?
 “ vultum ipsius Hannibalis, quem armati exercitus susti-
 “ nere nequeunt, quem horret populus Romanus, tu
 “ sustinebis? et alia^m auxilia desint: me ipsum ferire
 “ corpus meum opponentem pro corpore Hannibalis sus-
 “ tinebisⁿ? atqui per meum pectus petendus ille tibi
 “ transfigendusque est^o. deterreri hic sine te potius^p quam
 “ illic vinci. valeant preces apud te meæ, sicut pro te

^c Mss.—ad conj. G. ^d opt. Mss.—sacrata 1, 2 P. pl. Mss.—sacra 3 P.—sacrat^{is} al.
^e pl. Mss. cf. *fide sacraverunt*, xxv, 8. GR.—*deum* conj. G.—*de* ed. AS. ^f em. GR. cf. *famines jussit manu ad digitos usque involuta rem divinam facere: significantes fidem tutandam, sedemque ejus etiam in dextris sacratam esse*; i, 21. ED.—*mansis* opt. Mss.—*mansissemus* three P.—*mensis essemus* ed. AS. cf. *ut de symbolis essemus*, Ter. Eu. iii, 4, 2, GB.—*aras* conj. G. ^g opt. Mss.—*armaremur* or *armamur* al. Mss. and Edd.—*obstrinximus: et . . . armamus?* conj. R. The sense is ‘Did we pledge our solemn faith to Hannibal, with the view of arming against his life our hands thus consecrated?’ C. There is a seeming anacoluthon: for after *obstrinximus*, we should have expected ‘And do you now plot the destruction of your new ally?’ and from the latter clause in the text, we should have expected the former would be ‘Did we but a few hours back &c.’ But between the two clauses we may supply in idea ‘And did we do this to the intent that &c.’; RS. or, more simply, *anne* ‘Was it that &c.’ ED.—*perjuris* ad. B V. (*jurgis* al.) omitting *surgis*. ^h *cruentes* conj. (as it refers rather to *surgis* than *adhibitus es*) R. ⁱ *libertorum* conj. DJ. but had the Carthaginians ‘freedmen?’ D. ^j *om.* conj. G. but the sense is ‘While you are in that state of madness,’ ‘When they shall see you in that state:’ cf. *in paucitate hostium*, v, 38; *in communibus miseriis*, Cic. Fam. iv, 3; *in tuo errore*, ib. v, 16. DU.—V connects these words with what follows, placing the interrogation at *torpescentne?* adv. GT. ^k em. G. thus *sed* *de* is used in Greek, cf. Her. vii, 10, n. 91. ED. ‘Even supposing.’ R.—*ut* (‘although’) *alia* conj. D. ST.—*talia* 3 L. B. HV.—var. al. Mss. ^l *om.* 3 P. cf. x, 26; xxvii, 4 in 2 P; xxviii, 44 in 1 P. (pr. L.) xxx, 38 in 3 P. Just. vi, 1. GB.

5; 49; iii, 25; &c; Hor. Ep. 5, 1: similar to which are the expressions, *quidquid civium*, i, 25; *quidquid hominum*, iii, 54; *obsidum quod reliquum erat*, ii, 15; *quodcumque hoc regni*, Virg. Æ. i, 78; *quidquid ubique est gentis Dardaniæ*, 601 sq.

3 ‘The hospitable board’ was regarded as sacred; cf. xl, 10; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 65, 4; xiii, 17, 6; xv, 52, 3; Sil. xvii, 68; Juv. ii, 110. R.

4 The father uses two arguments to dissuade his son, first the baseness, and then the impracticability of what he meditated. S.

5 *Ferre luctum*, vi, 3, and *frandem*, xxiv, 38, 11, are used in a similar sense. D.

6 Cf. MG, on *εὐλαμῶς* and *εὐλαῶς*, Eur. Al. 285.

7 That is ‘You must slay me first;’ *thou per meum latus tu petaris*, xl, 9. B. cf. Cic. Vat. 5. R.

“hodie valuerunt.” lacrimantem inde juvenem cernens C. Terentius medium complectitur, atque osculo hærens⁸ non ante • • • precibus abstitit, quam pervicit ut gladium poneret fidem—^{Perolla} que daret nihil facturum tale. tum juvenis “ego quidem” ^{yields to his father's entreaties.} inquit “quam patriæ debeo pietatem exsolvam patri. “tuam doleo vicem, cui ter proditæ patriæ sustinendum “est crimen, semel cum defectionis * * *” ab Romanis, iterum “cum pacis cum Hannibale fuisti auctor, tertio” hodie, “cum restituendæ Romanis Capuæ mora atque impedi- “mentum es. tu, patria, ferrum, quo pro te armatus “hanc^o arcem^p hostium inii^q, quoniam^r parens extorquet, “recipe.” hæc cum dixisset, gladium in publicum trans maceriam horti abjecit, et quo minus res suspecta esset, se ipse convivio reddidit.

- 10 Postero die senatus frequens datus Hannibali. ubi prima ^{Hannibal demands the sur- render of Decius Magius.} ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, qua ‘gratias egit
‘Campanis quod amicitiam suam Romanæ societati præ-
‘posuissent,’ et^a inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus
‘brevis caput Italiæ omni^b Capuam fore, juraque inde cum
‘ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum. unum esse
‘exsortem Punicæ amicitiae foederisque secum facti, quem
‘neque esse Campanum neque dici debere, Magium
‘Decium. eum postulare, ut¹ sibi dedatur, ac se præsentem
‘de eo referatur senatusque consultum fiat.’ omnes in
eam sententiam ierunt, quanquam magnæ parti et vir
indignus ea calamitate et haud parvo initio² minui
videbatur jus libertatis. egressus curia in templo³ magis-

^a The text is according to G. but I have added asterisks to denote the omission of some word. ED.—initæ ad. B.—immissæ ad. HF.—var. cet. Mss. ^a tertium conj. FB.

^o hostem conj. FB. ^p The house in which Hannibal was lodged, might not unappropriately be called ‘the enemies’ citadel,’ G. ‘the enemy’s head-quarters.’ ED.—uitum volebam FB.—pacem conj. G 1st.—defendere volebam ad. pl. Mss. (adv. P. F. C.) ed. G. C. D. ^q em. RU.—hostrimini P.—hosti minime F. C.—hosti minime parcens pl. Mss.—postremus inii conj. G 1st.—om. FB. ^r quando FB. ^a om. conj. B. ^b pl. Mss. cf. Romam caput Latio esse, viii, 6; iii, 46, 2; DU, on Fl. i, 20; D. ego caput huic argento fui hodie reperiundo, Plaut. As. iii, 3, 138. GB.—omnis al. pr. DJ. as in i, 16; xxv, 16; xxxii, 30. D.

⁸ Cf. xxxiv, 48, 2. R.

¹ For postulare se, ut is &c. cf. xl, 20, 2. R.

² Alexander exsules recipi ab omnibus Græciæ civitatibus, quæ pulsæ erant, jussit: et Græci haud ausi imperium aspernari, quamquam solvendarum legum id principium esse

censebant; Curt. x, 7. GT.

³ ‘The tribunal’ is here meant, cf. xxvi, 15; [ii, 12; L.] (as perhaps in Flor. ii, 12, 11; GV.) either (1) because it might have been ‘a place consecrated by auspices,’ as were the court-houses, i, 30; 37; 49; 62; (xxvi, 30 sq; 8. 33; GB.) xxxix, 5; xli,

C. Terentius ^ctratum consedit, comprehendique Decium Magium atque
 • • • ante pedes destitutum ^d causam dicere jussit. qui cum ma-
 Magius is nente ferocia animi negaret 'lege foederis ^e id cogi posse,' tum
 dragged off injectæ catenæ, ducique ante lictorem in castra est jussus.
 to the Car- quoad capite aperto est ductus, concionabundus incessit, ad
 thaginian circumfusam undique multitudinem vociferans: "habetis"
 camp. "libertatem, Campani, quam petistis. foro medio, luce
 "clara, videntibus vobis, nulli Campanorum secundus ^f,
 "vinctus ad mortem rapior. quid violentius capta Capua
 "fieret? ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem, diemque
 "adventus ejus consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive
 "vestro spectetis." hæc vociferanti, cum moveri vulgus
 videretur, obvolutum ^g caput est, ociusque rapi extra por-
 tam jussus. ita in castra perducitur; extemploque impositus
 in navim et Carthaginem missus, ne motu aliquo Capuæ
 ex indignitate rei orto senatum quoque pæniteret dediti
 principis, et legatione ^h missa ad repentendum eum, ne ⁱ aut
 negando rem, quam primam ^j peterent, offendendi sibi novi
 He effects socii, aut tribuendo habendus Capuæ esset seditionis ac
 his escape turbarum auctor. navem Cyrenas detulit tempestas, quæ
 at Cyrene, and is pro- tum in ditione regum ^k erant. ibi cum Magius ad statuam
 tected by Ptolemy. Ptolemæi ^l regis confugisset ^m, deportatus a custodibus

^c *magistratus* al. pr. GR. DU. cf. nn, on xxiv, 47, 12. D. ^d *en* S. HV. pr. GB.
^e om. or put before *legatione*. DU. ^f *em*. G. as *primos*, 23. GR. ^g *Ægypti* conj. ad.
 cf. Strabo xvii, 836; the Romans afterwards became masters of it, and in Livy's time it was
 annexed to the province of Africa; Pliny: L. Cyrene had at times sovereigns of its own,
 as Magas, Physcon, and Apion: G. (cf. SN, on C. H. Ap. 68;) but these were either
 kings of Egypt at the same time, or tributaries of the Egyptians. Therefore (as there is no
 indication in the Mss of any omission, D.) substitute *Ægypti* for *regum*. R.

15; [but the senate was often actually held
 in a temple, as in that of Bellona, xxx,
 22 sq;] and the rostra at Rome; viii, 14; 35;
 iii, 17; 20; ii, 56; [xxvii, 21; xxv, 3;]
 Cic. Vat. 24, or (2) because all elevated
 places which afforded a view of surrounding
 objects were called by this name; i, 6; the
 same as *arr*, i, 18; iv, 18; x, 7. It is from
templum in this latter sense that the verb
contempler is derived. It also denotes an
 asylum, ii, 1; and part of the *Campus*
Martius where the altar of Mars stood, xl,
 46. DU. C. R.

4 'Placed below, and in a degrading
 point of view, as a culprit, without friends,
 and in great jeopardy.' The verb will in-
 clude all these ideas, and is one of frequent
 occurrence; as iii, 29; x, 4; xxv, 6; ST.

B. E, C. C. R. ii, 12; L. vii, 10; xxvii,
 13; Cic. Fam. ix, 22; V. Max. ix, 2; GT.
 L. vii, 13; Cic. for Rab. 4; (GV.) HT, on
 Cic. V. iii, 26; Z, P. C. 41; BKH, on
 Tib. i, 1, 15; D. *et freta destituent nudos in*
litore pisces, Virg. E. i, 61.

5 Und. *se* and *ad*; this preposition is often
 suppressed, as *cogere militiam*, iv, 26; *cogi*
aliquid, ibid. cf. BU, on Æ. iii, 56: R. on
ἀσπανάζων see GRO, on St Luke xiv, 23.

6 *Haud ulli veterum virtute secundus*, Virg.
 Æ. xi, 441; R. the same as *princeps* below,
 'one of their principal citizens.' C.

7 'Muffled up,' iv, 12. D.

8 'If an embassy were sent.' C.

9 Ptolemy Philopator was king of Egypt
 at this time. C.

10 Cf. Tac. A. iii, 36, 3. R.

Alexandriam ad Ptolemæum, cum^b eum docuisset ‘contra Junius dict. Sempr. m. h.
 ‘jus foederis vinctum se ab Hannibale esse,’ vinculis libera-
 tur; permissumque ut rediret, seu Romam seu Capuam
 mallet. ‘nec’ Magius ‘Capuam sibi tutam’ dicere; ‘et
 ‘Romam eo tempore, quo inter Romanos Campanosque
 ‘bellum sit, transfugæ magis quam hospitis fore domici-
 ‘lium. nusquam malle quam in regno ejus vivere, quem
 ‘vindicem atque auctorem habeat libertatis.’

- 11 Dum hæc geruntur, Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis The Roman
 Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit. divi^c envoy re-
 †quoque^a in eo¹ erant, quibus quoque² modo supplica- turns from
 retur. tum³ “si ita faxitis, Romani, vestræ res meliores Delpi; i,
 “facilioresque^b erunt, magisque ex sententia res publica 44; xxii, 57;
 “vestra vobis procedet, victoriaque⁴ duelli populi Romani PF. 184;
 “erit. Pythio Apollini, re publica vestra bene gesta ser- AHa. 329.
 “vataque, lucris meritis^c donum mittitote, deque præda
 “manubiis spoliisque honorem⁵ habetote, lasciviam⁶ a
 “vobis prohibetote.” hæc ubi ex Græco carmine inter-
 pretata recitavit, tum dixit ‘se oraculo egressum extemplo
 ‘his omnibus divis rem divinam ture ac vino fecisse, jus-
 ‘sumque ab templi^d antistite, sicut coronatus laurea⁷ co-

^b em. G.—dum Mss. ^a ed. A.—divi quique conj. D.J. ‘the several gods,’ or divi C.
 —divini quoque (used for divi, as divinos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. in Nonius; so
 humani for homines, as ista per humanos mors venit acta manu, Prop. iii, 6, 30) G.B. adv. D.
 —divi divæque c. BK. pr. ED.—divina quæ 3 P.—di’væque G.A.—divini pl. Mss; with que
 F. V. 1, 2, 4, L. H. L. N. quæ 1 P. in quo 3 L. curminis quæ B. HV. BR. certaminis
 quoque HF. ^b felicioresque S. but cf. Ter. Ad. iii, 4, 56; Virg. Æ. i, 444; Plaut. Cur.
 v. 2, 6; id. Ep. ii, 2, 59; Cic. Fam. iii, 12, vi, 5; (GV.) Tac. Ag. 3; καλίστην ἐστὶν ἐν
 τῷ, Theoph. Ch. “ἀδολισχ.” G. BU, on V. P. ii, 53; and Suet. v, 29; nn, on Plin. Ep.
 ii, 4. D. ^c lubentes merito conj. or divisque meritis, for several deities had shrines con-
 nected with the Pythian temple, cf. Just. xxiv, 8; and below we find his omnibus divis: or
 ‘After reaping the fruits of meritorious exertions prospered by divine favour;’ cf. victor in
 Capitolio triumphans ad eosdem deos, quibus vota nuncupavit, merita dona traducit, xlv, 39. G.
 These fruits are afterwards specified by præda, manubiis, spoliisque. ST. ^d em. G. cf. 24;
 i, 45. D.—tempi P.—om. cet. Mss.

1 Und. scripto memorati. R.

2 That is et quo; R. e fontibus eorum,
 quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus,
 Cic. Off. i, 2.

3 Tum is introduced in prayers and oaths,
 i, 24; 25; cf. M, on Cic. Cat. i, 13; and in
 oracles, v, 16; (as τῶν θεῶν in Greek; cf. Her.
 i, 55, n. 94; ED.) yet we have hæc si recte
 faxitis, xxv, 12; DU. and here it means
 ‘Then the oracle went on as follows.’ D.

4 ‘A prosperous termination; xxxiv, 33;
 xxiii, 11. E. R.

5 Viz. to Apollo. Honor (like τιμή) is
 used to signify ‘every thing which is done in
 honour of the gods and is offered to them;
 sacrifices, libations, votive offerings, &c.’
 viii, 33. R.

6 ‘Irreligious exultation in prosperity, and
 the recklessness and forgetfulness of the gods
 originating therein’ are here meant. G. But it
 must be recollected that these words are
 the translation of an oracle delivered in
 Greek. E. ὀβρι. cf. Her. viii, 77, n. 49.

7 The Greeks, especially the priests, in

C. Terentius *‘rona’ et oraculum adisset et rem divinam fecisset, ita corona-*
• • • ‘tum’ navim adscendere, nec ante deponere eam quam Romam
‘pervenisset. se, quaecunque imperata sint, cum summa reli-
‘gione ac diligentia exsecutum coronam Romæ in aram
‘Apollinis deposuisse.’ senatus decrevit ut ‘ea res divinæ
‘supplicationesque primo quoque tempore cum cura
‘fierent.’

Mago is
sent with
despatches
to Carthage
by his bro-
ther.

He makes a
statement in
the senate-
house, of
Hannibal's
proceed-
ings.

Dum hæc Romæ atque in Italia geruntur, nuntius
victoriæ ad Cannas Carthaginem venerat Mago Hamilcaris
filius, non ex ipsa acie a fratre missus, sed retentus aliquot
dies recipiendis civitatibus Bruttiorum, *‘quæque’* deficie-
bant. is, cum ei senatus datus esset, res gestas in Italia a
fratre exponit. *‘cum sex’* imperatoribus eum, quorum
*‘quattuor’*¹⁰ consules, duo¹¹ dictator ac magister equitum
‘fuerint, cum sex consularibus exercitibus acie conflixisse;
‘occidisse supra ducenta millia hostium, supra quinqu-
*‘ginta millia cepisse. ex quattuor consulibus duos’*¹² occi-
*‘disse; ex duobus saucium alterum’*¹³, alterum¹⁴ toto
*‘amisso exercitu vix cum quinquaginta’*¹⁵ hominibus effu-
*‘gisse. magistrum equitum, quæ’*¹⁵ consularis potestas sit,

^e om. C. pr. cf. 23; xxvii, 37; GR. C. R. ii, 47; vii, 13; xl, 37; CS, and al. nn, on Suet. i, 2; 45; 79. D. ^f susp. as gl. R, and al. ^g ut conj. ad. C. ^h LXX conj. cf. xxii, 49; xxv, 6. D.

performing sacred rites, wore wreaths of the tree consecrated to the divinity, in whose honour those rites were performed; xxv, 12: xxvii, 37; xxxiv, 55; xxxvi, 37; xl, 37; xliii, 13; x, 47. cf. PC, ii, 4; iv, 20; (RM.) L, M. R. v, 17; VA, ΔΗΛΙΑ in G, Th. A. Gr. t. ix. Besides which, those who received a favourable answer from an oracle used to return crowned with bay; those who met with an unfavourable response, or with any ill luck on their return, laid aside the wreath: cf. nn, on Eur. Hip. 813; ἵλος ἵχον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τοῦτο. οἱ δὲ ἔρχοντο ἀπὸ μαντείας ἱστιφανομένοι ἔρχοντο, καὶ πάντες τοῦ οἴκου προσκύνουν αὐτοῖς. Schol. Soph. Tr. 178; hC, on C. R. 83; οἱ ἐπὶ τινὶ αἰσίῳ παραγινόμενοι ἐν Δέλφω ἱστιφανομένοι ἱππῆισιν. Schol. and on Ar. Eq. 647; and Pl. 21; hU, on Suid. “στειφανοῦν.” L. R. BRO, iv, 15; DU. Arr. Epict i, 19. MD.

⁸ Either (1) ‘and those elsewhere which,’ or (2) for *quæcunque*, as i, 24; 32; xxv, 29; Cic. Leg. ii, 8: so *ubique* for *ubicunque*, [xxxiii, 33; ED.] and *quandoque* for *quandocunque*, i, 31; xxi, 3; xxix, 10; Curt. vii,

10, Sen. Helv. 11; Pliny xxix, 1; xxx, 1; Hor. A. P. 359; G. O. iv, 1, 17; 2, 34; B. Col. ii, 10; iv, 24; cf. G, on Sen. N. Q. iii, 28; GF, on Suet. v, 1; FC, on Col. ii, 67; AU, iii, 7; CO, on S. C. 39; D. FC, on C. O. i, 39; STA, on Cat. 68, 12. DU.

⁹ We should have expected that Mago would have made the most of his brother's successes: but Livy seems unaccountably to have forgotten Sempronius. GL.

¹⁰ Scipio, Flaminius, Paullus, and Varro. GL.

¹¹ Fabius, and Minucius. S.

¹² Flaminius, and Paullus. S.

¹³ Scipio. S.

¹⁴ Varro. S.

¹⁵ The relative between two nouns agrees with the latter; as just below *Capuam, quod caput Campaniæ sit*; C. *virgines Vestæ. Albo oriundum sacerdotium* &c; i, 20; *tribunorum plebis, potestatis sacrosanctæ*, iv, 44; *consules, regia potestas*, viii, 32; *puellis, æ qua ætate*, xxiv, 26; *suffetes, quod consulare imperium apud eos erat*, xxx, 7; *summum imperium, consules*, Sen. Contr. i, 2; *sacerdoti,*

‘*fusum fugatumque*; dictatorem, quia se in aciem nun-
 ‘*quam commiserit, unicum*¹⁶ *haberi imperatorem. Bruttios*
 ‘*Apulosque, partim*¹ *Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse*
 ‘*ad Pœnos*¹⁷. *Capuam, quod caput non Campaniæ modo*
 ‘*sed, post afflictam rem Romanam Cannensi pugna, Italiæ*
 ‘*sit, Hannibali se tradidisse. pro his tantis totque victoriis*
 ‘*verum*¹ *esse*^k *grates*¹ *deis immortalibus agi haberique.*’

12 *ad fidem deinde tam lætarum rerum effundi in vestibulo* He pro-
curiæ jussit annulos aureos, qui tantus acervus fuit ut duces a
*metientibus*¹ *dimidium super tres modios*² *explêsse sint* gold rings:
quidam auctores. fama tenuit, quæ propior vero est, F. ii, 16;
haud^a *plus fuisse modio. adjecit deinde verbis, quo majoris* Pl. xxxiii, 1,
cladis indicium esset, ‘neminem nisi equitem, atque eorum 6; ACD.
*‘ipsorum primores*³, *id gerere insigne.’ summa fuit oratio-* iii, 19; V.
nis, ‘quo propius spem belli perficiendi sit, eo magis omni vii, 2, 13.
‘ope juvandum Hannibalem esse. procul enim ab domo
‘militiam esse, in media hostium terra. magnam vim
‘frumenti pecuniæ absumi; et tot acies, ut hostium exer-
‘citus delêsse, ita victoris etiam copias parte aliqua minu-
*‘isse*⁴. *mittendum igitur supplementum esse, mittendam*^b
‘in stipendium pecuniam frumentumque tam bene meritis
‘de nomine Punico militibus.’

¹ P. PE. F. an archaism; C cf. xxvi, 46, 1; G, obs. ii, 2; xli, 1; Gell. x, 13; R. CO, on S. J. 55. D.—*partem* cet. Mss. J F. On account of the connection between truth and goodness, RS. *æquum* signifies ‘just, right, fair, proper;’ cf. Hor. Ep. i, 7, 98; Cic. for Mur. 35; MD. id. Att. ii, 1; Ter. An. iv, 1, 5; Virg. Æ. xii, 694; TT. iii, 40; xxxv, 8; R. ii, 48; (D.) xxxii, 33; xl, 16; xxxix, 27; GB. iii, 40; GI. O. L. L. 10. D.—*ver* F. pr. LT. TT. VC. adv. cf. xxii, 9; 10; D.—*rerum* al.—*atrum* P.—*petit* conj. GL.—*petere* conj. S.—om. pl. Mss. ^k P.—om. cet. Mss. ^l em. G. (this is a favourite word with Livy, as 12; vii, 36; x, 25; xxvii, 13; 51 twice; xxviii, 29; xlv, 14; 39; cf. S, on v, 23, 3; G, on xxvi, 48, 3; xxx, 17, 6; and 21, 9; CE, Antib. (adv. STN. and PAR.) p. 262. D.—*græc* P.—*sacrum* pl. Mss.—*sacra* GI. ^a paulo conj. from epit. PZ. adv. DU. R. ^b mittendum 4, 5 L.—mittenda conj. as *genus et fortuna honesta erant*, xxiv, 24; *potentissima*, xxxiii, 33; *data et oblata*, xxxiv, 4; *incerta*, ib. 19; GR. *libera permissa*, xxxv, 25; cf. i, 31, 7. D.

qui honos &c; Just. xviii, 4; G. *tribunos plebis, quippe quæ potestas &c*; vi, 37; cf. ii, 13; Cic. Sen. 14; BU, on Ov. A. A. i, 9; CO, on S. C. 2. D.

16 ‘Excellent and matchless;’ vii, 1; 12; viii, 32. C.

17 Cf. 13, a.

1 Cf. *descendentibus* i, 8; *eunti* xxxii, 4; *ascendentibus* xlii, 15; *subeuntibus* Tac. H. iii, 71; Suet. x, 1; *ἀντιπάλαι* Thuc. ii, 96; (BF.) Paus. i, 26, 6; 28; x, 37, 4; iii, 15, 4; vii, 3, 1; viii, 3, 2; 13, 3; 17, 5; (SI,

pp. 155, 228;) Strabo ix, 1, 2 and 22; G. B. R. *ἀντιπάλαι* Xen. An. iii, 2, 13.

2 ‘Three’ according to Pliny, S. V. Max. D. and August. ‘two’ according to Flor. and ‘above one’ according to the epitome. R.

3 These were such as had a horse found them at the public expense. Plebeians also served in the cavalry, but without the distinction of the gold ring. cf. S, A. J. C. R. ii, 3; FE, Ep. ii, 2. DU. C. AD.

4 Nam et secundis praeliis atterebantur cupiæ, Curt. iv, 6; cf. 30. GB.

C. Terentius Secundum hæc dicta Magonis lætis omnibus, Himilco
 . . . vir factionis Barcinæ. locum Hannonis increpandi esse
 Himilco ratus. "quid est⁵. Hanno?" inquit: "etiam nunc pœnitet
 attacks "belli suscepti adversus Romanos? jube dedi Hanni-
 Hanno: S. xi, 542 sq. "balem: veta in tam prosperis rebus grates diis immor-
 Hanno's "talibus agi. audiamus Romanum⁶ senatorem in Cartha-
 reply. "giniensium curia." tum Hanno: "tacuissem hodie, patres
 "conscripti⁷. ne quid in communi omnium gaudio, minus
 "lætum quod esset vobis, loquerer. nunc interroganti
 "senatori⁸, pœniteatne me adhuc suscepti adversus Ro-
 "manos belli. si reticeam. aut superbus⁹ aut obnoxius
 "videar: quorum alterum est hominis alienæ libertatis
 "obliti, alterum suæ. respondeam igitur Himilconi, non
 "desisse pœnitere me belli. neque desitutum ante invic-
 "tum vestrum¹⁰ imperatorem incusare quam finitum aliqua
 "tolerabili condicione bellum videro: nec mihi pacis anti-
 "quæ desiderium ulla alia res quam pax nova finiet.
 "itaque ista quæ modo Mago jactavit, "Himilconi cete-
 "risque Hannibalis satellitibus¹¹ jam⁶ læta sunt⁶; mihi
 "possunt læta esse, quia res bello bene gestæ, si volumus
 "fortuna uti, pacem nobis æquiores dabunt. nam si præ-
 "termittimus hoc tempus, quo magis dare quam accipere
 "possumus videri pacem, vereor ne hæc quoque lætitia
 "luxuriet¹¹ nobis ac vana evadat. quæ tamen nunc quoque
 "qualis est? *occurrit exercitus hostium: mittite milites mihi.*
 "quid aliud rogares, si esses victus? *hostium cepi bina*

⁵ interrogante senatore conj. S. but *reticere alicui* is 'not to answer one,' RS. or 'to be silent at his bidding or through fear of him;' R. as *negans se privato reticere*, iii, 41; *Vitellius optimum quemque iurgio lucessens, et respondenti reticens*, Tac. A. xiv, 49; Ov. M. iii, 357. G. cf. BL, on Calp. E. iv, 3. D. ⁶ et conj. ad. G. ⁷ tam conj. G. R. ⁸ sint conj. R.

5 'What have you now to say?' *quid est* is often thus used elliptically; RS. as in Cic. Cat. i, 5; 8. 'Well!' ST.

6 'Favouring and advocating the Roman cause.' R.

7 These words are incorrectly applied to the Carthaginian senate; as is *dictator*, 13, to the Carthaginian general; GL. R. but the Romans were wont to apply the names of magistrates and offices among them to those of other nations. C. Thus we have Mettus the dictator of Alba, i, 23: cf. iii, 3; Cic. Mil. 10. R.

8 *Te superiorem esse dicunt, quod nihil respondens*; Cic. Fam. i, 10. D.

9 Indicative of contempt and indignation. C. Hanno would not own as his commander, one whose appointment to that command he had always deprecated and opposed. D.

10 Cf. xv, 29; xxiv, 41. R.

11 Cf. *nimia gloria luxuriare et convalescere*, ii, 48; D. *nimis luxuriosa ea fuit lætitia*, ib. 21; iii, 33; R. *luxuriant animi rebus plerumque secundis*, Ov. A. A. ii, 437. ED. *vanum gaudium occurs* 13; xxx, 16. GB.

“ *castra, praeda videlicet plena et commeatum : frumentum et* Junius dict.
 “ *pecuniam date.* quid aliud, si spoliatus, si exutus castris Sempr. m. h.
 “ *esses, peteres?* et ne omnia ipse mirer, (mihī quoque
 “ *enim, quoniam respondi Himilconi, interrogare jus fasque*
 “ *est)* velim seu Himilco seu Mago respondeat, cum ad He cross-
 “ *internecionem Romani imperii pugnatum ad Cannas sit,* questions
 “ *constetque in defectione totam Italiam esse, primum* Mago.
 “ *ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos, deinde*
 “ *ecquis homo ex quinque et triginta tribubus*¹² *ad Hanni-*
 “ *balem transfugerit.”* cum utrumque Mago negâsset,
 “ *hostium quidem ergo*” inquit “ *adhuc nimis multum*
 “ *superest. sed multitudo ea quid animorum quidve spei*
 13 “ *habeat, scire velim.”* cum ‘id nescire’ Mago diceret,
 “ *nihil facilius scitu est*” inquit. “ *ecquos legatos ad Han-*
 “ *nibalem Romani miserunt de pace? ecquam denique*
 “ *mentionem pacis Romæ factam esse allatum ad vos est?*”
 cum id quoque negâsset, “ *bellum igitur*” inquit “ *tam*
 “ *integrum habemus quam habuimus qua die Hannibal in*
 “ *Italiam est transgressus. quam varia victoria priore Pu-*
 “ *nico*^a *bello fuerit, plerique qui meminerimus supersumus.*
 “ *nunquam terra marique magis prosperæ res nostræ visæ*
 “ *sunt quam ante consules C. Lutatium et A. Postumium*
 “ *fuerunt. Lutatio et Postumio consulibus devicti ad*
 “ *Ægates insulas sumus. quod si, id quod dii omen aver-*
 “ *tant, nunc quoque fortuna aliquid variaverit, tum pacem*
 “ *speratis, cum vincemur, quam nunc, cum*^b *vincimus, dat*
 “ *nemo? ego, si quis de pace consulet seu deferenda hos-*
 “ *tibus seu accipienda, habeo quid sententiæ dicam: si de*
 “ *iis quæ Mago postulat refertis, nec victoribus*¹ *mitti atti-*
 “ *nere puto, et frustrantibus nos falsa atque inani*^c *spe*^d
 “ *multo minus censeo mittenda esse.”* haud multos movit
 Hannonis oratio: nam et simultas cum familia Barcina

^a A Carthaginian could no more call it ‘the Punic war,’ than a Roman ‘the Roman war;’ therefore either (1) om. *Punico*, or read (2) *Romano* [cf. 43; D.] or (3) *Italico* or (4) *pugnatum* G. There is an error somewhat similar in 11, 17; P. where we might read *nos* for *Panos*. D. Livy appears to have forgotten that he was not speaking in his own person. CL. R. ^b *dum* conj. G. ^c F. C. 1 L.—*inanis* P.—*inania* pl Mss. ^d em. (Mago had said *quo propius spem belli perficiendi sit*, 12.) G. cf. Ter. An. iv, 1, 24. ED.—*que* P. E. ME.—*que* P. GA. F. C.—*victoria* 1 L.—om. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. L. N. D.

12 Cf. i, 43, 22. R.

and *frustrantibus* are put hypothetically. ED.

1 This is a dilemma; in which *victoribus* The subject to *mitti* is *ea quæ postulat*. R.

C. Terentius levio^{re}m auctorem faciebat, et occupati animi praesenti
 . . . laetitia nihil, quo vanius fieret gaudium suum, auribus ad-
 mittebant; debellatumque mox fore, si anniti paullulum
 voluissent, rebantur. itaque ingenti consensu fit senatus
 32. consultum ut Hannibali^c quattuor Numidarum millia in
 supplementum mitterentur et quadraginta elephantum et ar-
 genti multa^f talenta. dictatorque² cum Magone in Hispa-
 niam praemissus est ad conducenda⁵ viginti millia peditum,
 quattuor equitum, quibus exercitus, qui in Italia quique in
 Hispania erant, supplerentur.

The Ro-
mans make
active pre-
paration for
the war.

xxii, 57.

Ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque¹⁴
 gesta. Romanos praeter insitam industriam animis fortuna
 etiam cunctari prohibebat. nam nec consul ulli rei, quae
 per eum agenda esset, deerat; et dictator M. Junius
 Pera^a, rebus divinis perfectis, latoque, ut solet¹, ad popu-
 lum ut 'equum escendere liceret²,' praeter duas urbanas
 legiones, quae principio anni a consulibus conscriptae
 fuerant, et servorum delectum cohortesque^b ex agro
 Piceno et Gallico³ collectas, ad ultimum prope desperatae

^a xx peditum conj. ad. cf. 32; for it there appears that the supplies actually sent, were less than those here voted. D.—xii millia peditum conj. ad. R. ^f om. P. F. PE.—x. vcta (i. e. mille quingenta) conj. M.—mille conj. G. pr. GL, on Ph. iv, 24. DU. C. ^a em. cf. V. Max. vii, 6; ii, 4. G.—per P. 1 PE. V?—pro V? 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. ^b cohortes quoque conj. to avoid the anacoluthon. R. ^c dum conj. ad. DE.—et conj. ad. R.

2 Cato applies this title to Hannibal: *dictatorem Carthaginensium magister equitum monuit, "mitte tecum Roman equitatum, die quinta in Capitolio tibi cena cocta erit;"* Orig. in Gell. x. 24. S. cf. SN, on Jul. Or. i, p. 130; PZ, Pr. i, 11; nn, on Just. xix, 1, and Front. ii, 1, 4. DU.

3 Cf. Her. i, 27, n. 84.

1 Und. ferri, or fieri, as in xxxvi, 23; xli, 14; &c; and ut adiolet xxxvii, 14: cf. iv, 58, 10. R.

2 Nothing is said of this custom by Livy or Dion. Hal. v. GL. ἀποδιδυμὸς δικτάτωρ Φάβιος πρῶτον μὲν ἡγήσατο τὴν σύγκλητον. ἴσμεν χρῆσθαι παρὰ τὰς στρατίας οὐ γὰρ ἔξην, ἀλλὰ ἀπηγορεύετο κατὰ δὴ τινὰ νόμον παλαιόν, ὥστε τῆς ἀλκῆς τὸ πλεῖστον ἐν τῷ πεζῷ τιθιμένων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸν στρατηγὸν οἰομένων δὲ παραμένειν τῇ φάλαγγι, καὶ μὴ προλείπειν· ὅθ' ὅτι τυραννικὸν εἰς ἅπαντα εἶδός τε, καὶ μίγα τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς κράτος ἴσθαι. ἔν γε τούτῳ βουλομένων τὸν δικτάτωρα τοῦ δήμου φαίνεσθαι δέον· Plut. Fab. p. 175. S. The meeting referred to is that of the *comitia curiata*; ix, 38. VA. For it was always

in this assembly that motions were brought before the people for conferring military command on the magistrates, and the power of carrying on military affairs; cf. v, 46; 52; 55; vi, 41; ix, 38; xxvi, 2; 18, e; Cic. L. Agr. ii, 10—12. R. cf. GC, C. R. iii, 2; MN, de Leg. 5; PG, An. 252 Y. R. The decree of the senate to which Plutarch refers might be merely the preliminary step to bringing the motion before the people at large. It is probable that, in process of time, the dictators had introduced the custom of appearing on horseback in the city: this being viewed with jealousy by the commons, as a lordly act, a law was enacted to prevent them from appearing on horseback unless they were going out to the wars. (The dictatorial power was equal, we are told, to the regal. πλὴν ὅτι μὴ ἐφ' ἵππων ἀναβῆναι ὁ δικτάτωρ ἠδύνατο. εἰ μὴ ἐκστρατεύειν ἱμελλεῖ, Zon. vii, 13.) Subsequently this law was so modified as to allow of the dictator's using a horse in the city, provided the people gave him leave. DU.

3 The territory between the Aesis and the

rei publicæ auxilium, cum honesta utilibus cedunt, de- Junius dict.
scendit⁴, edixitque⁵, ‘ qui ’ capitalem fraudem ausi⁶ quique Sempr. m. h.
‘ pecuniæ judicati⁴ in vinculis essent⁵, qui eorum apud se V. vii, 6, 1.
‘ milites fierent, eos noxa pecuniaque sese exsolvi jus-
‘ surum.’ ea⁶ sex⁴ millia hominum Gallicis spoliis, quæ
triumpho C. Flamini⁷ translata erant, armavit. itaque⁸
cum viginti quinque millibus armatorum ab urbe pro-
ficiscitur.

Hannibal Capua recepta cum iterum Neapolitanorum Hannibal
animos partim spe partim metu nequicquam tentâset, makes ano-
in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut¹ non hostiliter ther unsuc-
statim, quia non desperabat voluntariam deditionem, ita, cessful at-
si morarentur spem, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere tempt upon
possent prætermisurus. senatus, ac maxime primores ejus, Naples.
in societate Romana cum fide⁹ perstare; plebs novarum, C. ii, 210.
ut solet, rerum¹ atque Hannibalis tota esse, metumque Feuds at
agrorum populationis et patienda in obsidione multa gravia Nola.
indignaque proponere animo. neque auctores defectionis xxiv, 2.
deerant. itaque ubi senatum metus cepit¹⁰, si propalam¹¹

⁴ *descendite* F. Those are said *descendere aliquo* or *ad aliquid*, who are driven reluctantly and by necessity to extreme and violent remedies, and to measures which they consider derogatory and unworthy of themselves, where all others have failed: *ad extrema descendere*, Cic. Fam. x, 33; id. for Quint. 16; E. C. C. G. on v, epit. xlv, 15, 4. R. RS. *καταβαίνω* *ἐς* *τι* has a like force; Her. i, 116, n. 48. ⁵ P. 1 PE. L.—*dixit* F.—*equo dixitque al.—equo dixit conj.* GT.—*atque edixit conj.* GB. ⁶ *quique* F. ⁷ *frausi conj.* (*frausus erit, fraudem commiserit*; Fest. *metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet*; Plaut. As. ii, 2, 20.) SC.A. but cf. *capitalia ausi plerique*, xxvi, 40; *ausi tantum nefus*, xxvii, 9; G. *ausi omnes immane nefus, ausoque potiti*, Virg. Æ. vi. 624. WS. ⁸ *jussurum, sex conj.* DCE. ⁹ *em.* GL. FN, on T. A. xi, 7. G. C. D. R.—*et* 2 L. VI. —*et ut cet.* Mss. ¹⁰ *avidu* ad. D. but the construction is the same as in xxii, 50, j; RS. vi, 14; *hominum non causurum toti erant*, iii, 36; (D.) 38; L. 67; xxxvi, 42; xlv, 31; *ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum simus*, vii, 30; cf. iii, (38, 11); D.) 48; 59; 62; xxi, 11, 2; 30, 3; xxxv, 31; 37; 49; 55; xxxviii, 3; BER, on Alc. E. i, 13; R. *τῶν κρατούντων σῖμας*, Xen. An. iii, 2, 17; ii, 1, 4. ED.

Rubicon, which, after the expulsion of the Senones, was divided among the people individually. C.

4 When a debt was legally proved against any one, he was termed *judicatus pecuniæ*; after this proof, thirty days were allowed the debtor to raise money for the discharge of the claim upon him. On failure of payment at the expiration of this period, his person was made over to the creditor: Gell. xx, 1. C. cf. xxvi, 3; GB. vi, 14. G.

5 Imprisonment for debt was now illegal, viii, 28; but was practised notwithstanding: cf. G. de P. V. p. 470; SM, de M. U. 18 sq. J. A. R. 11. DU. R.

6 ‘ The 6000 thus raised.’ R.

7 Cf. xxi, 63, 5. R.

8 The *que* is here a conjunction. ‘ and so;’ as in iii, 30; *utique* ‘ and how,’ 15. R.

9 That is *fideliter*; as in 19; 31; ix, 11; xxiv, 47; xxvi, 20; xxxii, 33; cf. nn, on xxviii, 32, 1; xxxviii, 18, 7; and xlv, 8, 4. D.

10 Thus *timor* xliii, 11, *pavor* 20, *luctus* xxv, 22, *libido* i, 57, *cupido* i, 16; xxvii, 16; xl, 21, *oblivio* xxvii, 13, (nn;) xxviii, 46, *admiratio* xlv, 12, are said *capere aliquem*. D.

11 This is a favourite word with Livy, xxii, 12; xxiv, 38; xxvi, 12; xxxiv, 33; xl, 3; xliii, 52; xlv, 6; xlv, 31, cf. v, 29, 10. D.

C. Terentius tenderent¹², resisti multitudini concitatæ non posse, † ob-
 • • • secundando^k dilationem mali inveniunt. placere enim sibi

The senate
of Nola
sends for
Marcellus;
xxii, 57;
PM. 302.

defectionem ad Hannibalem simulant; quibus autem con-
 dicionibus in foedus amicitiamque novam transeant, parum
 constare. ita spatio sumpto legatos propere ad prætorem
 Romanum Marcellum Claudium, qui Casilini¹ cum exer-
 citu erat, mittunt, docentque 'quanto in discrimine sit
 'Nolana res: agrum Hannibalis esse et Pœnorum, urbem
 'extemplo futuram, ni subveniatur; concedendo plebei
 'senatum, ubi velint, defecturos se, ne deficere præfestina-
 'rent effecisse.' Marcellus collaudatis Nolanis 'eadem
 'simulatione extrahi rem in suum adventum' jussit; 'in-
 'terim celari quæ secum acta essent, spemque omnem
 'auxilii Romani.' ipse a Casilino¹ Calatiam petit, atque
 inde Vulturno amni trajecto perque agrum Saticulanum
 Trebullanumque^m super Suessulam per montes Nola per-
 venit.

C. ii, 198;
208.

Hannibal
takes
Nuceria.

Sub adventum prætoris Romani Pœnus agro Nolano¹⁵
 excessit, et ad mare proxime Neapolim descendit, cupidus
 maritimi oppidi potiundi, quo cursus navibus tutus ex
 Africa esset. ceterum postquam Neapolim a præfecto
 Romano teneri accepit (M. Junius Silanus erat ab ipsis
 Neapolitanis accitus), Neapoli quoque, sicut Nola, omissa^a
 petit Nuceriam. eam cum aliquamdiu circumsedisset, sæpe
 vi¹, sæpe sollicitandis nequicquam nunc plebe nunc prin-
 cipibus, fame demum in deditionem accepit, pactus^a ut

^k em. (*propalam obviam ire cupiditati parum ausi, obsecundando mollire impetum aggrediuntur*, iii, 35.) G.—*secunda simulanda simulando* P. PE. F.—*secunda simulando* conj. cf. ii, 37; viii, 12; Sil. xii, 432. G. pr. ST. R.—*secunda clam simulando* R. but *clam* is inconsistent with the idea conveyed by *simulare*. C.—*sed clam simulando* V. 2, 4 L. H. GA. D. J. N.—*sed clam dissimulando* HV.—*sed clam simulanda simulando* BA.—*assensum simulando* HF. B.—*secum dissimulandu simulando* al. Mss.—I doubt whether the true reading has been yet restored. ED. ¹¹ *Canusii . . . Canusio* conj. S. pr. DU. adv. GL. GT. DJ. The circuitous route of Marcellus may be accounted for by his wish to avoid falling in with Hannibal, who was with his army in the territory of Nola. D. ^m em. CV. pr. GT. ed. G. D. Τριβούλα, Ptol. cf. Cic. Att. v, 2 sq; Pliny iii, 5, 9. R.—*Trebianumque* pl. Mss. pr. HL. ed. C. cf. CE, G. A. ii, 9, 546; CR, ii, 235. G. on Pol. iii, 91. R.—*Trebeianumque* 4, 5 L. GA. HV.—*Trebeilanumque* N —*Treberanumque* 3 L.—*Trebrerunumque* HF. ^a *Neapolim . . . Nola non admissus* ed. G. ^a *pactos* conj. which Livy applies to those who surrender conditionally, xxii, 52; xxxi, 17; 47; but *pacisci* is also said of one who offers terms and grants them to another party. DU.

12 Our author very often uses the simple verb, for the compound *contendere*, as xxiv, 21; xxxiv, 34; xxxv, 51; xxviii, 18; G. v, 24; iv, 8; R. ib. 35; vi, 34; 38; viii, 15; x, 6; 24; 26; xxviii, 45; xxx, 4; xxxvii, 53; other writers have done the same; cf. G, Diatr. Stat. xxi, p. 116; CO, S. C. 60. D. 1 Cf. ix, 2. und. *adhibenda*. DU.

inermes cum singulis abirent vestimentis. deinde, ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis præter Romanos videri vellet, præmia atque honores², qui remanserant^b ac militare secum voluissent, proposuit. nec ea spe quemquam tenuit: dilapsi omnes, quocunque^c hospitia aut fortuitus animi impetus tulit, per Campaniæ urbes, maxime Nola Neapolimque. cum ferme triginta senatores, ac forte primus quisque, Capuam petissent, exclusi inde, quod portas Hannibali clausissent, Cumas se contulerunt. Nuceriae præda militi data est, urbs direpta atque incensa.

Nola Marcellus non sui magis fiducia præsidii quam voluntate principum habebat. plebes timebatur, et ante omnes L. Bantius^d, quem conscientia^e tentatæ^f defectionis ac metus a prætore Romano nunc ad prodicionem patriæ, nunc, si ad id^g fortuna defuisset, ad transfugiendum stimulabat. erat juvenis acer et sociorum ea tempestate prope nobilissimus eques. seminecem eum^h ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, curatumque benigne, etiam cum donis Hannibal domum remiserat. ob ejus gratiam meriti rem⁴ Nolanam in jus dicionemque dare voluerat Pœno; anxiumque eum et sollicitum cura novandi res prætor cernebat. ceterum cum aut poena cohibendus esset. aut beneficio conciliandus, sibi adsumpsisse quam hosti ademisse fortem ac strenuum maluit socium, accitumque ad se benigne appellat. ‘ multos eum invidos inter popu-
‘ lares habere inde existimatu facile esse, quod nemo civis
‘ Nolanus sibi indicaverit quam multa ejus egregia facinora
‘ militaria essent. sed qui in Romanis militaverit castris,
‘ non posse obscuram ejus virtutem esse. multos sibi, qui

Bantius of Nola is well inclined to Hannibal: V. vii, 3; PM. 303; Fr. iii, 16, 1.

^b opt. Mss.—remanserint 5 L. cf. *Xerxes præmium proposuit [ei]*, qui invenisset novam voluptatem, Cic. T. Q. v, 7. ST. adv. DCE.—remansissent al.—remancerent or remanere conj. G. ^c quo quemque conj. as in 17. G. pr. C. cf. vi, 25; Flor. iii, 11, 10; FN, on Q. C. iii, 11, 12. DU. ^d Bandius conj. (Bárdios Plut. S.) R. cf. OU, on Fr. iv, 7, 36. D. ^e N. ed. G. C. D.—consensus ST.—assensus B.—consensum G. 3 L.—consensu P. PE. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. GA. ^f ed. G. C.—attentatæ (or attemptatæ) P. PE. V? G. GA. B. N. pr. cf. xxix, 10; (G.) Sil. ii, 522; xii, 96. D.—attendantem F. V? 1—3 L.—ac tentations 4 L. ^g em. G.—a die P.—ea die al. Mss. ^h om. conj. G.

2 Und. iis. Thus qui nomina dederitis, 4; x, 31; 36; xxiv, 23; 38; xxix, 6; 7; [eos] mecum ducam, x, 25; civis si sit ex xxxii, 9; xxxix, 46; 49; xl, 26; nn. on plebe præcisa [ei] consulatus spes erit, iv, 3; Suet. i, 1; DU, on Fl. i, 1, 12; TO, on [iis] eripui, homines qui te ferebant sublimem V. M. i, 7, 3; CO, on S. J. 9; 14. D. quatuor, Plaut. Men. v, 8, 3; Trin. ii, 4, 21; 3 Und. publicam, as in i, 12; viii, 27; ii, G. cf. also ii, 23; iii, 44; iv, 32; 49; vi, 44; 64; R. 16.

C. Terentius 'cum eo stipendia fecerint, referre⁴ qui vir esset ille,
 * * * 'quæque et quoties pericula pro salute ac dignitate populi
 'Romani adisset, utique Cannensi prælio non prius pugna
 'abstiterit quam prope exsanguis⁵ ruina superincidentium
 'virorum equorum armorumque sit oppressus.' "itaque
 "macte virtute esto" inquit. "apud me tibi omnis honos
 "atque omne præmium erit; et quo frequentior mecum
 "fueris, senties eam rem tibi dignitati atque emolumento
 PF. 185. "esse." lætoque juveni promissis equum eximium dono
 dat, bigatosque quingentos⁵ quæstorem numerare jubet;
 lictoribus imperat ut 'eum se adire, quoties velit, patiantur.'
 hac comitate Marcelli ferocis juvenis animus adeo est¹⁰
 mollitus, ut nemo inde sociorum rem Romanam fortius
 Hannibal ac fidelius juverit, cum Hannibal ad portas esset (Nolam
 marches enim rursus a Nuceria movit castra) plebesque Nolana de
 upon Nola. integro ad defectionem spectaret.

Marcellus sub adventum hostium intra muros se recepit,
 non castris metuens, sed ne prodendæ urbis occasionem
 nimis multis in eam imminentibus¹ daret. instrui deinde
 utrinque acies coeptæ, Romanorum^a pro mœnibus Nolæ,
 Pœnorum ante castra sua. prælia hinc parva inter urbem
 castraque et vario eventu fiebant, quia duces nec prohibere
 paucos temere provocantes nec dare signum universæ
 pugnae volebant. in hac cotidiana^b duorum exercituum
 statione principes Nolanorum nuntiant Marcello 'nocturna
 'colloquia inter plebem ac Pœnos fieri; statutumque esse
 'ut, cum Romana acies egressa portis iret, impedimenta
 'eorum ac sarcinas diriperent, clauderent deinde portas
 'murosque occuparent, ut potentes rerum suarum² atque
 Marcellus 'urbis Pœnum inde pro Romano acciperent.' hæc ubi
 prepares for nuntiata sunt Marcello, collaudatis senatoribus Nolanis,
 action.

^a em. V.—*Romanorum capta* Mss. ^b em. G.—*continua* S. 3 P. 3, 5 L. HF. HV.
 BR. pr. DJ. cf. x, 21; xxxvii, 15. D.—*comitia* 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. L. D.—*comitiaris*
 2 P.—*comitiva* B.—*comiaria* GA.—*coditia* P.

4 The infinitive present is used to denote a thing which occurred often. cf. *animadverti*... *Catonem*... *tractare*, Cic. Parad. 1. RS.

5 Πιρρανισίου δειχμας, Plut. Mar. 303. S.

1 Cf. xxv, 20. R.

2 The opposite *suarum impotens rerum* occurs ix, 14; cf. *potens dominæ*, Ov. Am.

ii, 2; Luc. viii, 554; Sen. N. Q. i, 17; G. viii, 13; xxii, 42; xxiv, 4; xxvi, 13; xxvii, 30; xxviii, 30; xxxv, 11; V. Max. iii, 2, 20; Luc. v, 199; Sen. Clem. i, 5; Censor. de Die Nat. 4; Quint. I. O. xii, 11; TT. on Nem. E. ii, 56; G. on Sen. H. F. 300; HS, on Ov. M. xv, 108; D. *mentis non potens*, Sen. Thy. v. 547.

priusquam aliquis motus injuriave^c oreretur^d, fortunam Junius dict. Sempr. m. h. pugnae experiri statuit. ad tres portas in hostes versas tripartito exercitum instruxit; impedimenta subsequi jussit, calones lixasque et invalidos milites vallum^e ferre. media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites, duabus circa portis novos milites levemque armaturam^f ac sociorum equites statuit. Nolani muros portasque adire vetiti; subsidiaque destinata^g impedimentis data^h, ne occupatis praelio legionibus in ea impetus fieret. ita instructi intra portas stabant. Hannibali sub signis, id quod per aliquot dies fecerat, ad multum diei in acie stanti primo miraculo esse, quod nec exercitus Romanus portaⁱ egrederetur nec armatus quisquam in muris esset. ratus deinde prodita colloquia esse metuque resides^j factos, partem militum in castra remittit, jussos propere apparatus omnem oppugnandae urbis in primam aciem afferre, satis fidens, si cunctantibus instaret, tumultum aliquem in urbe plebem moturam. dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat^k ad prima signa, succeditque ad muros acies, patefacta^l repente porta Marcellus ‘signa canere^m clamoremque tolli, ‘ac pedites primum, deinde equites, quanto maximoⁿ pos- ‘sent impetu, in hostem erumpere’ jubet. satis terroris tumultusque in aciem mediam intulerant, cum duabus

^c em. (*tibi a me nulla orta est injuria*, Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 35.) G. cf. iv, 7; DU. xxxii, 10. D.—*injuriæ* P.—*injuriis* 1 L.—*injuriis* F. H.—*in juris* PE.—*in viris* 1 P. V. 2—4 L N marg.—*in muneris* 2 P.—*in muris* GA. L. N.—*intus* (and ad. *in muris* after *oreretur*) 5 L.—*intus muris* B. cf. *æde* or *in æde intus*, xxiv, 10. D.—*intus* S. 3 P. HV. pr. cf. 18. P. ^d P. cf. 7; 21; G. ii, 16; 39; iv, 7; 45; 50; v, 42; xxvii, 27; VO, Gr. v, 35; H8, and BU, on O. M. xiii, 130; BU, on Suet. iii, 37; v, 13. D.—*oreretur* cet. Max. ^e *et stationes* conj. cf. 37, G.—*custodie* (as *custodiæ impedimentorum appositæ*, below) conj. ST.—*destinato* ‘on purpose’ (viz. *ne occupatis &c.*) conj. R.—*destinata* perhaps means the same as *assueta* ‘ordinary, regular,’ xxxvi, 18; or *necessarias*, 48; viii, 26; GR. or ‘intended for the baggage;’ C. or ‘the troops intended as a reserve;’ as *præsidium miuum*, 42; ST. or ‘selected and fixed or settled;’ *certis destinatisque sententiis addicti*, Cic. T. Q. ii, 2. DCE. ^f *data* conj. G.—*data* (or *destinata*) om. conj. C. R. ^g *maxime* GA. HV. adv. (but cf. ix, 24.) D.

3 These were sharp stakes, which were fixed as pallisades on the bank of their entrenched camps. Each soldier usually carried three or four: cf. xxv, 36; xxxiii, 5; 6; lvii, ep. L, M. R. v, 11; R. sometimes six or seven, or as many as twelve; iii, 27. C.

4 The accusative also follows *egredi*, 46; xxv, 8; xxviii, 26; xxxv, 46; *exire*, xxvii, 24; *campum exire vetat*, Stat. GB. cf. xxix, 6, 4. D.

5 ‘Inactive.’ R. *otios qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis agmina*, Virg. Æ. vi, 814 sqq; ED. i. e. *pigros, otiosos, nimium sedentes*, SV. xxv, 6; vi, 23; Æ. vii, 603. (CD.) D.

6 ‘The verb is here used in a passive sense, as in vii, 40; ix, 32; 41; xxviii, 27; xxx, 5; *bellicum canitur* (viz. *signum*) xxxv, 18. R.

C. Terentius circa portis P. Valerius Flaccus et C. Aurelius legati in
 * * * cornua hostium erupere. addidere clamorem lixæ calones-
 and with success. que et alia turba custodiæ impedimentorum apposita, ut
 paucitatem maxime spernentibus Poenis ingentis repente
 exercitus speciem fecerint. vix equidem ausim affirmare
 quod quidam auctores sunt, duo millia et octingentos
 PM. 304. hostium cæsos, non plus quingentos Romanum^b amisisse.
 sive tanta sive minor victoria fuit, ingens eo die res ac
 nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit¹. non vinci enim
 V. iv, 1, 7. ab Hannibale vincentibus¹ difficilius fuit quam postea
 vincere⁷.

Hannibal takes Acer-
 ræ, C. ii,
 209. Hannibal spe potiundæ Nolæ adempta cum Acerras¹⁷
 recessisset, Marcellus extemplo clausis portis custodibusque
 dispositis, ne quis egrederetur, quæstionem in foro de iis
 qui clam in colloquiis hostium fuerant habuit; supra sep-
 tuaginta damnatos proditiōis securi percussit, bonaque
 eorum jussit publica populi Romani¹ esse; et summa
 rerum senatui tradita, cum exercitu omni profectus supra
 Suessulam castris positus consedit. Poenus Acerras primum
 ad voluntariam deditionem conatus perlicere, postquam
 obstinatos vidit, obsidere inde atque oppugnare parat.
 ceterum Acerranis plus animi quam virium erat. itaque
 desperata tutela urbis, ut circumvallari mœnia viderunt,
 priusquam continuarentur² hostium opera, per intermissa
 munimenta neglectasque custodias silentio noctis dilapsi,
 per vias inviaque, qua^a quemque aut consilium aut error
 tulit, in urbes Campaniæ, quas satis certum erat non
 mutâsse fidem, perfugerunt.

Hannibal Acerris direptis atque incensis, cum a Casi-

^b em. G. pr. C. D.—Romanorum P. F. E. L. N. B. al.—Romanos al. Mss.—om. HF.
¹ est conj. FN, on Q. C. iv, 4, 2; but cf. xxii, 39. G.—fuit conj. PZ. but cf. xxxvii, 54.
 D. gesta est is understood after res. R. j vinci solitis (or suetis) or vincere solito (or sueto)
 conj. V. but the meaning is 'for those who were now conquering.' C.—hence tunc via-
 centibus 5 L.—tunc vincentibus HV. BR. from gl. D.—om. or victis jam sæpius conj. DJ.
 adv. D.—tunc ST. R. ^a quo conj. R. cf. 15. G.

⁷ Post Cannensem illam calamitatem pri-
 mum Marcelli ad Nolam prælio populus Ro-
 manus se erexit; Cic. Brut. 3. S. cf. xxi, 57;
 xxii, 29. R.

¹ Cf. iii, 71; xl, 38; xlv, 16; G, Obs.
 iv, 14, 224; GT, Insc. 202 sq. D.

² 'Closed so as to leave no intermediate
 spaces:' C. opposed to intermissa, 'inter-
 rupted, constructed at intervals:' RS. though
 others make intermissa synonymous with neg-
 lecta; cf. vii, 36; xxiv, 35; xxxiv, 37 sq.
 R.

lino³ dictatorem Romanum legionesque novas^b acciri^c Junius dict. nuntiâssent^d, ne quid^e tam^f propinquis hostium castris Sempr. m. h. Capuæ^g quoque † moveretur^h, exercitumⁱ ad Casilinum ducit. Casilinum eo tempore quingenti^j Prænestini habebant cum paucis Romanis Latinique nominis, quos eodem^k audita Cannensis clades contulerat^l. hi non confecto Præ-^{19; V. vii, 6, 3; Str. v, 4, 10.} neste ad diem⁴ delectu serius profecti domo cum Casilinum ante adversæ pugnæ famam venissent et aliis aggregarent^m seseⁿ Romanis sociisque, profecti a Casilino cum satis magno agmine irent, avertit eos retro Casilinum nuntius Cannensis pugnæ. ibi cum dies aliquot, suspecti Campanis timentesque, cavendis ac struendis in vicem insidiis traduxissent, jamque^o de Capuæ defectione agi accipique^p Hannibalem satis pro certo haberent^q, interfectis nocte oppidanis⁵ partem urbis quæ cis Vulturum^r est (eo enim dividitur amni) occupavere. idque præsidium Casilini habebant Romani. additur et Perusina cohors, C. i, 218. homines quadringenti sexaginta, eodem nuntio quo Prænestini paucos ante dies Casilinum compulsi. et satis ferme armatorum ad tam exigua mœnia, et flumine altera parte cincta, tuenda erat. penuria frumenti, nimium etiam ut videretur hominum, efficiebat.

- 18 Hannibal cum jam inde haud procul esset, Gætulos cum Hannibal præfecto nomine Isalca præmittit, ac primo, si fiat collo- attacks Casilinum.

^b G. V. GR. D.—nuntii 3 L. HF. GA. N. B. but the verb requires no nominative to be expressed: cf. xxxiv, 56, 11. D.—unius HV.—minis 5 L.—nimis 1, 2 P. V. H. F 2d.—minus S. 3 P. 1 L.—Cumis 4 L. PN. FA.—eminus conj. L. pr. GT. G. DJ. C.—om. F. 2 L. N 2d. ^c G marg. V. GR. D.—accepti B.—accipi pl. Mss. PN. FA.—aspici conj. L. pr. GT. G. DJ. C. ^d pl. Mss.—nuntiasset 4 L.—nuntiatum esset 3 P. PN. FA. V. S. ^e HV. L. G.—quis pl. Mss. A. DJ. G 1st. ST. DCE.—quisquam al. Mss. ^f in ad. HV. al. ^g P. al. L. DCE.—Capuam al. ST. ^h em. G.—oreretur motus, conj. G 1st.—orere currunt, P.—recurrerant, LI. al.—recurrant, al.—recurrat al. (or recuperet) ST.—occurreret conj. L.—terror fuit DCE. These emendations are all doubtful. R. ⁱ exercitus, ST. ^j RG. A. pr. C. D.—DLXX conj. cf. 19. S. but ccc according to V. Max. DXL according to Strabo: GL. perhaps Livy is speaking in round numbers. D.—om. pl. Mss. GB. ^k ‘Had brought together to the same spot.’ E. D.—compulerat conj. DJ. Virg. E. vii, 2. ^l aggregarentur 1 L. H. GA.—aggregantur P. F.—aggregantibus conj. C. pr. R. ^m ibi (and aggregatis) conj. R. ⁿ ita G. V 2d. F. five L. H. B. R. GA. HV. L. N. D. pl. Mss. of C.—ut conj. (i. e. postquam, which sense agrees well with habuere) C. pr. R. ^o accirique conj. BU. ^p 5 L. S. ST.—habere S. F. V. 3, 4 L. H. GA. B. HV. L.—habuere al. pr. C. R. ^q em. G.—civulturnum P.—citra (or circa) Vulturum cet. Mss. ^r præsidii ed. GR. CL. C.

3 ‘By the people of Casilinum;’ as ab Lavinio, viii, 11. D.

4 ‘On the day appointed by the senate and consuls.’ R.

5 ‘Such of the townsmen as wished to revolt to the enemy.’ It is plain from oppidanos præsidiumque 19, that all were not put to death. DU. C.

C. Terentius quii copia, verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas præsidium-
 . . . que accipiendum perlicere jubet, si in pertinacia perstent,
 xxix, 29 ; rem gerere ac tentare si qua parte invadere urbem possit.
 S. v, 289. ubi ad mœnia accessere, quia silentium erat, solitudo visa ;
 metuque concessum^a barbarus ratus moliri¹ portas et
 claustra refringere² parat, cum patefactis repente portis
 cohortes duæ, ad id ipsum instructæ intus, ingenti cum
 tumultu erumpunt stragemque hostium faciunt. ita primis
 repulsis, Maharbal cum^b majore robore virorum missus
 nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit. postremo Hanni-
 bal, castris ante ipsa mœnia oppositis, parvam urbem
 parvumque præsidium summa vi atque omnibus copiis
 oppugnare parat^c. ac dum instat lacessitque corona undi-
 que circumdatis mœnibus, aliquot milites et promptissi-
 mum quemque e muro turribusque ictos amisit. semel
 xxi, 56 ; ultro erumpentes agmine elephantorum opposito prope
 xxii, 2. intercludit, trepidosque compulit in urbem, satis multis ut
 ex tanta paucitate interfectis. plures cecidissent, ni nox
 prælio intervenisset. postero die omnium animi ad oppug-
 nandum accenduntur, utique postquam corona aurea mu-
 ralis³ proposita est, atque ipse dux 'castelli plano loco positi
 'segnem oppugnationem Sagunti expugnatoribus' exprobra-
 bat, Cannarum Trasimenique et Trebiæ singulos admonens
 universosque. inde^d vineæ quoque cœptæ agi cuniculique.
 nec ad varios conatus hostium aut vis ulla aut ars deerat
 sociis^e Romanorum^f. propugnacula adversus vineas statuere,
 transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, et palam
 et clam cœptis obviam ire, donec pudor etiam Hannibalem

^a 'That the garrison and inhabitants had abandoned the town : ' R. cf. G, on xxxiii, 19.
 I. D. und. *ab hostibus*. RS.—*consessum* (i. e. 'that they remained inactive') conj. DJ.
^b *tum* 3 L. pr. LT. ^c om. (either here or above) conj. GB. ^d It appeared that
 something was here wanting, to PZ. ^e em. G. pr. C.—*sociique* B.—*socii* cet. Mss.
^f cf. G, on 1, 26, 4. D.—*Romanique* conj. PZ.

1 'To force ;' ST. properly 'to move by dint of force, by laborious efforts, and by bringing weight to bear on the object,' RS. or 'where the object itself is bulky and massive : ' hence it is synonymous with *amoliri*, xxv, 36 ; and is applied to *onera*, ib. *montes sedes sua*, ix, 3 ; (GB.) *obices*, vi, 33 ; *portam*, xxiv, 46 ; xxvii, 28 ; *fores*, [xxv, 36 ; ED.] Tac. A. i, 39 ; ii, 82 ; *castra*, xxviii, 7 ; xxxvii,

11 ; *corpora*, xxxvi, 24 ; *naves*, xl, 29 ; *val- lum*, xxxiii, 5 ; and metaphorically to *fidem*, 'to shake a person's credit,' vi, 11. G. D. R.

2 This is the verb peculiarly used in this sense ; cf. xxiv, 30 ; nn, on ix, 24, 12 ; and x, 10, 4 ; D. xxvi, 30, e ; 46 ; xxvii, 15. RH. D.

3 See AD, v, on Military Rewards. E

ab incepto avertit, castrisque^e communis ac praesidio modico imposito, ne omissa res videretur, in hiberna Capuam concessit.

Junius dict. Sempr. m. h.

Hannibal goes into winter quarters at Capua. His soldiery is enervated in that voluptuous city: 2; 45; S. xii, 15 sq.

Ibi partem majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit, adversus omnia humana mala saepe ac diu duratum^h, bonis inexpertum atque insuetum. itaque quos nulla mali vicerat vis, perdere nimia bona ac voluptates immodicae; et eo impensius, quo avidius ex⁴ insolentia in eas se merserant. somnus enim et vinum et epulae et scorta balineaque⁵ et otium, consuetudine in dies blandius, ita enervaverunt corpora animosque, ut magis deinde praeteritae victoriae eos quam praesentes tutarentur vires, majusque id peccatum ducis apud peritos artium militarium haberetur, quam quod non ex Cannensi acie protinus ad urbem Romanam duxisset⁶. illa enim cunctatio distulisse modo victoriam videri potuit, hic error vires ademisse ad vincendum. itaque hercule, velut si cum alio exercitu a Capua exiret, nihil usquam pristinae disciplinae tenuit⁷. nam et redierunt plerique scortis impliciti, et ubi primum sub pellibus⁸ haberi coepti sunt viaque et alius militaris labor excepit, tironum modo corporibus animisque deficiebant; et deinde per omne aestivorum tempus magna pars sine commeatibus⁹ ab signis dilabebantur, neque aliae latebrae quam Capua desertoribus erant.

- 19 Ceterum mitescente jam hieme, educto ex hibernis milite, Casilinum redit. ubi quanquam ab oppugnatione cessatum erat, obsidio tamen continuata oppidanos praesi-

He resumes the siege of Casilinum.

^e *castris itaque* (or *qui*) conj. D. but cf. xxii, 6, n. R. ^h P. PE. F 2d. cf. vii, 29; xxx, 28; G. xxxviii, 17; xlii, 32; 52; *Ligures, durum in armis genus*, xxvii, 48; nn, on Sil. i, 558; vi, 308; xv, 566. R. ed. DJ. D. adv. BU, on V. F. vii, 338.—*durantem* al. Mss. ed. (because *saepe* seems to require it) G. C. R. adv. D. 'holding out, enduring;' cf. nn, on Tac. A. i, 6, 4; Sil. i, 463; Juv. ix, 69; R. Virg. A. i, 207. ED.—*anjuratum* (om. *ac diu*) F 1st.

⁴ 'Out of, through, because of, from not being used to them;' xxx, 42; *insanire ex injuria*, vii, 39; and Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 43: cf. xxv, 26; xxvi, 45, a; xxxi, 36; R. xxix, 31, 1.

⁵ On the orthography of this word, cf. 7; DQ. GR, on Suet. vi, 35; 31; ii, 94; x, 21; Varro L. L. viii, 114; VO, Gr. iii, 37; V. Max. ix, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 90; D. *balineum*, βαλανιόν, Vet. Gloss.

⁶ Und. *exercitum*, as in 49; xxiv, 36; xxv, 9; 11; xxvii, 17; 39; xxviii, 2; 5; cf. nn, on i, 23, 5; xl, 25, 1. D.

⁷ 'Prevailed, continued.' R.

⁸ For their 'winter quarters' they had booths, consisting of a wooden frame-work covered with hides; v, 2; xxxvii, 39; cf. L, M. R. v, 1. R. ST interprets this to mean 'summer quarters.'

⁹ 'Furloughs,' i, 57. R.

C. Terentius ferrum famesque^b absumpsit: ceteri incolumes Præneste
 . . . cum prætore¹³ suo M. Anicio¹ (scriba is antea fuerat)
 redierunt. statua ejus indicio fuit, Præneste in foro statuta,
 loricata, amicta toga, velato capite; et tria signa cum
 titulo lamnæ¹⁴ æneæ inscripto, 'M. Anicium' pro mili-
 'tibus, qui Casilini in præsidio fuerint, votum vovisse.'
 idem titulus tribus signis in æde Fortunæ¹⁵ positus fuit
 subjectus. Casilinum oppidum redditum Campanis est, 20
 firmatum septingentorum militum de exercitu Hannibalis
 præsidio, ne ubi Poenus inde abscessisset Romani oppug-
 narent. Prænestinis militibus senatus Romanus duplex
 stipendium et quinquennii^a militiæ vacationem decrevit.
 civitate cum donarentur ob virtutem, non mutaverunt¹.
 Perusinorum casus obscurior fama est, quia nec ipsorum
 monumento ullo est illustratus nec decreto Romano-
 rum.

Petelia is
 faithful to
 Rome, 30;
 C. ii, 389.

Eodem tempore Petelinos, qui uni² ex Bruttiiis manse-
 rant in amicitia Romana, non Carthaginienses modo, qui
 regionem obtinebant, sed Bruttii quoque ceteri ob separata
 ab se consilia oppugnabant. quibus cum obsistere malis
 nequirent Petelini, legatos Romam ad præsidium peten-
 dum miserunt. quorum preces lacrimæque (in questus
 enim flebiles, cum 'sibimet ipsi consulere' jussi sunt, sese in
 vestibulo curiæ profuderunt³) ingentem misericordiam pa-
 24; xxii, 35; tribus ac populo moverunt. consultique iterum⁴ a M.^b Pom-
 55; xxiv, 10. ponio^c prætore patres, circumspectis omnibus imperii viribus
 fateri coacti 'nihil jam longinquis sociis in se præsidii esse,
 'redire domum fideque ad ultimum expleta consulere sibi-

^b *fumesce* conj. (ἡ λιμὴ ἡ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, Strabo.) R. ¹ em. HG.—*Manicino*
 V. 1, 2 L. N. (and ... *Manicinium*) GA.—*Mantino* L.—*Mancino* ... *Mancinum* 3, 4 L. B.
 —*Manicio* ... *Manicius* pl. Mss. and Edd. cf. Petron. 95. D. ^a Just. xxxviii, 3; Suet.
 ii, 34; DU. xxiv, 18, 8.—*quinquennium* C. E. as iii, 30; pr. (cf. xxix, 15: Justin usually
 adds *in* or *per*, [as in 22; ED.] which is here understood) GR. x, 21, 6. D.—*quinquennem*
 4 L. ^b em. (and again in 22.) S.—M. Mss. ^c em. GL.—*Emilio* Mss.

13 'Prefect of the Prænestine cohort;' ix, 16: thus *prætor Laviniensium*, viii, 11. DU.

14 Hor. [E. i, 15, 36; O. ii, 2, 2; ED.] V. Flac. i, 123; Prud. c. Sym. 438. D.

15 At Præneste; xli, 1; Sil. viii, 365; ix, 404; Juv. iii, 190. R.

1 'Though the senate offered to confer on them the privileges of Roman citizens, they

would not accept of these, in preference to remaining as they were.' ST. A similar circumstance is recorded of three petty states among the Hernici, ix, 43, n. DU.

2 *Consentia* and *Rhegium* excepted. GL.

3 The same as *projicere* or *προβάλλειν*, Her. vii, 141, n. 88.

4 The first time was that just mentioned. DU. P2.

‘ met ipsos in reliquum^d praesenti fortuna⁵’ jusserunt. hæc Junius dict. Semp. m. h.
 postquam renunciata legatio Petelinis est, tantus repente
 mæror pavorque senatum eorum cepit, ut pars profugiendi,
 qua quisque posset, ac deserendæ urbis auctores essent,
 pars, quando deserti a veteribus sociis essent, adjungendi
 se ceteris Bruttiis ac per eos dedendi Hannibali. vicit
 tamen ea pars quæ ‘ nihil raptim nec temere agendum
 ‘ consulendumque de integro’ censuit. re⁶ laxata^c postero die
 per minorem trepidationem tenuerunt^f optimates ut con-
 vectis omnibus ex agris urbem ac muros firmarent.

- 21 Per idem fere tempus litteræ ex Sicilia Sardiniaque State of affairs in Sicily.
 Romam allatæ. priores ex Sicilia T. Otacilii^a proprætoris
 in senatu recitatæ sunt. ‘ P.^b Furium prætorem cum classe
 ‘ ex Africa Lilybæum venisse. ipsum graviter^c saucium¹
 ‘ in discrimine ultimo vitæ esse. militi et navalibus sociis
 ‘ neque stipendium neque frumentum ad diem² dari ;
 ‘ neque unde detur esse. magnopere suadere ut quam xxvii, 47, g.
 ‘ primum ea mittantur ; sibique, si ita videatur, ex novis
 ‘ prætoribus successorem mittant.’ eademque ferme de
 stipendio frumentoque ab A. Cornelio Mammula propræ- xxii, 25.
 tore ex Sardinia scripta. responsum utrisque ‘ non esse unde
 ‘ mittéretur,’ jussique ‘ ipsi classibus atque exercitibus suis
 ‘ consulere.’ T.^d Otacilius ad unicum subsidium populi Ro- Hiero aids the Ro-
 mani Hieronem legatos cum misisset, in stipendium quanti mans.
 argenti opus³ fuit, et sex mensium frumentum accepit.

^d F. and opt. Mss. ‘ For the future,’ xxvi, 32 ; xxxvi, 10 ; G. xli, 23 ; Sall. J. 42 ; (CO.) D. iii, 21 ; τοῦ λαοῦ, cf. Her. vi, 12, n. 60 ; WS, on Thuc. ED.—om. al. Mss. pr. C. ^e 5 L. L. B. HV. BR.—*relaxata* S. 3 P. al. Mss.—*relaxa* P. F.—*relata* conj. C.—*relaxatis animis* conj. DCE. ^f 5 L. L.—*obtinnerunt* (from gl.) B. HV. BR.—*re-* *tenuerunt* S. 3 P. one of H. pr. C.—*retinuerunt* al. Mss. ^a em. G.—*Totacilii* P.—*Octa-* *cilii* 1 P.—*Otacilii* (om. *Titi*) cet. Mss. ^b E. cf. xxii, 35 ; 55 ; 57. GL.—*Lucium* cet. Mss. ^c *ictum et ad.* HF.—*ictum ad.* pl. Mss. [exc. P. F. 1 PE. 4 L.] (with *sau-* *ciumque*) 3 P.—*relictum* conj. L. ^d P. G. pr. C. D.—*consulerent.* cet. Mss. pr. cf. vii, 35 ; Suet. ix, 14 ; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 14, 6 ; BU, on Suet. x, 23 ; and O. M. viii, 752. DU. cf. xxxii, 16, 9. D.

5 ‘ While the present unfortunate state of affairs should continue.’ GR. D.

6 ‘ The matter being deferred for the present and adjourned for future consultation.’ LN. ‘ When their consternation was somewhat abated.’ DU. DCE. ‘ The affair being now carried on more remissly and coolly.’ ST. Opposed to *angustiis impedita* ; ‘ Cleared of the difficulties which stood in the way of calm discussion.’ RS. cf. *laxare annonam* ‘ to lower

the price of corn,’ ii, 34 ; 52 ; xxvi, 20 ; *laborem*, ix, 16 ; xxxii, 5 ; *pugnam*, xxi, 59 ; R. cf. Juv. iv, 67 with ii, 33.

1 Livy has omitted to give us any information respecting this African expedition, and the manner in which Furius came by his wound. PZ.

2 Cf. xxviii, 25 ; SL, on Pol. 6 sq.

3 Cf. VO, Gr. vii, 8 ; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, 93 ; 15, 8. D.

C. Terentius Cornelio in Sardinia civitates sociæ benigne contulerunt.

• • • et Romæ quoque propter penuriam argenti triumviri mensarii⁴, rogatione M.^c Minucii tribuni plebis, facti L. Æmilius

Various appointments at Rome. Various ap-
pointments
at Rome. lius Papus, qui consul⁵ censorque fuerat, et M. Atilius

Regulus, qui bis consul fuerat, et L. Scribonius Libo, xxii, 25.

xxii, 33. qui tum tribunus plebis erat. et duumviri creati M. et C. Atilii ædem Concordiæ, quam L. Manlius prætor voverat, dedicaverunt⁶. et tres pontifices creati⁷, Q. Cæcilius Metellus et Q. Fabius Maximus et Q. Fulvius Flaccus, in locum P. Scantini demortui et L. Æmilii Paulli consulis et Q. Ælii Pæti, qui ceciderant pugna Cannensi.

Delibera- Cum cetera quæ continuis cladibus fortuna minuerat, 22
tion con- quantum consiliis humanis assequi poterant, patres explēs-
cerning the sent, tandem se quoque et solitudinem curiæ paucitatem-
filling up of the senate. que convenientium ad publicum consilium respexerunt.

xx, op. neque enim post L. Ænilius et C. Flaminium censores senatus lectus fuerat¹, cum tantum senatorum adversæ pugnæ, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumpsissent. cum de ea re M'. Pomponius prætor, dictatore post Casilinum amissum profecto jam ad exer-

^c em. GR.—rogationem F.—rogatione (om. Marci) cet. Mss.

4 These were extraordinary magistrates, appointed, during a scarcity of money, to take charge of the issues made from the treasury, which they were to advance for the relief of needy individuals. cf. (vii, 21; C.) xxiv, 18; xxvi, 36; Tac. A. vi, 17; R. SM, de U's. p. 510; BD, de As. v, p. 173; DU. PG, 537 Y. R. p. 161. D.

5 527 Y. R. R.

6 Temples, and other places sacred to the gods, were first vowed for certain causes, then they were limited and bounded, v, 50; this marking out the precincts was called *terminatio*, xxxiv, 62; then they were founded and built; after this they were pronounced sacred (*effata*, whence *fanum*, x, 37;) or consecrated by a set form of words and by certain rites; by inauguration, i, 36; and dedication, i.e. by being devoted to a deity, *deo dicata*. The ceremony was usually performed by the general, who had made the vow; or by one of the consuls, as decided by lot between themselves, ii, 8; iv, 29; or by duumvirs created expressly for the occasion, or by the decemvirs for sacred affairs, ii, 42; vi, 5; vii, 28;

xxii, 33; xxxiv, 53; xxxv, 41; xxiii, 30; sometimes, owing to the popularity or unpopularity of the parties, by other individuals, (as by the centurion of the first company, ii, 27; and by Flavius the curule ædile, ix, 46;) agreeably to the order of the senate or of the major part of the plebeian tribunes. The chief pontiff recited the form of words, which was repeated after him by the person who was to dedicate the temple, and who was to keep his hand upon the doorpost all the while; ii, 8; 27; ix, 46: cf. Cic. p. Domo 45. R.

7 The pontiffs, the quindecimvirs for performing sacred rites, the augurs, and the other priests were (previously to the Domitian law 649 Y. R.) chosen in by the members of their respective colleges; iii, 64; v, 39; xlv, 5; Suet. vi, 2; Cic. Agr. ii, 7; E, C. C. R.

1 This ceremony consisted in the censors reading out the names of the senators from the senatorial list, omitting some and substituting others. In 23, we find the censors' old list was read over. cf. xxxiii, 7; xl, 53; xliii, 15. R.

citum, expositibus cunctis rettulisset, tum Sp. Carvilius ^{Junius dict. Sempr.m.h.} cum longa oratione ‘non solum inopiam’ sed paucitatem
 ‘etiam civium, e quibus² in patres legerentur,’ conquestus
 esset, ‘explendi senatus causa et jungendi artius Latini C. ii, 9.
 ‘nominis cum’ populo Romano’ magnopere^d se^e suadere’
 dixit ‘ut ex singulis populis Latinorum binis senatoribus,
 ‘si patres Romani censuissent, civitas daretur atque in
 ‘demortuorum locum in senatum legerentur.’ eam senten-
 tiam haud æquioribus animis quam ipsorum quondam pos- 6; viii, 5.
 tulatum Latinorum patres audierunt: et cum fremitus
 indignantium^f tota curia esset, et præcipue [T.^g] Manlius xxii, 60.
 ‘esse etiam nunc stirpis ejus virum’ diceret, ‘ex qua
 ‘quondam in Capitolio consul minatus esset, *quem Latinum*
 ‘*in curia vidisset, eum sua manu se interfectorum;*’ Q. Fabius
 Maximus ‘nunquam rei ullius alieniore tempore men-
 ‘tionem factam in senatu’ dixit, ‘quam inter tam sus-
 ‘pensos sociorum animos incertamque fidem id tactum^h
 ‘quod insuper sollicitaret eos. eam unius hominis teme-
 ‘rariam vocem silentio omnium exstinguendam esse; et
 ‘si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia
 ‘fuerit, id omnium maxime tegendum, occulendum, ob-
 ‘liviscendum, pro non dicto habendum esse.’ ita ejus rei
 oppressa mentio est. ‘dictatorem, qui censor ante fuis- M. Fabius
 ‘set vetustissimusque ex eis qui viverent censoriis esset, Buteo is
 ‘creari’ placuit, ‘qui senatum legeret: accirique C. dictator for
 ‘Terentium consulem ad dictatorem dicendum’ jusserunt. that pur-
 qui cumⁱ ex Apulia relicto ibi præsidio^j magnis itineri-
 bus Romam redisset, nocte proxima, ut mos erat, M^k. viii, 23.

^a *senatus* ad. BR. 3, 5 L. B. HF. HV. one Ms of H. ed. ST. R. ‘Not only a want of senators themselves, (cf. 3) but even a paucity of citizens from whom the senate could be filled up.’ C. ‘There is an anticlimax in the text, which would be avoided by transposing the words *paucitatem sed inopiam* ‘not only a paucity but an actual want.’ DU. C. Unless the sense may be, ‘There was not only a deficiency of eligible persons, but even an absolute paucity of citizens.’ RS.

^b P. F. C. 1, 4 L. VI. pl. Mss. pr. C. ed. ST. R.—om. al. Mss. and Edd. G. C. D.

^c i. e. *p. ro.* conj. C. pr. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 9; n, on xv, epit. D. ed. ST. R.—*pro* P. F. V. pl. Mss. and Edd.—om. VI.

^d em. C. pr. D. ed. ST. R. cf. xxvii, 47, g. ED.—*magno re* P.—*magna re* pl. Mss. and Edd.

^e pl. Mss.—om. VI. ^f *in* conj. ad. DCE. pr. R. ^g em. G. ed. C. pr. D. R.—TN P.—M. conj. SM.—om. G. D. BK.

^h ‘Touched upon.’—*jactum* conj. (xxv, 4, 7; D. v, 15; vi, 14;) but cf. Cic. Or. ii, 10; G. id. A. Q. iv, 44; D. id. Ros. Am. 30. R.

ⁱ *eo* 1 P. C.—*ea* F.—*eos* 3 P.—*ex eo* 2 P.—om. al. Mss.—*consul* conj. FA. PN.—*mox* V. ^j *cum* ad. three P. F. C. al. Mss.

^k N. (i. e. Numerium consul 505, censor 512 Y. R.) conj. cf. Capit. Fast. S. adv. (Marcus, his brother, was consul in 507.) D. PG, An. R.

C. Terentius Fabium Buteonem ex senatus consulto sine magistro equitum dictatorem in sex menses dixit. is ubi cum lictoribus
 . . . in Rostra escendit, 'neque duos dictatores tempore uno, quod nunquam antea factum esset, probare se' dixit, 'neque dictatorem se sine magistro equitum, nec censuriam vim uni permissam, et eidem iterum¹, nec dictatori nisi rei gerendæ causa creato in sex menses datum imperium. quæ immoderata² fors tempus ac necessitas fecerint, iis se modum impositurum. nam neque³ senatu quemquam moturum ex iis quos C. Flaminius L. Æmilius censores in senatum legissent: transcribi⁴ tantum recitarique eos jussurum, ne penes unum hominem iudicium arbitriumque de fama ac moribus senatoris fuerit; et ita in demortuorum locum sublecturum⁵, ut ordo ordini, non homo homini prælatus videretur.' recitato vetere senatu, inde primos in demortuorum locum legit qui post L. Æmilium et C. Flaminium censores curulem magistratum cepissent necdum in senatum lecti essent, ut quisque eorum primus⁶ creatus erat; tum legit qui ædiles⁶, tribuni plebei⁶, quæstoresve fuerant; tum ex iis⁶ qui magistratus non⁴ cepissent⁶, qui spolia⁷ ex hoste fixa domi haberent aut civicam⁸ coronam acceperissent.

¹ em. GL. S. pr. DJ. C.—*senatus* ad. P. F. PE. 1 P. ME. V. 2, 4 L. H. GA. N.—*senator* ad. pl. al. Mss. pr. MN.—*magistratus* conj. ad. G. pr. D. R. ² GT. pr. C. ed. D.—*pl. or plebis* pl. Mss. MN. S. L.—*plebei* HS. ed. G. CL.—*prætores* al. Mss. and Edd. but prætors were curule magistrates. S. ³ *tum alios* (or *tum et alios*) conj. viz. *triumvires capitales, monetales, nocturnos, and mensarios*; *tribunos ærarios*; *curatores viarum*; and other ordinary and extraordinary magistrates. R. ⁴ S. pr. G. C. D.—om. Mss. DCE. R. ⁵ *gessissent*, (and und. *et* before *qui*) conj. R.—*qui . . . cepissent*, om. AS.

1 There were two things here, of which he disapproved; (1) that the censorial power should be vested in one person, instead of two according to law; and (2) that the power should be entrusted twice to the same individual; which was contrary to the law passed by C. Marcius Rutilus in his second censorship, C. 488 Y. R. who was hence named *Censorinus*: R. cf. Plut. Cor. 1; V. Max. iv, 1, 3. DU.

2 'Exorbitant.' C.

3 To this *neque* (i. e. *et non*; as in iv, 29; 39; xxiii, 1; viii, 12 twice: R. *et* and *neque* are often thus used; cf. Her. i, 119, n. 74; v, 49, n. 36. ED.) answers *et ita* below. ST.

4 'To be written out afresh' with the omission of the names of senators since de-

ceased. R.

5 *Populo sublegendi senatum potestatem permisit*, Just. iii, 3, 2. D.

6 Plebeian ædiles are of course meant; the other ædiles being included among the curule magistrates. RS.

7 It was the Roman custom to fix up against the door-posts of their houses the spoils of their conquered enemies; x, 7; xxxviii, 43. These even a purchaser was not at liberty to remove; Pliny xxxv, 2; C. nor when they fell down was it allowable to refasten them; nn. on Sil. vi, 434 sq; 446; x, 600; Tib. i, 1, 54; Prop. iii, 9, 26; L. M. R. v, 17. R.

8 This was the most honourable crown of all: Tac. A. ii, 83, 3; Gell. v, 6; R. Pliny xvi, 4.

ita centum septuaginta septem cum ingenti approbatione Junius and
hominum in senatum lectis extemplo sé magistratu abdi- Fabius dict.
cavit, privatusque de Rostris descendit, lictoribus abire Sempr.m.h.
jussis: turbæque se immiscuit privatas agentium res, tem-
pus hoc^f sedulo terens, ne deducendi sui causa populum PF. 179.
de foro abduceret; neque tamen elanguit cura hominum C. i, 399.
ea mora, frequentesque eum domum deduxerunt. consul
nocte insequenti ad exercitum rediit, non facto certiore
senatu, ne comitiorum causa in urbe retineretur.

24 Postero die consultus a M'. Pomponio prætore senatus 20; 22.
decrevit dictatori scribendum uti ' si e re publica censeret
' esse, ad consules subrogandos¹ veniret cum magistro equi-
' tum et prætore M. Marcello, ut ex iis præsentibus nos-
' cere patres possent quo statu res publica esset, consiliaque
' ex rebus caperent.' qui acciti erant, omnes venerunt,
relictis legatis qui legionibus præessent. dictator de se
pauca ac modice^a locutus, in magistrum equitum Ti.
Sempronium Gracchum magnam partem gloriæ vertit;
comitiaque edixit, quibus L. Postumius tertium² absens,
qui tum Galliam provinciam obtinebat, et Ti. Sempronius
Gracchus, qui tum magister equitum et ædilis curulis erat^b,
consules crearentur³. prætores inde creati, M. Valerius
Lævinus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Q.
Mucius Scævola. dictator creatis magistratibus Teanum⁴ C. ii, 272;
in hiberna ad exercitum rediit, relicto magistro equitum 193.
Romæ, qui cum post paucos dies magistratum initurus
esset, de exercitibus scribendis comparandisque in annum
patres consuleret.

Cum eæ res maxime agerentur, nova clades nuntiata,

^f hic 5 L. S. ἡ δὲ εὐχὴ ἀποφάνηται, Plut. S. pr. DCE. R. ^a ac demodice P. F. opt. Mss.—
ac permodice conj. G.—atque modice conj. D. ^b em. cf. 30. C. pr. D.—et edil. curul erat
RG opt.—et ead. cur erat P.—eteadcurrerat F.—var. cet. Mss.—cum eo [i. e. dictatore]
accurrerat conj. GL.—ad ea [comitia] accurrerat S.—ad ea obcurrerat G. cf. xxvi, 24; xxviii,
5; xxxvii, 50; xlv, 7 twice; comitiis occurrere, xxxix, 6; see also xxix, 34, 8; xxxvi, 24,
4; G, on Sen. Cont. ii, 11, fin. BU, on Suet. v, 8. D.

1 He who held the comitia for the election
of magistrates, in the room of such as vacated
their office by death or otherwise, was said
subrogare; and the people were said sufficere;
iii, 19; ii, 7; xxxii, 54; xxxv, 6. R.

2 (1) 518 Y. R. (2) 523 Y. R. R.

3 The import of this expression is, that it

was contained in the edict that these consuls
should be created. Why our author preferred
crearentur to creati sunt, I cannot tell. DU.

4 The Teanum in Apulia; DCE. or rather
that which belonged to the Sidicini; cf. 19;
32; 46; and viii, 15. Varro's army was in
Apulia; 25. R.

C. Terentius aliam super aliam⁵ cumulante in eum annum fortuna, L.

• • •

L. Postu-
mius, con-
sul elect, is
destroyed
in Gaul
with his
army:
P. iii. 118;
Fr. i, 6, 4.
xxxiv, 21;
C. i, 92;
Cl. i, 28,
p. 294.

Postunium consulem designatum in Gallia ipsum atque exercitum deletos. silva erat vasta (Litanam Galli vocabant), qua exercitum traducturus erat. ejus silvæ dextra lævaque circa viam Galli arbores ita inciderunt, ut immotæ starent, momento levi⁶ impulsæ occiderent^c. legiones duas Romanas habebat Postumius, sociūmque ab supero mari tantum conscripserat ut viginti quinque millia armatorum in agros hostium induxerit. Galli oram⁷ extremæ silvæ cum circumsedissent, ubi intravit agmen saltum, tum extremas arborum succisarum impellunt. quæ alia in aliam, instabilem per se ac male hærentem, incidentes ancipiti⁸ strage arma viros equos obruerunt, ut vix decem homines effugerent. nam cum exanimati plerique essent arborum truncis fragmentisque ramorum, ceteram multitudinem, inopinato malo trepidam, Galli saltum omnem armati circumsedentes interfecerunt, paucis e tanto numero captis, qui fluminis pontem petentes obsesso^d ante ab hostibus ponte interclusi sunt. ibi Postumius omni vi, ne caperetur, dimicans occubuit. spolia corporis caputque ducis præcisum Boii ovantes templo, quod sanctissimum est apud eos, intulere. purgato inde capite, ut mos iis est, calvam auro cælavere⁹; idque sacrum vas iis^e erat^f, quo solemnibus¹⁰ libarent, poculumque idem sacerdoti^g ac templi antistitibus¹¹. præda quoque haud minor Gallis quam victoria fuit. nam etsi magna pars animalium strage silvæ oppressa erat, tamen ceteræ res,

^c *cadere*nt 3 P. B 2d.—*ceciderent* G A. R.—*deciderent* 4, 5 L. H.—*acciderent* conj. DJ.—*conconsiderent* G. pr. D. ^d *obsessum* (and om. *ponte*) conj. C. but cf. xxi, 31, 5. D. ^e *em.* V. DO, on T. A. i. p. 86.—*vas* his 2 L.—*tas* 3 L. H. B. G A. HV.—*vasis* pl. Mss. ^f *om.* conj. G. ^g H. pr. FN, on Fl. iii, 4, 2. R.—*esse* ad. pl. Mss. pr. G.

5 This phrase occurs, xxv, 22; xxvii, 40; iii, 68; xxvi, 4; 41; xxxiv, 40. D.

6 'With a slight exertion of force.' The same words are used, where the matter is so nicely balanced, that the least thing would turn the scales either one way or the other; ii, 7: cf. iv, 32. R.

7 Cf. xxi, 31; GR. i, 18; v, 37; xxviii, 39. D. There are many instances of this enallage or transfer of epithets from one substantive to another, as *majora initia rerum* for *majorum* i. r. i, 1; *cursus justi amnis* for *justi* a. 4; *violati hospitii fœdus* for *violatum*, 9; *hac fiducia virium* for *hærum*, 30; *necessariam* for *necessarii*, iv, 8; *majoris* for *majoræ*, ii, 50; *proximam* and *hesternam* for *proximæ* and *hesternæ*, 51; cf. also v, 6, 2; 39, 2; 49, 2; xxi, 10, 14; &c. R. xxvii, 19, 5. GR.

8 'Falling upon them right and left.' C. It generally means 'in front and rear.'

9 'They enchased the skull with embossed gold.' ST. cf. ix, 40. R.

10 Und. diebus. R.

11 'Both to the officiating priest and to the other ministers of the temple. C.

quia nihil dissipatum fuga est, stratæ per omnem jacentis agminis ordinem inventæ sunt. Junius dict.
Sempr. m. h.

25 Hac nuntiata clade, cum per dies multos in tanto pavore fuisset civitas, ut tabernis clausis¹, velut nocturna solitudine per urbem acta, senatus ædilibus negotium daret ut 'urbem circumirent aperirique tabernas et mæstitiæ publicæ speciem urbi demi' juberent, tum Ti. Sempronius senatum habuit, consolatusque patres est, et adhortatus 'ne, qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuissent, ad minores calamitates animos summitterent. quod ad Carthaginienses hostes Hannibalemque attineret², prospera³ modo essent, sicut speraret, futura, Gallicum bellum et omitti tuto et differri posse, ultionemque eam fraudis⁴ in deorum ac populi Romani potestate fore. de hoste Pœno exercitibusque, per quos id bellum gereretur, consultandum atque agitandum.' ipse primum, quid peditum equitumque, quid civium, quid sociorum in exercitu esset dictatoris, disseruit. tum Marcellus suarum copiarum summam exposuit. quid⁴ in Apulia cum C. Terentio consule esset, a peritis⁵ quæsitum est. nec unde⁶ consulares exercitus satis firmi ad⁷ tantum bellum efficerentur⁶, inibatur ratio⁷. itaque Galliam, quanquam stimulabat justa ira, omitti eo anno⁸ placuit. exercitus dictatoris consuli decretus est. de

^a em. G. pr. C. D.—attinent 5 L.—pertinent B.—attinet cet. Mss. ^b em. G.
'whereby.' ED.—estnecundo P.—var. Mss. viz. est with ne secundo or nec secundo or ne sero (2 P.) or nec duo or ne duo—est, duone conj. PN. FA.—est, nec quomodo V. pr. S. ^c S.
1 L. B. 1 P marg. cohortes, quas minime firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, Cæs. B. G. vii. 60; i, 3; v, 52; Var. R. R. ii, 12; Ov. F. iii, 279; M. vii. 456; Col. vi, 27; 37; G. xxxiv, 12; præsidium firmum, ix, 44; præsidio firmare, ii, 33; xxii, 15; xxiii, 19; cf. xlii, 66; ii, 31. 2. D.—firmi at F 2d.—firmat F. C. V. H. 2, 4 L.—firmant 1 P.—firma HV.—firmati 2, 3 P. 3, 5 L. HF. R. GA. FA. PN.

1 This was done by the edict of the consuls or dictator in times of public mourning and danger, ii, 26; iii. 27; or by order of seditious tribunes in order to call the artizans away from their work and draw them to political meetings. These 'shops' were mostly in the immediate neighbourhood of the forum: iii, 48; 44; xxvi, 27, 2; cf. ADL. B. d. St. R. p. 257; HD, on Pl. xxxv. s. 8; xxxvii. - Sometimes, as in this instance, the suspension of business was voluntary; ix, 7; Tac. A. ii, 82, 5. R. Compare the description of night in Juvenal, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique fixa catenatæ siluit compago tabernæ, iii, 303.

2 Und. si. DU.

3 'Of the stratagem by which the Gauls had destroyed Postumius and his army.' R.

4 Und. copiarum. R.

5 'From persons possessed of information upon the point.' R.

6 This verb is constantly used in this sense; xxv, 3; xxxi, 8; G. ii, 30; xxii, 57; xxiii, 33; xxvi, 39; xxix, 15; conficere xxix, 35; cf. DU, on Fl. i, 1, 9. D.

7 Belli gerendi ratio nulla apparebat, xxiv, 18. RS.

8 Next year, however, it is probable that this province was assigned to M'. Pomponius Matho, the city prætor, xxii, 36; as we find

C. Terentius exercitu Marcelli¹. qui eorum ex fuga¹⁰ Cannensi essent,
 . . . in Siciliam eos trahere atque ibi militare donec in Italia
 bellum esset placuit. eodem ex dictatoris legionibus
 rejici militem minimi quemque roboris, nullo praestituto
 militiae tempore nisi sui stipendiorum legitimorum esset.
 duae legiones urbanae iterum consuli, qui in locum L. Post-
 umii successurus esset, decretae sunt: eumque, cum primum
 salvis auspiciis² posset, creari placuit. legiones praeterea
 duas primo quoque tempore ex Sicilia acciri, atque inde
 consulem³, cui legiones urbanae evenissent, militum su-
 mere⁴ quantum opus esset. C. Terentio consuli propa-
 gari in annum imperium, neque de eo exercitu, quem ad
 praesidium Apuliae haberet, quicquam minui.⁵

State of
affairs in
Spain.

Dum haec in Italia geruntur apparanturque, nihilo seg-
 nius in Hispania bellum erat, sed ad eam diem magis
 prosperum Romanis. P. et Cn. Scipionibus inter se
 partitis⁶ copias⁷, ut Cnaeus terra Publius navibus rem
 gereret. Hasdrubal Pœnorum imperator, neutri parti¹
 virium satis fidens, procul ab hoste intervallo ac locis
 tutus⁸ tenebat se, quoad² multum ac diu obtestanti quat-
 tuor millia peditum et quingenti equites in supplementum
 missi ex Africa sunt. tum relecta³ tandem spe castra pro-

¹ *erit* P. V — *uide* 2. 4 L. H. G. A. HV — *r* M. N. — *r* III (i. e. *tribus*) conj. F.
² That is *nisi* et, *qui* Sc. D. 'who had served for the regular number of years:' G. *plurimo-
rum stipendiorum milites*, xxix. . D. — *mon* VI. 2. 3 L. B. pr. DJ. C. — *quis* conj. (unless
 qui is used for quis. DJ. R. . . *essent* conj. G. . . 3 em. G. pr. C. — *consul* Mss. . . P.
 G. C. — *sumeret* cet. Mss. . . P. F. pl. Mss. Suet. ii. 23; iv. 29; (E.) Cic. At. viii. 3;
 Fam. v. 15; G. cf. xxxviii. 50, 5; vii. 30, 9; GF, on Cic. At. v. 17; PZ, on V. M. iv,
 4, 6; nn, on Suet. i. 24. D. — *omnigari* al. Mss. ed. JS. and more correctly, because the
 prolongation of command was effected by a legal enactment: *propagatio* is a metaphor taken
 from vineyard, and denotes 'a prolongation by natural causes.' PZ, A. H. 6, p. 229; E.
 C. C. others think *propagatio* is a general word applying to 'any extension whatever.' OU.
 WO. . . Cf. xxiv. 35; xxv. 32. S. — *Scipiones . . . partiti und. sunt*, which S adds) GL.
³ S. — *copiis* pl. Mss. . . *tutis* al. but cf. xxvii. 18; xxviii. 22; xxxi. 41; Ov. M. xiii,
 912; Tac. H. iii. 9; Flor. ii. 3. G.

his command in Gaul was prolonged, from
 xxiv. 10; cf. xxv. 41, 8. (PZ. and A. H.
 4, p. 167.) PG, 538 Y. R. DL. R.

⁹ When Varro was summoned to Rome
 to nominate a dictator, Marcellus received
 his army, xxii. 57; xxiii. 31. Varro after-
 wards took the command in Apulia, 22 sq;
 perhaps of part of the troops levied by Junius
 the dictator; xxii. 57; xxiii. 14. D.

¹⁰ For *fugiente*; i. 30; iii. 69; xxviii,
 20; xxxviii. 27; R. *h* *φύγη* and *of φύγης*
 synonymous in Xen. cf. Her. v. 30,

n. 56.

¹¹ Cic. Fam. i. 5. R.

¹ 'Neither his sea nor his land forces.'
 K.S.

² 'Until,' xxvi. 46; Gell. vii. 21; G.
 34; ii. 12; vii. 34; viii. 2; 23; CO, on S.
 J. 41; D. xxx. 30. R.

³ *Exercitus relectus* is 'an army recruited,'
 with fresh soldiers, iii. 10; or in point of
 health and strength, viii. 36; with *animi* and
spes, the participle denotes 'renovated spirits,'
 'renovated hope,' xxxiii. 36; xxxvii. 24. R.

pius hostem movit, 'classemque' et ipse^d 'instrui pararique' Junius dict. Semp. m. h.
 jubet 'ad insulas maritimamque oram tutandam.' in ipso
 impetu movendarum de integro rerum perculit⁴ eum præ-
 fectorum navium transitio, qui post classem ad Iberum
 per pavorē desertam graviter increpiti nunquam deinde
 satis fidi aut duci aut Carthaginiensium rebus fuerant.
 fecerant hi transfugæ motum in Carpesiorum^e gente, P. iii, 14;
 desciverantque iis auctoribus urbes aliquot; una etiam^{St.}
 ab ipsis vi capta fuerat. in eam gentem versum ab⁵ Ro- Hasdrubal
 manis bellum est; infestoque exercitu Hasdrubal ingressus leads his
 agrum hostium, pro⁶ captæ ante dies paucos urbis moeni- army
 bus Chalbum nobilem Carpesiorum^e ducem, cum valido against the
 exercitu castris sese tenentem^f, aggredi statuit. præmissa Carpesians.
 igitur levi armatura, quæ eliceret hostes ad certamen,
 peditum partem ad depopulandum per agros passim
 dimisit, ut palantes exciperent. simul et ad castra tumul-
 tus erat et per agros fugaque et cædes; deinde undique
 diversis itineribus cum in castra se recepissent, adeo re-
 pente decessit animis pavor, ut non ad munimenta modo
 defendenda satis animorum esset, sed etiam ad lacescen-
 dum hostem prælio. erumpunt igitur agmine e castris, The Car-
 tripudiantes more suo; repentinaque eorum audacia ter- pesians in-
 rorem hosti paullo ante ultro lacescenti incussit. itaque spire their
 et ipse Hasdrubal in collem satis arduum, tutum flumine enemy with
 etiam objecto, tum⁷ copias subducit, et præmissam levem terror.
 armaturam equitesque palatos eodem recipit; nec aut
 colli aut flumini satis fidens, vallo castra permunit. in
 hoc alterno⁸ pavore certamina aliquot sunt contracta. nec
 Numida Hispano eques par fuit, nec jaculator Maurus⁹
 cætrato^g, velocitate pari, robore animi viriumque aliquan-

^d ipsam conj. R. ^{ee} from Pol. ed. Mo. A. al. G. pr. S. HS, on O. M. xiv, 416. DJ.
 D. Livy, however, calls these Carpetani, GR. xxi, 5. C.—Tartesiurum opt. Mss. pr. GL.
 GR. C.—var. cet. Mss; Cartesiurum, Carcesiorum, &c. &c. ^f em. cf. xxxi, 24; G. iii,
 2, 1. D.—setetenentem P.—sede tenentem F.—se detinentem al. Mss. ⁸ Cartesiurum conj.
 LT.—cæticito F.—certato 3 P.—cetrato 2 P.—cetrato vulg.

⁴ Cf. ii. 14; Suet. iii, 11; (E. RK.)
 Tac. A. i, 12, n. R.

⁵ 'Away from the Romans by Hasdrubal.'
 C.

⁶ 'In front of.' R.

⁷ The particle is redundant. C.

⁸ 'Mutual,' xxvi, 25. R.

⁹ The skill of the Moors in the use of the
 dart may be attributed to the numbers of
 wild beasts with which their country was
 infested. Hence Maurum is a frequent epi-
 thet of jaculum in the poets: R. cf. BY, on
 Hor. O. i. 22, 2; HS, on O. F. v, 580.
 ED.

C. Terentius tum præstanti. postquam neque elicere Pœnum ad certa-27

• • •

men obversati castris poterant, neque castrorum oppugnatio facilis erat, urbem Ascuam^a, quo fines hostium ingrediens Hasdrubal frumentum commeatusque alios convexerat, vi capiunt, omnique circa agro potiuntur. nec jam aut in agmine aut in castris ullo imperio contineri. quam ubi negligentiam ex re, ut fit, bene gesta oriri senserat Hasdrubal, cohortatus milites ut ‘palatos sine signis hostes ‘aggrederentur,’ degressus colle pergit ire acie instructa ad castra. quem ut ‘adesse’ tumultuose nuntiavere^b fugientes^c ex speculis stationibusque^d, ‘ad arma’ conclamatum est. ut quisque arma ceperat, sine imperio, sine signo, incompositi, inordinati in prælium ruunt. jam primi conseruerant manus, cum alii catervatim currerent, alii nondum e castris exissent. tamen primo ipsa audacia terruere hostem. deinde rari in confertos¹ illati, cum paucitas parum tuta esset, respicere alii alios, et undique pulsi coire in orbem; et dum^e corporibus applicantur armaque armis jungunt, in artum compulsi, cum vix movendis armis satis spatii esset, corona hostium cincti ad multum diei cæduntur. exigua pars eruptione facta silvas ac montes petit. parique terrore et castra sunt deserta, et universa gens postero die in deditionem venit.

Hasdrubal
receives
orders to
lead his
army into
Italy.

Nec diu in pacto^f mansit: nam subinde ab Carthagine allatum est² ut ‘Hasdrubal primo quoque tempore in ‘Italiam exercitum duceret.’ quæ vulgata res per Hispaniam omnium ferme animos ad Romanos avertit. itaque Hasdrubal extemplo litteras Carthaginem mittit, indicans

^a pl. Mss. Though this name is found no where else, it does not follow that it is not the right one; cf. Her. ix, 97, n. 68; v, 33, n. 73; 62, n. 87; 63, n. 2; 74, n. 54. ED.—*Ascrnin* H.—*Vascuam* BR.—*Escuam* ed. DJ.—*Massiam* or *Mastiam* conj. (a town situated near the Tartessians and the straits of Gibraltar) GR. pr. (cf. *IIY*, O. A. t. iii, p. 60 sq; *SIV*, on P. iii, 24, 2.) R.—*Aœnam* ed. G. C. ^b HF. HV. cf. xlii, 65. G.—*nuntiares* opt. Mss.—*nuntiare* F 2d. V. 1, 3, 4 L. R. GA. L. N.—*nuntiantur* H.—*nuntii* ed. G. C. ^c opt. Mss.—*refugientes* ed. G. C. ^d R.—*attulere* ad. cet. Mss. G. C. ^e *corpora* ad. 3 L. B. HF. HV. BR. one of H. pr. C. ^f em. (*nec diu in conditione ac pacto mansit*, Cic. V. i, 6; in *facere et amicitia mansuros*, iv, 7.) ST. pr. R.—*in pacto* Mss. (1) und. *statu*, G. adv. GL. D. or (2) und. *loco*, *agro*, or *solo*, (opposed to *in hostico*, GL. viii, 34; xxix, 2; D.) and *Hasdrubal*, DJ. which is confuted by what follows. D. or (3) consider it similar to the phrases *in integro*, *in facili*, *in tuto*, &c. GB.—*pacata* (om. in und. *gens*) conj. G. pr. C.—*in pace* (and *commansit*) conj. OU? adv. DU.

1 These words are also opposed in ix, 27.
R.

2 Understand *mandatum*, R. ‘orders were brought.’

‘ quanto fama profectionis suæ damno fuisset. si vero^c inde Junius dict.
 ‘ pergeret, priusquam Iberum transiret, Romanorum His- Sempr. m. h.
 ‘ paniam fore. nam præterquam quod nec præsidium nec
 ‘ ducem haberet quem relinqueret pro se, eos^b impera-
 ‘ tores esse Romanos quibus vix æquis viribus resisti possit.
 ‘ itaque si ulla Hispaniæ cura esset, successorem sibi cum
 ‘ valido exercitu mitterent; cui utⁱ omnia prospere eve-
 28 ‘ nirent, non tamen otiosam³ provinciam fore.’ hæ litteræ
 quanquam primo admodum moverunt senatum, tamen quia
 Italiæ cura prior potiorque erat, nihil de Hasdrubale neque
 de copiis ejus mutatum est. Himilco cum exercitu justo et Himilco is
 aucta classe ad retinendam terra marique ac tuendam Hi- sent into
 spaniam est missus; qui ut pedestres navalesque copias Spain.
 trajecit, castris communitis navibusque subductis et vallo
 circumdatis, cum equitibus delectis ipse, quantum maxime
 accelerare poterat, per^a dubios infestosque populos juxta¹
 intentus ad Hasdrubalem pervenit. cum decreta senatus
 mandataque exposuisset, atque edidicisset^b ipse in vicem
 quemadmodum tractandum bellum in Hispania foret, retro
 in sua castra rediit, nulla re quam celeritate tutior, quod
 undique² abierat antequam consentirent^c. Hasdrubal pri- Hasdrubal
 usquam moveret castra, pecunias imperat populis omnibus prepares for
 suæ ditionis, satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam the march.
 pretio mercatum, nec auxilia Gallica aliter quam conducta
 habuisse; inopem tantum iter ingressum vix penetraturum
 ad Alpes fuisse. pecuniis igitur raptim exactis ad Iberum
 descendit.

Decreta Carthaginensium et Hasdrubalis iter ubi ad The Scipios
 Romanos sunt perlata, omnibus omissis rebus ambo duces go to meet
 him.

³ *movers* conj. C. but *pergit inde* ‘ he proceeds thence,’ occurs iii, 6. D. ‘ If he should set out from Spain into Italy.’ R. ^h em. G.—*prope eos* P. al. Mss. If this be retained, om. *esse* G.—*pro se*; pl. Mss. ¹ em. (cf. Cæs. B. (i. ii, 1; iii, 9.) G. pr. C. HS, on O. H. 7, 21.—*si* pl. Mss.—om. P. PE. ME. F. V. 1 L. HV. ^a *ad* or *in* conj. R. but unnecessarily. ED. ^b em. (or *edoctus fuisset* conj.) V. ‘ had been instructed.’ R.—*edocuisse* Mss. ^c pl. Mss.—*sentirent* 3 L. HF.—*consentiretur* 4 L.—*eum sentirent* 3 P. FA. PN.—*consules sentirent* conj. V.—*populi consentirent* ant. Fdd. pr. R.

3 ‘ Would be no sinecure.’ R.

1 The same as *perinde*, iv, 37; Suet. ii, 80; iii. 52; or *æque*, [Hor. E. i, 1, 25 sq; ED.] DU. or *pariter*, [Hor. O. i, 35, 28; E. ii, 2, 29: ED.] ‘ just as much on his guard, when he was marching through the territory of doubtful friends, as when pass-

ing through that of open foes.’ C. DCE.

2 ‘ He was off from every place, before the people of that place could assemble and conspire to overwhelm him:’ and this could not be done without their so assembling, as he was escorted by a detachment of picked cavalry. G. E.

C. Terentius junctis copiis ire obviam cœptis atque obsistere parant,
 * * * rati, si Hannibali, vix per se ipsi tolerando Italiæ hosti,
 Hasdrubal dux atque Hispaniensis exercitus esset junctus,
 illum^d Romani finem imperii fore. his anxii curis ad Iberum
 contrahunt copias; et transito amne, cum diu consultassent
 utrum castra castris conferrent an satis^e haberent sociis
 Carthaginensium oppugnandis morari ab itinere proposito
 hostem, urbem a propinquo flumine Iberam appellatam,
 opulentissimam ea tempestate regionis ejus, oppugnare
 parant. quod ubi sensit Hasdrubal, pro ope ferenda sociis
 pergit ipse ire ad urbem deditam nuper in fidem Roma-
 norum oppugnandam. ita jam cœpta obsidio omissa ab
 Romanis est, et in ipsum Hasdrubalem versum bellum.

Battle be-
 tween the
 Scipios and
 Hasdrubal.

quinque millium intervallo castra distantia habuere paucos²⁹
 dies, nec sine levibus præliis, nec ut in aciem exirent.
 tandem uno eodemque die velut ex composito utrinque
 signum pugnae propositum est, atque omnibus copiis in
 campum descensum^a. triplex¹ stetit Romana acies: veli-
 tum^b pars inter antesignanos^c locata, pars post signa ac-
 cepta; equites cornua cinxere. Hasdrubal mediam aciem
 Hispanis firmat; in cornibus, dextro Pœnos locat, lævo
 Afros mercenariorumque auxilia; equitum Numidas Pœ-
 norum peditibus, ceteros Afris pro cornibus apponit^d. nec
 omnes Numidæ in dextro locati cornu, sed quibus² desul-

^d P. 1, 2 L. cf. ii, 11; iii, 36; 70; vi, 42. G.—var. cet. Mss. ^e em. V.—*an tum*
 conj. FA. PN.—*tantum* 2 [? ED.] L.—(*conseruent* and) *tantis* V. F. C. 1, 2 [? ED.] L.
 H.—(*conferentes*) *tantisper* (*hærerent*) II V. ^a G. M. F. B.—*est ad. pl.* Mss. ^b P.
 cf. *vias patentis inter manipulos antesignanorum velitibus complevit*, xxx, 33; xxxviii, 21;
 xxvii, 18. G.—*peditum* cet. Mss. pr. G, in ep. to SM; see BU, Syll. t. ii, p. 610.
^c em. cf. *legio autem propriis cohortibus plena, cum gravem armaturam, hoc est, principes,*
hastatos, triarios, antesignanos, item levem armaturam, hoc est, ferentarios, sagittarios, fundi-
tores, balistarios, cum proprios et sibi insitos equites legionarios iisdem matriculis teneat; Veg.
 R. M. ii, 2; *postsignanis, qui in secunda acie erant, imperavit, ut densos numerososque palos*
firme in terram defigerent: intraque eos, appropinquantibus quadrigis, antesignanorum aciem
recepit; Front. ii, 3, 17. G.—*interantesignalos* P.—*inter ante signa* pl. Mss. pr. SM.
^d B 2d. one Ms. of C. RU, who emended the punctuation of the passage. VA, on Am. Mar.
 xix, 6. (adv. GR.) pr. DJ. C. ST. R.—*opponit* cet. Mss. pr. cf. ii, 47; xxvii, 48; xxxiv, 15;
 xxxvii, 39 twice; 40; Hirt. B. A. 13; G. vi, 23; x, 36; D. but in most of these examples
opponere refers to *ad hostem* or *hosti* understood, DJ. cf. xxx, 10; xxiv, 39; nn, on V. Æ.
 ii, 333; but is not joined with any dative but *hosti*. R.

¹ Viz. *hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*, the
 two former of which were *antesignani*. Among
 these three divisions were distributed 'the
 light troops;' not the *velites* properly so

called, as they were not embodied till the
 siege of Capua; xxvi, 4; V. Max. ii, 3:
 cf. viii, 8; G. xxii, 5, 6.

² 'Only those Numidians, to whom &c.' R.

torum in modum binos trahentibus equos³ inter acerrimam Junius dict. ssepe pugnam in recentem equum ex fesso armatis trans- Sempr. m. h. sultare^c mos erat: tanta velocitas ipsis tamque docile equorum genus est⁴. cum hoc modo instructi starent, imperatorum utriusque partis haud ferme dispares spes erant: nam ne multum quidem aut numero aut genere militum hi aut illi præstabant. militibus longe dispar animus erat. Romanis enim, quanquam procul a patria pugnarent, facile persuaserant duces pro Italia atque urbe Romana eos pugnare: itaque, velut quibus reditus in patriam eo discrimine pugnae verteretur⁵, obstinaverant⁶ animis vincere aut mori. minus pertinaces viros habebat altera acies: nam maxima pars Hispani erant, qui vinci in Hispania quam victores in Italiam trahi malebant. primo igitur concursu, cum vix pila coniecta essent, rettulit pedem media acies, inferentibusque sese magno impetu Romanis terga vertit. nihilo segnius in cornibus prælium fuit. hinc Pœnus hinc Afer urget, et velut in circumventos prælio ancipiti⁷ pugnant. sed cum in medium tota jam coisset The Romans are victorious. Romana acies, satis virium ad dimovenda hostium cornua habuit. itaque duo diversa prælia erant. utroque Romani, ut qui pulsus jam ante 'mediis' et numero et robore virorum præstarent, haud dubie superârunt. magna vis hominum ibi occisa; et nisi Hispani vixdum conserto prælio tam effuse fugissent, perpauci ex tota superfuissent acie. equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, quia simul inclina-

^c *transilire* HV. cf. Flor. iii, 3, 10; Hyg. Fab. 80. D. ^f *em.* (or *jam tum conj.*) G. pr. D.—*tandantem* P.—*tandem* cet. Mss. but this would imply that the object was accomplished 'at last and with great difficulty'; whereas the centre gave way at the first onset. DJ. C.—om. ST. ^g *tandem* ad. ST.

3 'Having each two led horses.' R.

4 Cf. Paus. v, 9; Hom. H. Ap. 231 sq; Erat. Catast. 13; Plut. Phoc. p. 750; (X.) Dion. H. vii, 73; Isid. Or. xviii, 39; VA, on MAU, on Harp. "ἀναβάτης" and "ἀποβάτης:" SM, on Vop. (Car. 19; Hesych. "ἀλάτης" and "ἀλάτης." R.

5 'Turned on the decision of that battle.' cf. xxii, 12, 13; *puncto sæpe temporis maximarum rerum momenta vertuntur*, iii, 27; *ex parvis rebus sæpe magnarum momenta pendent*, xxvii, 9; xxxii, 17; cf. ii, 7, 11; ix, 1; xxi, 4; xxiv, 19, 5; xxxviii, 11; xxxix, 29; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 32, 4; and in a similar

sense, *verti re* or *in re* or *in eo*; i, 30; iv, 31; viii, 27; xxxii, 15; xxxvii, 1; or *verti* simply, as xxxix, 48, 3; *in summo discrimine res vertitur*, vi, 36, 3; xxvi, 5, 7; *in ipso discrimine periculi*, vi, 17; as *ἐν τῇ ἀκμῇ τοῦ ζυγοῦ* (see KÆ, and HY, on H. I. K. 173;) cf. viii, 24; 27; 35; x, 14; 19; xxvi, 39; xxix, 7; 17; xxxi, 32; i, 38, 2; vi, 9, 4; xxi, 9, 2; R. Her. vi, 11, n. 48; App. B. C. ii, 75. *nugæ seria ducent in mala*, Hor. A. P. 451 sq.

6 Und. se. R.

7 'Both in front and rear:' R. in 24, 8; it is synonymous with *dextra lævaque*.

C. Terentius tam mediam aciem Mauri Numidæque viderunt, extemplo
 . . . fuga effusa nuda cornua, elephantis quoque præ se actis,
 deseruere. et^b Hasdrubal usque ad ultimum eventum
 pugnae moratus e media cæde cum paucis effugit. castra
 Romani cepere atque diripuerunt. ea pugna, si qua dubia in
 Hispania⁸ erant⁸, Romanis adjunxit, Hasdrubalique non
 modo in Italiam traducendi exercitus, sed ne manendi
 quidem satis tuto in Hispania spem reliquerat¹. quæ post-
 quam litteris Scipionum Romæ vulgata sunt, non tam
 victoria quam prohibito Hasdrubalis in Italiam transitu
 lætabantur.

Petelia in Dum hæc in Hispania geruntur, Petelia in Bruttiiis,³⁰
 taken by aliquot post mensibus quam cœpta oppugnari erat, ab
 Himilco, Himilcone præfecto Hannibalis expugnata est. multo san-
 20; S. xii, 431 sq; P. vii, 1; Fr. guino ac vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit¹; nec ulla
 iv, 5, 18; AHn. 29; magis^a vis obsessos quam fames expugnavit. absumptis
 Ath. xii, 6, 36. enim frugum alimentis carnisque omnis generis quadru-
 pedum, sutrinæ^b postremo coriis herbisque et radicibus et
 corticibus teneris strictisque rubis² vixere, nec antequam
 vires ad standum in muris ferendaque arma deerant, ex-
 20; C. ii, 434; Str. pugnati sunt. recepta Petelia Pœnus ad Consentiam copias
 vi, p. 256. traducit, quam minus pertinaciter defensam intra paucos
 Croto is dies in deditionem accepit. iisdem ferme diebus et Brut-
 taken by tiorum exercitus Crotonem Græcam urbem circumscedit,
 the Bruttii, xxii, 61; opulentam quondam armis virisque, tum jam adeo multis
 xxiv, 1. magnisque cladibus afflictam, ut omnis ætatis minus vi-
 ginti millia civium superessent. itaque urbe a defensoribus

^b conj. om. G. cf. PZ, on 32. The conjunction is also redundant in *et circa Capuam*, 39; *et in Sardinia*, 40. D. ¹ in om. P.—*Hispaniæ* (om. in) conj. C. ² *spes reliqua erat* conj. G. numerous instances of such an alteration in the Mss are adduced by D. ³ om. 3 P. pr. (as *ipsorum quam Hannibalis interesse* 43; *placere bonis quam plurimis*, Ter. Eu. pr. 1 sq. differant bella quam gerunt, Just. vi, 1; *claris majoribus quam vetustis*, Tac. A. iv, 61.) GB. cf. xxxiv, 49, 10; (DU.) D. iii, 40; xxv, 29; ST. 43, 4. ED. ^b ed. FR. pr. ST. DCE.—*sutrinæque* 1 Ed.—*metæque* (i. e. *carnis* ED.) P. F. 1 L. B. SM.—*sueturæque* V.—*suetique* (und. *cibi* ED.) 4 L.—*suetumque* 5 L. (or *scutumque*) GA.—*suetemque* or *suetegue* al. Mss.—*sueræque* 2 L.—*scutorumque* V marg. V. ed. Cam.—*scutorum* cf. 19; conj. C.—*pellium scutique* (cf. 19;) or *madefactis siccatisque* (cf. Front.) conj. R.

⁸ 'If there were any people in Spain still hesitating and undecided.' DCE.

¹ *Magno detrimento certamen statutum fuerit*, iii, 60; *c talentis ea res Achæis stetit*, xxxiv, 50; Sil. xvii, 83, nn. D. *magno illi ea cunctatio stetit*, ii, 36. R. 'It cost them

(literally, 'stood them in') 'much bloodshed and many lives.'

² 'By stripping not only the berries and leaves, AS. but the bark, from brambles;' which are commonly called *duri*; BU, on O. M. i, 105. D.

vasta^c facile potiti sunt hostes; arx tantum retenta^d, in Junius dict. quam inter tumultum captæ urbis e media cæde quidam Sempr.m.h. effugere. et Locrenses descivere ad Bruttios Pœnosque, prodita multitudine a principibus^e. Rhegini tantummodo C. ii, 427; regionis ejus et in fide erga Romanos et potestatis suæ ad T. i, 53, 2. ultimum manserunt. in Siciliam quoque eadem inclinatio Gelo, the animorum pervenit; et ne domus quidem Hieronis tota ab son of Hiero, goes over to defectione abstinuit. namque Gelo maximus stirpis, con- the Cartha- tempta simul senectute patris simul post Cannensem cla- ginians. dem Romana societate, ad Pœnos defecit; movissetque in Sicilia res, nisi mors adeo opportuna, ut patrem quoque His death. suspicione^f adspurgeret, armantem eum multitudinem sol- hçantemque socios absumpsisset. hæc eo anno in Italia, in Africa, in Sicilia, in Hispania vario eventu acta.

Exitu anni Q. Fabius Maximus a senatu postulavit ut xxi, 10; ædem Veneris Erycinæ, quam dictator vovisset, dedicare xxii, 9 sq; liceret.^g senatus decrevit ut 'Ti. Sempronius consul desi- C. i, 429; gnatus, cum^h primum honoremⁱ inisset^j, ad populum ferret Y. 1014. 'ut Q. Fabium^k duumvirum^l esse juberent^m ædis dedi- 'candæⁿ causa.' et M. Æmilio Lepido, qui bis^o consul

^c P. ed. G. D. mons et ab natura et ab humano cultu vastus, Sall. J. 48; Virg. Æ. ix, 323; L. urbs vasta, xxiv, 2; vasta ac deserta, ib. 3; xxviii, 7; GB. v, 53; 'being without troops to defend it'; C. xlii, 63; vastus ager, iii, 7; solum vastum, x, 12; Cæs. B. G. ii, 12. R. Hence our word WASTE. ED.—vastata pl. Mss.—vacuu vastataque 3 P.—vacua cf. vacua defensoribus mania, xlii, 63; S. conspexerunt editissimum urbis partem, quia rupe præalta tegebatur, neque opere ullo munitam, et ab defensoribus vacuam, xxviii, 20. GB. ^d ed. AS.—arces...retanta F.—aræ...retentæ cet. Mss.—arces...retentæ conj. SB. but cf. xxiv, 2 sq. D. ^e quam conj. G. ^f em. D.—honorem 2 L. B. HV. N marg. VI. pr. C. R.—ibo (viz. cum-iboinisset all in one) P.—ibono P 2d. 1 PE. F. three P. BA. V. 4 L. H.—in bono N. D. L. al.—bono C. 1 L. V.—primum in bono GA. [therefore R is incorrect in saying "primum exists in no Ms." ED.]—in bono augurio magistratum 2 PE.—magistratum 5 L. pr. cf. Cic. Ph. iii, 15; Coel. in Cic. Fam. viii, 8. S.—tribuno 3 L. HF.—primum magistratum conj. FA. PN.—primum conj. G. ^g omine conj. V.—meminisset G.—missus 3 L. HF. ^h em. G.—quæ Fabium P.—om. cet. Mss. ⁱ pl. Mss.—duumviros GA. V 2d. V. viz. Fabius and Otacilius, cf. 31. GL. S. but duumvirum means 'one of the two commissioners,' ii, 42; vi, 5; xxxiv, 53; xxxvi, 36. G. Though two were always appointed, yet one only may be mentioned, because it fell to this individual, either by lot or by the special appointment of the people, to take the leading part in the dedication; to hold, for instance, the door-post and repeat the solemn form of words. It is not here said that Fabius alone was created duumvir. cf. xxxiv, 52; xl, 34; DU. xxxv, 41. In the same manner triumvir epulo, xl, 42; decemvir, &c. occur in the singular. R. ^j ut.....esse juberet (with a vacant space) 5 L. ^k ædium dedicandarum conj. GL.

3 'By the leading men of the Locrians.' Their form of government appears to have been aristocratical; xxix, 6; HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 51 sq. R. cf. CR, ii, 404—411.

4 Viz. 'of having a hand in his death.' ST. Gelo is highly spoken of, xxiv, 5; and

Pol. v, 88; vii, 8: whence also it appears that he was his father's partner in the throne. R.

5 Y. R. 520; and in 532, when he and M. Valerius Lævinus were substituted for L. Veturius Philo and C. Iutatius Catulus. S. pr. PG. R.

C. Terentius augurque fuerat, filii tres (Lucius, Marcus, Quintus) ludos
 * * * funebres per triduum, et gladiatorum paria duo et viginti
 Funeral [per triduum¹] in foro dederunt⁶. ædiles curules C. Læto-
 games of M. Æmilius rius et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, consul designatus, qui in
 Lepidus. ædilitate magister equitum fuerat, ludos Romanos fece-
 24. runt, qui per triduum instaurati sunt. plebei ludum
 ædilium M. Aurelii Cottæ et M. Claudii Marcelli ter
 instaurati.

B.C. 215.— Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli, Ti. Sempronius
 Y.R. 537. consul idibus Martiis magistratum iniit. prætores Q. Ful-
 Consul, Ti. vius Flaccus, qui ante bis^m consul censorque fuerat, urba-
 Sempro- nam, M. Valerius Lævinus peregrinam sortem in jurisdi-
 nius. ctione habuit; Ap. Claudius Pulcher Siciliam, Q. Mucius
 Scævola Sardiniam sortiti sunt. ‘M. Marcello pro consule

‘imperium esse’ populus jussit, ‘quod post Cannensem cla-
 ‘dem unus Romanorum imperatorum in Italia prosperè rem
 C. i, 421. ‘gessisset.’ senatus, quo die primum est in Capitolio con-31
 A double sultus, decrevit ut, ‘quo^a eo^b anno duplex tributum impe-
 tribute im- ‘raretur, simplex confestim exigeretur, ex quo stipendium
 posed. ‘præsens omnibus militibus daretur, præterquam qui mili-
 Disposal of ‘tes ad Cannas fuissent.’ de exercitibus ita decreverunt¹, ut
 the forces. ‘duabus legionibus urbanis Ti. Sempronius consul Cales ad
 ‘conveniendum diem ediceret; inde sex^c legiones in castra
 14; 32; 31; ‘Claudiana² supra Suessulam deducerentur. quæ ibi legiones
 39; 17; 48; ‘essent’ (erant autem Cannensis maxime exercitus), ‘eas
 xxv, 22. ‘Ap. Claudius Pulcher prætor in Siciliam trajiceret; quæ-
 25. ‘que in Sicilia essent, Romam deportarentur.’ ad exercitum

¹ om. conj. C. pr. R. cf. xxxi, 50; xxxix, 46; but the gladiators were not always exhibited on each day of the funeral games. In xli, 28, dramatic entertainments were given during four days, and exhibitions of prize-fighters during three only. D. ^m ante ii (i. e. bis viz. 515 and 528 Y. R.) em. cf. xxv, 3; 5; xxviii, 45; qui bis consul fuerat occurs just before, and in 21; 34; &c. PZ. pr. C. ed. R.—antea Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^a ‘To the intent that.’—om. VI. ant. Edd. pr. C. on account of the harsh combination of these two conjunctions. D(E.—quo die F.—tr. after anno L. ^b om. al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^c No individual, whether consul or dictator, had the command of ‘six legions’ in this war. ~~em~~ conj. PZ. pr. (nearly the same occurs in P.) G.—hæ or ut (pr. R.) conj. ST.

⁶ This custom was borrowed from the Tuscans, and had its origin in the practice of slaying prisoners or slaves at the funeral pile, to propitiate the manes of the deceased: hence the term *bustuarii*. cf. V. Max. ii, 4, 7. L, Sat. Germ. i, 8; also xxviii, 21; xxxi, 50; xxxix, 46; xli, 28; na, on Sil.

xvi, 288 sq; 527 sq. R.

¹ Observe the transition *senatus...decrevit, ...decreverunt*, G. This is frequent in Livy; cf. iv, 16, 8; v, 35, 1. D.

² Where M. Claudius Marcellus the prætor was entrenched. C. Therefore, below, it means ‘into his own camp.’ R.

cui ad conveniendum Cales edicta dies erat, M. Claudius Ti Sempron. Marcellus missus, isque jussus ‘in castra Claudiana deducere’
 ‘urbanas legiones.’ ad veterem exercitum accipiendum deducendumque inde in Siciliam T. Metilius Croto legatus ab Ap. Claudio est missus. taciti primo expectaverant homines uti consul comitia collegæ creando haberet. deinde ubi ablegatum velut de industria M. Marcellum viderunt, quem maxime consulem in eum annum ob egregie in prætura res gestas creari volebant, fremitus in curia est ortus. quod ubi sensit consul, “utrumque” inquit “e re publica fuit, patres conscripti, et M. Claudium ad permutandos exercitus in Campaniam proficisci, et comitia non prius edici quam is inde, confecto quod mandatum est negotio, revertisset, ut vos consulem, quem tempus rei publicæ postularet, quem maxime vultis, haberetis.” ita de comitiis, donec rediit Marcellus, silentium fuit. interea duumviri creati sunt Q. Fabius Maximus et T. Otacilius Crassus ædibus dedicandis, Menti Otacilius, xxii, 9 sq; C. i, 429. Fabius Veneri Erycinæ. utraque in Capitolio est, canali uno discretæ. et de trecentis equitibus Campanis, qui in 4. Sicilia cum fide stipendiis emeritis Romam venerant, dein 14, 9. latum⁴ ad populum, ut ‘cives Romani³ essent’; item uti ‘municipes⁴ Cumani essent, pridie⁵ quam populus Campanus a populo Romano defecisset.’ maxime ut hoc ferretur moverat, quod ‘quorum hominum⁵ essent scire se’ ipsi

⁴ *dein l. em. S.—latum P. pr. C.—delatum cet. Mss.—relatum conj. DV, on Cæs. B. C. i, 6; cf. DU, on Fl. iii, 21, 9. D.* ⁵ *om. conj. (as repeated just below) C. but such repetitions are frequent in Livy. GR.* ⁶ *ex a. d. (i. e. ex ante diem) pridie conj. G. ‘from that day which falls before.’ C. pr. (but om. essent) R.*

3 ‘That they should be Roman citizens, annexed to the municipality of Cumæ, dating from the day prior to the Campanian revolt.’ For by this event they virtually ceased to be citizens of Campania, and, by continuing faithful to the Romans, became enemies of Capua. From this time therefore a new country was assigned them, lest there should be any period at which they were citizens of no state. C. Or ‘that they should be Roman citizens now, and be reckoned as burgesses of Cumæ during the intermediate time between the revolt and their admission.’ DU. This was also done to free them from the stigma of having revolted. ST. cf. xxii, 22, 3.

4 *Municipes sunt cives Romani ex muni-*

cipiis, suo jure et legibus suis utentes, muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes, a quo munere capessendo appellati videntur, nullis aliis necessitatibus, neque ulla populi Romani lege adstricti, Gell. xvi, 13. They had the honour without the burthens of citizenship: and were therefore better off than the colonies, which were bound to observe all the laws and regulations of the mother country, and had no laws of their own. Some boroughs had the additional privilege of suffrage, and the members of these were eligible to offices at Rome. Of those who had not this privilege, the Cærites were the first. C.

5 *Eorum hominum Attalus erat, xlv, 19; R. homines prisci Latini, i, 32. DU.*

Ti Sempron. negabant, 'vetere patria relictâ, in eam, in quam redierant, Al Marcel.² 'nondum adsciti.' postquam Marcellus ab exercitu rediit,

Marcellus comitia uni consuli rogando in locum L. Postumii edilecti con-
sul; but ab-
dicates. magistratum occiperet. cui ineunti consulatum cum tonuis-
PM. 304. set, vocati augures 'vitio creatum videri⁶ pronuntiaverunt;

Fabius Ma- 'plebeii consules facti essent, id deis cordi non esse.' in
ximus is
elected in
his stead. locum Marcelli, ubi is se magistratu abdicavit, suffectus
Prodigies; Fabius Maximus tertium⁸. mare arsit eo anno; ad Sinu-
xxii, 36. essam bos equuleum peperit; signa Lanuvii ad Junonis
Sospitæ cruore manavere, lapidibusque circa id templum
pluvit. ob quem imbrem novendiale⁹, ut assolet, sacrum
fuit; ceteraque prodigia cum cura expiata.

Division of Consules exercitus^a inter sese diviserunt^b. Fabio exer- 32
the forces. citus^c cui M. Junius^d dictator præfuerat evenit; 'Sempronio
35; xxii, 57; volones¹ qui fierent', et sociorum viginti quinque millia,
xxiv, 11-18; M. Valerio prætori legiones quæ ex Sicilia redissent de-
xxv, 20-22; cretæ; M. Claudius proconsul ad eum exercitum qui supra
xxvii, 40. 14; 17; 31. Suessulam Nolæ præsideret² missus. prætores in Siciliam
ac Sardiniam profecti. consules edixerunt, 'quoties in sena-
'tum vocâsent³, uti 'senatores, quibusque in senatu dicere

⁸ 3 P. F. H. A.—vulgo quoque 2 P.—volentes quoque R. conj. KL.—var. cet. Mss.
^a om. conj. G. adv. Mss. ^b jusserunt 1 P. PE. F. V. 4 L. H. [and (with *sest* before) P.]
pr. cf. xxv, 32, 7. G. adv. DJ. D. ^c exercitum tradi 2 L. H. pr. G.—exercitus tradi
PE. F. V. C. 1, 4 L.—exercitus traditus GA.—exercitus trani P. ^d Pera ad. conj.
(because of dictator præterfuerat in P. PE. F. V.) G. ^e Ti. conj. ad. G. ^f forent 2 P.
pr. D.—fuerant conj. DCE.—fuerat (and *volonum quod*) conj. because it is unlikely that the
slaves should have been again armed this year, without any further notice on the part of
Livy than the allusion in this passage. Besides that there must have been two bodies of
volones, the old corps enlisted by Junius, and the new corps by Gracchus; the former (of
whom our author says nothing) serving under Fabius, and the latter under Gracchus. C.

6 Und. *eum* R. Judges used to pronounce a thing not 'to be,' but 'to appear,' so and so; BR, v, p. 482. hence the augurs, who were the legal judges of these matters, use the same word; viii, 23. D. Thunder was a lucky omen, when the sky was clear; when cloudy, the reverse: cf. n, on Sil. i, 535. R.

7 Fama or rumoribus ferre 'to spread a thing abroad:' iv, 5; xxxiv, 36; Tac. A. xv, 46; xvi, 2; R. spargere voces in vulgum, Virg. Æ. ii, 98 sq.

8 519 and 524 Y. R.

9 Feriæ per ix dies, i, 31; R. novendiale sacrificium, xxxiv, 45; xxxviii, 36. D.

1 Volones dicti sunt milites qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad viii millia, quum essent servi, voluntariis se ad militiam obtulerunt, Fest. C. They were purchased from their masters by the state. GB.

2 'Protected,' x, 17; xxii, 11; xxiv, 40; xxxvi, 5; xxxviii, 51; præsidēs provinciarum exercitus, xxiii, 48; præses signifying 'a protector,' vi, 16; x, 22; καθίζων εἶναι and ἐλθόντων are used similarly: cf. SW, on Pol. ii, 24, 6; xx, 3, 3; 6, 8. R.

3 This phrase occurs, ii, 55; xxxvi, 21; vocare in concionem, xxiv, 28, a; v. or advocare ad c. or in consilium, iv, 1; xxvi, 48; xlv, 37. G. R.

‘sententiam liceret, ad portam Capenam convenirent.’ præ-^{Ti Sempron.}tores quorum jurisdictio erat, tribunalia ad Piscinam⁴ ^{Q. F. Max. 3}publicam posuerunt: eo⁵ vadimonia fieri⁶ jusserunt, ibi-^{C. i, 362;}
que eo anno jus dictum est. ^{364; 456.}

Interim Carthaginem, unde Mago frater Hannibalis¹³ duodecim millia peditum et mille quingentos equites, viginti elephantos, mille argenti talenta in Italiam transmissurus erat cum præsidio sexaginta navium longarum, nuntius affertur ‘in Hispania rem male gestam, omnesque ferme
‘ejus provinciæ populos ad Romanos defecisse.’ erant^{The Car-} qui Magonem cum classe ea copiisque, omissa Italia, in^{thaginians} Hispaniam averterent, cum Sardinia recipiendæ repentina^{are invited} spes affulsit: ‘parvum ibi exercitum Romanum esse. vete-^{into Sardi-}
‘rem prætorem inde A. Cornelium provinciæ peritum^{nia by Ham-}
‘decedere, novum expectari. ad hoc fessos jam animos^{psicora.}
‘Sardorum esse diuturnitate imperii, et proximo iis anno
‘acerbe atque avare imperatum; gravi⁷ tributo et colla-^{21; 34; 40.}
‘tione iniqua frumenti pressos. nihil deesse aliud quam
‘auctorem, ad quem deficerent.’ hæc clandestina legatio
per principes missa erat⁸, maxime eam rem moliente
Hampsicora⁹, qui tum auctoritate atque opibus longe pri-^{S. xii, 345.}
mus erat. his nuntiis prope uno tempore turbati erectique
Magonem cum classe sua copiisque in Hispaniam mittunt,
in Sardiniam Hasdrubalem deligunt ducem, et tantum^{34.}
ferme copiarum quantum Magoni decernunt.

Et Romæ consules, transactis rebus quæ in urbe agendæ erant, movebant jam sese ad bellum. Ti. Sempronius militibus Sinuessam diem ad conveniendum edixit¹⁰, et Q. Fabius¹¹, consulto prius senatu, ut ‘frumenta omnes ex agris

⁴ *Piscinæ publicæ hodie nomen manet, ipsa non exstat; ad quam et natalum et exercitationis aliqui causa veniebat populus; Fest. R.*

⁵ *Und. loco, the same as ibi; Cic. to Br. Ep. 2. R.*

⁶ *Vadimonium facere, V. Max. iii, 7, 1. VA.*

⁷ It is not improbable that the kindness formerly mentioned was assumed; or, at any rate, that the contribution fell so heavily upon the Sardinians, as to afford some of the leading men a handle for stirring up the islanders to revolt. *DU.*

⁸ ‘This message was sent to Carthage by the leading men in the island.’ *R.*

⁹ This name, as well as the female name *Ampsicura*, Plaut. *Poen.* v, 2, 105 sq; is probably derived from *Ampsaga* an African river. *G.*

¹⁰ Just before, Sempronius had ordered the two city legions to rendezvous at Cales, to take the command of which Marcellus was then sent. He now issues orders to the volunteer slaves and to the 10,000 of the allied army, which had fallen to his lot, to assemble at Sinuessa. *S.*

¹¹ *Und. edixit. C.*

TiSempron. ' ante calendas Junias primas¹² in urbes munitas conve-
 Q.F.Max.3 ' herent: qui non invexisset, ejus se agrum populaturum,
 ' servos sub hasta venditurum, villas incensurum.' ne præ-
 toribus quidem, qui ad jus dicendum creati erant, vacatio
 ab belli administratione data est. ' Valerium prætorem in
 ' Apuliam ire' placuit 'ad exercitum a Terentio accipiendum:
 ' cum ex Sicilia legiones venissent, iis potissimum uti ad
 ' regionis ejus præsidium, Terentianum⁵ mitti¹³ cum aliquo
 ' legatorum⁴.' et viginti quinque naves [M. Valerio¹] datæ¹,
 C. ii, 303. quibus oram maritimam inter Brundisium ac Tarentum
 tutari posset. par navium numerus Q. Fulvio prætori ur-
 bano decretus ad suburbana littora tutanda. C. Terentio
 proconsuli negotium datum ut ' in Piceno agro conquisi-
 ' tionem militum haberet, locisque iis præsidio esset.' et
 T. Otacilius Crassus postquam ædem Mentis in Capitolio
 dedicavit, in Siciliam cum imperio, qui¹⁴ classi præesset,
 missus.

Philip of
 Macedon
 sends em-
 bassadors to
 Hannibal.
 C. i, 3.

In hanc dimicationem duorum opulentissimorum in terris³³
 populorum omnes reges gentesque animos intenderant, inter
 quos Philippus Macedonum rex eo magis quod^a propior
 Italiæ ac mari tantum Ionio discretus erat. is ubi primum
 fama accepit ' Hannibalem Alpes transgressum,' ut bello
 inter Romanos Pœnumque orto lætatus erat, ita utrius
 populi mallet victoriam esse, incertis adhuc viribus¹, flu-
 ctuatus² animo fuerat. postquam tertia jam pugna, tertia
 victoria cum Pœnis erat, ad fortunam inclinavit³ legatosque

⁸ Tarentum ad. conj. cf. 38. DU. ^h om. the full point; conj. D. R. ¹ om. 2,
 3 P. C. F. B. GA. D. L. N. pr. cf. 37 sq; 48; 26; or P. Valerio conj. cf. 38; GR. 34;
 C. 16; xxiv, 40; D. 16; xxvi, 8; adv. cf. xxiv, 10; 20. R.—m. 4 L.—m'. 1 P.—ma.
 V 2d.—magne G.—magnæ 2 L.—millia 1 L. V.—millia in HV. } dari conj. R.—date
 G.—datæ sunt 3 P. GA.—dat e 4 L.—dat (and then equitibus) 1 L. V.—parat HV.
^a quo GA. HV. N. ed. C. as quo propior es, hoc magis scis, i, 23; iii, 48. D. R.—et...
 quod (and erat) om. conj. GT. adv. D.

¹² ' Next following; ' R. xlii, 21. C. This form occurs often in GT, as DCXXVIII, 1; p. ccii; ccvii. D.

¹³ Und. in Siciliam. GL. S. C. but the legions of Marcellus were those sent to Sicily, as the remains of the army of Cannæ, 31. DU.

¹⁴ For ut, as in xxvi, 17; cf. 2, P. C. 3. R.

¹ ' While it was yet a matter of doubt which of the two nations was superior in

strength.' DCE.

² In a deponent form; xxxvi, 10, 4; D. xxxii, 13; communicati sint, iv, 24; cf. VO, Gr. v, 5; E, C. C. "puniri;" GV, on Cic. At. ii, 17; PZ, on SA, M. i, 15, 4. R. solus at hic non puppe data, non milite misso, subaudit fluitante fide; Claud. B. G. 246 sq. This is called παραδοκῆσαι τὴν βουλήν τοῦ πολέμου, Diod. xi, 15; GB. παραδοκίοντες τὸν πόλεμον, ἢ πείσσειν, Her. vii, 168 and n. 83.

³ Cf. xxiv, 45; xxv, 15; restitit in speculis

ad Hannibalem misit; qui vitantes portus Brundisium ^{Ti Sempron.} Tarentinumque, quia custodiis navium Romanarum tene- ^{Q. F. Max. 3} bantur, ad Laciniæ Junonis templum^b in terram egressi ^{34; xxiv, 3;} sunt. inde per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præ- ^{C. ii, 394;} sidia Romana illati sunt, deductique ad M. Valerium ^{Y. 1004;} Lævinum prætorem, circa Luceriam^c castra habentem. ibi ^{1006.} intrepide Xenophanes legationis princeps ‘a Philippo rege
‘se missum’ ait ‘ad amicitiam societatemque jungendam
‘cum populo Romano; mandata habere ad consules ac
‘senatum populumque Romanum.’ [*prætor^d] inter defe-
ctiones veterum sociorum^e nova societate tam clari regis
lætus admodum hostes pro hospitibus^f comiter accepit. dat
qui prosequantur, itinera cum cura demonstrant^g, quæ loca
quosque saltus aut Romanus aut hostes teneant. Xeno-
phanes per præsidia Romana in Campaniam, inde, qua
proximum fuit, in castra Hannibalis pervenit, foedusque ^{P. vii, 9.} cum eo atque amicitiam junxit legibus his, ut ‘Philippus ^{Terms of}
‘rex quam maxima classe (ducentas autem naves vide- ^{the treaty.}
‘batur effecturus) in Italiam trajiceret et vastaret mari-
‘timam oram, bellum pro parte sua terra marique gere-
‘ret; ubi debellatum esset, Italia omnis cum ipsa urbe
‘Roma Carthaginiensium atque Hannibalis esset, præda-
‘que omnis Hannibali cederet; perdomita Italia navi-
‘gant in Græciam, bellumque cum quibus regi^h placeret
‘gererent; quæ civitates continentis quæque insulæ ad
‘Macedoniam verguntⁱ, eæ Philippi regnique ejus essent.’

34 In has ferme leges inter Pœnum ducem legatosque ^{Embassa-} Macedonum ictum foedus; missique cum iis ad regis ipsius ^{dors from} firmandam¹ fidem^a legati, Gisco^b et Bostar et Mago, ^{the Cartha-} ^{ginians to} ^{Philip.}

^b om. L. two P. V. D. al. Mss. cf. 34. (where ad. 3 P. B. ant. Edd.) L. GT. pr. R.
^c em. GL. pr. S. PZ.—Nuneriam pl. Mss.—Muneriam GA.—Nuceriam ed. AS. ^d HF. B.
R. D. conj. [originally perhaps p. q; a. p. r.] M. pr. D. ST. R.—populumque Romanum om.
N.—om. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. and BK. ^e F. V. 2—5 L. H. B. HF. HV. GA. L. N. al.
Mss.—Valerius ad. al. Mss. pl. Edd. and BK. ^f demonstrat conj. G. ^g em. G. pr.
DJ. C. R.—regibus Mss. ^h vergerent conj. R. ⁱ firmandas (und. leges) fide conj. cf.
LM, on Pl. Mil. ii, 5, 43; Ter. An. iii, 1, 4; Hec. iv, 2, 5; v, 1, 23; Suet. de Cl. Rh.
1; Just. xxxix, 1; Tac. G. 39. DU. ^b Gisco conj. (Γίσκων or Γίσκων Pol. and App.) R.

fati, turbaque reductus libravit geminus eventu
judice vires, ad rerum momenta cliens, seseque
daturus victori; fortuna simul cum Marte
pendit; Cl. ib. 249 sqq; V. Pat. ii, 53. GB.

4 Qui sic intrabas, hospes an hostis eras?
Ov. Her. 17, 10. GB.

1 ‘To confirm the alliance by the faith
(i. e. the oath) of the king in person;’ as

TiSempron. eodem ad Junonis Laciniæ, ubi navis occulta in statione
Q.F.Max.3 erat, perveniunt. inde profecti^c cum jam altum tenerent,

33. conspecti a classe Romana sunt, quæ præsidio erat Calabriæ littoribus. P.^d Valerius Flaccus cercuros^e ad per-

sequendam retrahendamque navem cum misisset, primo fugere regii conati; deinde ubi celeritate vinci^f senserunt, tradunt se Romanis, et ad præfectum^g classis adducti, cum quæreretur 'qui et unde et quo tenderent cursum,' Xenophanes primo satis jam semel felix mendacium struere^h, 'a Philippo se ad Romanos missum ad M. Valerium, ad quem unum iter tutum fuerit, pervenisse, Campaniam superare nequisse septem hostium præsidiiis.' deinde ut Punicus cultus habitusque suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, interrogatosque sermo prodidit, tumⁱ comitibus eorum seductis ac metu territis litteræ quoque ab Hannibale ad Philippum inventæ et pacta^j inter regem Macedonum^k Pœnumque ducem. quibus satis cognitis, optimum visum est captivos comitesque eorum Romam ad senatum, aut ad consules, ubicunque essent, quam primum deportare. ad id celerrimæ quinque naves delectæ, ac L. Valerius Antias^l qui præesset missus; eique mandatum ut 'in omnes naves legatos separatim custo-

^c profecti GA. ed. FR. al. pr. P. cf. Sil. ii, 1; but cf. xxi, 2, b; xxv, 27 twice; xxix, 27. D. ^d em. GL. S. cf. 16; 38. G. D.—Q. Mss. ^e em. SM. cf. xxxiii, 19; Gell. x, 25; Plaut. Merc. and Stich. Lucil. in Non. *νενοῦρος*. App. Lib. p. 42; G. *varis Asiæ prægrandis*; Non. Marc. p. 533 sq; (from *νενοῦρος* and *οἶον*, or from *Καπρία*) said to be invented by the Cyprians. Pliny vii, 56, 57. R. The explanation of Nonius is doubtful. *νενοῦρος*, *νὸς οἶον*; *νενοῦρος* and *μυράρον* [xxviii, 30, 3; ED] and *λίμνη*. *οἶον* *πλαῖον* Suid. SF, R. N. ii, 2, p. 75. D.—*cercyros* P.—var. cet. Mss. ^f *se ad*. 4 L. pr. R. but *se* may be und. G. D.—*se* 5 L. ^g LI. F 2d. V 2d. 1, 2, 5 L. B. HV. N. CO. pr. L. C. ed. D.—*et pactæ leges* 1 P marg. one Ms of C. pr. GB. C.—*et pactæ* 1 PE. F. V.—*et pactæ et pactis* P.—*et pactum et pacem* 4 L.—*et pactum* 3 L.—*et pactum pacis* D.—*et pacta pacis* ed. G. C.—*et pacem* L.—*de pace* H. R. GA. ant. Edd. ^h *Macedonem* conj. G. adv. Mss. 33; xxiv, 10; &c. D.

firmato præsidio, xxxii, 40, is *quum firmasset urbem præsidio*. C. or 'To secure the faithfulness of the king by exacting an oath from him in person.' D. or 'To strengthen the assurance of faith to be received from the king in person;' i. e. 'To be present when the king confirmed in person the assurance of his faith:' as those might be said *mitti ad ludos agendos*, who were merely to be spectators and not to take an active part in the games. ST. or 'That the king in person might confirm the assurances given through

his ambassadors.' DCE. or 'To confirm by oath and formal documents the promise which should be given by the king personally.' R.

2 P. Valerius Flaccus. R.

3 Thus *struere consiliu*, ii, 3; *opes*, ii, 41; *bellum*, xlviii, ep. D.

4 *Tum* is redundant after *deinde*; xxx, 10, 1. R.

5 Not the annalist; as he did not live till the time of Sylla: V. Pat. ii, 9; VO, H. L. i, 10; PZ, A. H. 6, p. 209; D. cf. iii, 5. ST.

‘ diendos divideret, daretque operam ne quod iis collo- TiSempron.
Q.F.Max.3
 ‘ quium inter se neve quæ communicatio consilii esset.’

Per idem tempus Romæ cum A. Cornelius Mammula, State of
affairs in
Sardinia.
 ex Sardinia provincia decedens, rettulisset qui status rerum
 in insula esset, ‘ bellum ac defectionem omnes spectare;
 ‘ Q. Mucium, qui successisset sibi, gravitate⁶ cæli aqua- xxv, 26;
S. xii, 371;
T. ii, 85, 8.
 ‘ rumque advenientem exceptum⁷, non tam in periculosum
 ‘ quam longum morbum implicitum, diu ad belli vim susti-
 ‘ nendam inutilem fore, exercitumque ibi ut satis firmum
 ‘ pacatæ provinciæ præsidio¹ esse, ita parum bello, quod
 ‘ motum iri videretur;’ decreverunt patres ut ‘ Q. Fulvius
 ‘ Flaccus quinque millia peditum, quadringentos¹ equites
 ‘ scriberet, eamque legionem primo quoque tempore in
 ‘ Sardiniam trajiciendam curaret, mitteretque cum imperio
 ‘ quem⁸ ipsi videretur, qui rem gereret quoad Mucius con-
 ‘ valuisset.’ ad eam rem missus est T. Manlius Torquatus,
 qui bis⁹ consul censorque fuerat, subegeratque in^k con-
 sulatu Sardos. sub idem fere tempus et a Carthagine in
 Sardiniam classis missa, duce Hasdrubale cui Calvo cogno-
 men erat, foeda tempestate vexata ad Baliæres insulas
 dejicitur¹; ibique (adeo non armamenta modo sed etiam
 alvei navium quassati erant) subductæ naves dum reficiun-
 tur, aliquantum temporis triverunt.

35 In Italia cum post Cannensem pugnam, fractis partis
 alterius viribus, alterius mollitis animis, segnius bellum¹⁸.
 esset, Campani per se adorti sunt rem Cumanam suæ The Cam-
panians
 dicionis facere, primo sollicitantes ut ‘ ab Romanis defice-

¹ 3 L. HV. conj. G. ed. D.—*præsidium* M. G. N.—*præsidentem* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.
 Jccc al. Mss. cf. vii, 25; viii, 8; Pol. i, 16; iii, 107; GL, xl, 36. R. * primo conj.
 PG. pr. R.—*suo* some Mss. ¹ 5 L. H. VI. *dejici* is applied to those, who, without
 being wrecked, are driven out of their course and off the high seas, 40; xxi, 49; Cæs. B. G.
 iv, 28; *ejici* to those, who are wrecked and cast ashore; Cic. for Rosc. C. Sen. Contr. iii,
 16; G. cf. GR, on T. A. ii, 60; V. Pat. i, 1; (BU.) *rejici* to those, who are driven back
 to the place they started from. D.—*deicitur* 2 L. N 2d. VI? al. Mss. as *reice capellus*, Virg. E.
 iii, 96. cf. xxiv, 31, c. ED.—var. cet. Mss.

6 ‘ The unwholesome state;’ iii, 6; 8; x, 20; xxxiii, 26; xxxiv, 56; xliii, 15; xliv,
 31; xxv, 26 twice; xxxvii, 23. R. 18. R. und. *mittendum esse*. RS.

7 Cf. i, 53; xxxii, 3; iv, 43; xxv, 23; 9 Y. R. 517, with C. Attilius Bulbus 2,
 xxvii, 40; *indignatus*, Pol. i, 65, 1. R. when he triumphed over the Sardinians; (cf.
 i, 19; R.) and 528, with Q. Fulvius Flaccus 2, who was his colleague in the censorship;
 S. xxv, 5. R. HA gives the years 519 and 530.

8 Where the accusative of the relative pro-
 noun is joined to *videtur*, the preceding verb
 is to be understood; as *eventum dabit, quem*
videbitur [*dare*], vi, 26; xxxi, 3; 8; xxix,
 2 K

T. Sempron. 'rent.' ubi id parum processit, dolum ad capiendos eos
 Q. F. Max. 3 comparant¹. Campanis omnibus statum² sacrificium ad
 form de- Hamas. 'eo senatum Campanum venturum' certiores
 -ens against the Cumanos fecerunt, petieruntque ut 'et Cumanus eo sena-
 people of 'tus veniret ad consultandum communiter, ut eosdem
 Cumæ. 'uterque populus socios hostesque haberet: præsidium ibi
 C. ii, 209. 'armatum sese habituros, ne quid ab Romano Pœnove'
 'periculi esset.' Cumani, quanquam suspecta fraus erat,
 nihil abnuere. ita tegi fallax³ consilium posse rati.
 interim T. Sempronius consul Romanus Sinuessæ, quo
 ad conveniendum diem edixerat, exercitu lustrato trans-
 gressus Vulturnum flumen circa Liternum castra posuit.
 ibi quia otiosa stativa erant, crebro decurrere⁴ milites
 cogebat, ut tirones (ea maxima pars volonum erat⁵) assue-
 scerent signa sequi et in acie agnoscere ordines suos. inter
 quæ⁶ maxima inerat⁷ cura duci, itaque legatis tribunisque
 præceperat, 'ne qua exprobratio⁸ cuiquam veteris fortunæ
 'discordiam inter ordines sereret⁹; vetus miles tironi,
 32. 'liber voloni sese exæquari sineret; omnes¹⁰ satis honestos
 'generososque ducerent, quibus arma sua signaque popu-
 'lus Romanus commisisset. quæ fortuna coegisset ita fieri,
 'eandem cogere tueri factum.' ea non majore cura præ-
 cepta ab ducibus sunt quam a militibus observata; brevi-
 que tanta concordia coaluerant¹¹ omnium animi, ut prope

¹ em. V.—statutum pl. Mss. The same variation occurs below, where the best Mss have statum. ² em. G.—renove P.—noci cet. Mss. ³ erant opt. and pl. Mss. (and volones) conj. cf. Just. v, 10: G. Tac. H. iii, 12. GRN. but cf. also xxiv, 16. D. It is the same as eorum m. p. volones erant, ST. or ii maximam partem volones erant. R. ⁴ concordie ad. ant. Edd. DJ. not seeing that the sense of the following words was 'And he had given orders to that effect.' G. ⁵ C? em. cf. xlii, 39; Sall. C. 25; (CO.) Curt. vii, 7. G.—maximam erat cura P.—maximam erat F.—maxima erat 1, 2 L. HV. H. GA. B.—maxima inerat tum ed. G. C.

¹ Sed inscientes sua sibi fallacia | ita compararunt et confinxerunt dolum, Plaut. Capt. pr. 47 sq. GB.

² 'The fraud by which they intended to turn the tables upon the Campanians.' C.

³ 'To practise a running fight;' xxxv, 35; in ὁρμας. SF. It was a military exercise, consisting of 'charging, marching, counter-marching, &c. under arms;' xxiv, 48; xxvi, 51; xxix, 22; xl, 6; 7; 9; 47; xlii, 52; xliv, 9; Sen. Ep. 18. decursio (which occurs on coins) was also applied to a ceremony observed at funerals; [xi, 6; RS.] xxv, 17; Tac. A. ii, 7, 5. G. D. R.

⁴ The verbal noun governs a dative, like the verb from which it comes; as in Plaut. As. ii, 2, 41; Amph. i, 1, 12; eruptio Mutinæ, Cic. G. isthac commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemori [BY. GJ.] beneficii, Ter. An. i, 1, 16; D. eruptio duabus portis, 37; ED. where some Mss add facta which is not necessary either there or here. C.

⁵ Und. ut, which is implied in the ne, i. e. ut non. R.

⁶ This word is ambiguous, but is equivalent to et ut cuncti (und. eos); R. cf. si me omnes ædilem facere volunt, xxv, 2. GT.

⁷ Cf. i, 8; 11; xxvi, 40; xxix, 31; Tac. A. xiii, 26, 4. R.

in oblivionem veniret qua ex condicione quisque esset miles factus. hæc agenti Graccho legati Cumani nuntiârunt quæ a Campanis legatio paucos ante dies venisset, et quid iis ipsi respondissent. ‘ triduum post eum diem ‘ festum esse; non senatum solum omnem ibi futurum, ‘ sed castra etiam et exercitum Campanum.’ Gracchus jussis Cumanis ‘ omnia ex agris in urbem convehere et ‘ manere intra muros,’ ipse pridie quam statum sacrificium Campanis esset Cumas movet castra. Hamæ inde tria millia passuum absunt. jam Campani eo frequentes ex composito convenerant, nec procul inde in occulto Marius Alfius medix tuticus^f (summus magistratus erat Campanis^g) cum quattuordecim millibus armatorum^h habebat castra, sacrificio apparando et inter id instruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior quam muniendis castris aut ulli militari operi. triduum sacrificatumⁱ ad Hamas. nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante mediam noctem compleretur. huic Gracchus insidiandum tempori^g ratus, custodibus ad portas positis, ne quis enuntiare posset cœpta, et ab decima diei hora^j coactis militibus corpora curare somnoque operam dare, ut primis tenebris convenire ad signum possent, vigilia ferme prima tolli jussit signa, silentique profectus agmine cum ad Hamas media nocte pervenisset, castra Campana ut in pervigilio⁹ neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit; alios somno stratos, alios perpetrato^k sacro inermes redeuntes obtruncat. hominum eo tumultu nocturno cæsa plus duo millia cum ipso duce Mario Alfio. capta sunt signa militaria quattuor et triginta.

Gracchus attacks the Campanian camp.

36 Gracchus minus centum militum jactura castris hostium

^f em. cf. xxvi, 6; V. xxiv, 19. GB. *Meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratus est*, Fest. *Summus Meddix*, Enn. L. CLM, on E. A. viii, p. 82; D. whence it appears that *medix* is a common noun answering to *magistratus*, and that *tuticus* is equivalent to *summus*; [or *magnus*; cf. CR, ii, 250, note e. ED.] so that *medix tuticus* is not (like *dictator*, *consul*, &c.) the peculiar designation of any officer, but merely signifies ‘ the chief magistrate.’ ST.—*edixit uti cui* or *edixituticui* opt. and pl. Mss.—var. cet. as do the Mss in the two above-cited passages. ^g om. conj. as gl. L. but cf. xxvi, 6; GB. xxx, 7; xxxv, 34; xxxviii, 30; Cic. Ver. iv, 23. G. ^h em. G.—*malorum* opt. Mss; *majorum* al. (and om. *millibus*)—*militum* (pr. V.) or *juniorum* conj. FA. PN. ⁱ ‘ The sacrifice used to last.’ RS.—*sacrificandum* conj. PZ.—*sacrificatur* C. ^j *ad decimam . . . horam* pl. Mss. ^k cf. xxiv, 13; xxv, 12; xlv, 22. D.—*procurato* 2 P. pr. cf. Tib. i, 5, 13. GB.—*probe curato* 3 P.—*prope curato* R.

⁸ *Insidians somno maritorum*, Cic. Cat. i, 10; ST. V. Pat. ii, 21. R.

⁹ Cf. Tac. A. xv, 44, 2; L., Fl. i, 5; WF, P. L. t. iii, p. 426 sq. R.

TiSemproa. potitus Cumas se propere recepit, ab Hannibale^a metuens,
Q.F.Max.3 qui super Capuam in Tifatis^b habebat castra. nec eum

C. ii, 206. provida futuri^c fefellit opinio. nam simul Capuam ea
clades est nuntiata, ratus Hannibal ab re bene gesta

32; 35. insolenter lætum exercitum, tironum magna ex parte ser-
vorumque, spoliante[m] victos prædasque agentem ad Ha-
mas se inventurum, citatum agmen præter Capuam rapit,
obviosque ex fuga Campanorum dato^d præsidio Capuam
duci, saucios vehiculis portari jubet. ipse Hamis vacua
ad hostibus castra nec quicquam præter recentis vestigia
cædis strataque passim corpora sociorum invenit. auctores
erant quidam ut 'protinus inde Cumas duceret urbemque
'oppugnaret.' id quanquam haud modice Hannibal cupiebat,
ut, quia Neapolim non potuerat, Cumas saltem maritimam
urbem haberet, tamen quia præter arma nihil secum miles
raptim acto agmine extulerat, retro in castra supra Tifata
se recepit. inde fatigatus Campanorum precibus sequenti
die cum omni apparatu oppugnandæ urbis Cumas redit,
perpopulatoque¹ agro Cumano mille passus ab urbe castra
locat, cum Gracchus magis verecundia in tali necessitate
deserendi socios implorantes fidem suam populique Ro-
mani substitisset quam satis fidens exercitui. nec alter

Gracchus
defends
Cumæ.

viii, 11; x, consul Fabius, qui ad Cales castra habebat, Vulturnum
20; xxii, flumen traducere audebat exercitum, occupatus primo
14; 15. auspiciis repetendis, dein prodigiis, quæ alia super alia
19; viii, 30. nuntiabantur, expiantique ea 'haud facile litari'² aruspices
respondebant.

Hæ causæ cum Fabium tenerent, Sempronius in obsi-37
dione erat, et jam operibus oppugnabatur. adversus ligneam

^a 3 P. A. pr. GB. *metui a Chryside*, Ter. An. i, 1, 79; *metus ab cive et ab hoste*, ii, 24; xxiii, 15; xlv, 26. D.—*Hannibalem* pl. Mss. ^b em. cf. 29; G. 43; D. vii, 29; xxvi, 5. On the names of the mountains in the neuter plural, see nn, on Sil iv, 363; and xii, 537. R.—*Antifatis* pl. Mss. ^c em. cf. Tac. A. vi, 46; G. Cic. Div. ii, 57; N. D. ii, 22; *improvidus futuri*, xxvi, 39; D. Hor. S. i, 1, 35. R.—*fuituri* P.—*fuit auri* F.—*viri* pl. Mss. ^d em. L.—*duo* pl. Mss.

¹ Livy is fond of using compounds with this preposition, which rarely occur elsewhere; G. this word for instance, which is found, xxii, 3; 9; xxvi, 9; xxxiv, 28; 56; xlv, 27. D.

² *Litare* is 'to find the entrails of the victims favourable.' ST. *per dies aliquot*

hostiæ majores sine litatione cæsæ, diuque non impetrata pax deum, xxvii, 23; v, 38; vii, 8; xxxvi, 1; vi, 1; cf. i, 16, 4; vii, 8, 3; viii, 9; ix, 14; xli, 14, 3; 15, 4; SZ. on Pl. l. 52, p. 226; R. Pers. ii, 75 n. Her. ix, 19, n. 5; SD, on X. A. v, 4, 22; DF, on Ar. Av. 1118. ED.

ingentem^a admotam urbi aliam turrem ex ipso muro ex-^{TiSempron.}
citavit consul Romanus, aliquanto altiore, quia muro ^{Q.F.Max.3}
satis per se alto subjectis^b validis sublicis^c pro solo usus
erat. inde primum saxis sudibusque et ceteris missilibus
propugnatores moenia atque urbem tuebantur; postremo
ubi promovendo¹ adjunctam muro viderunt turrem, facibus
ardentibus plurimum simul ignem conjecerunt. quo in-
cendio trepida armatorum multitudo cum de turre sese
præcipitaret, eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis sta-^{His sally}
tiones hostium fudit fugavitque in castra, ut eo die obsesso ^{from the}
quam obsidenti similior esset Poenus. ad mille trecenti ^{town.}
Carthaginensium cæsi, et undesexaginta vivi capti, qui ^{xxviii, 34, b.}
circa muros et in stationibus solute ac negligenter agentes,
cum nihil minus quam eruptionem timuissent, ex impro-
viso oppressi fuerant. Gracchus, priusquam se hostes ab
repentino pavore colligerent, receptui signum dedit ac
suos intra muros recepit. postero die Hannibal, lætum^d ^{Hannibal}
secunda re consulem justo prælio ratus certaturum, aciem ^{abandons}
inter castra atque urbem instruxit. ceterum postquam ^{the siege.}
neminem moveri ab solita custodia urbis vidit nec com-
mitti quicquam temerariæ spei, ad Tifata redit infecta re.

Quibus diebus^e Cumæ liberatæ sunt obsidione, iisdem
diebus^e et in Lucanis ad Grumentum Ti. Sempronius², C. ii, 379.
cui Longo cognomen erat, cum Hannone Pœno prospere 43.
pugnat. supra duo millia hostium^f occidit, et ducentos
octoginta milites amisit; signa militaria ad quadraginta
unum cepit. pulsus finibus Lucanis Hanno retro in
Bruttios sese recepit. et ex Hirpinis oppida tria, quæ a
populo Romano defecerant, vi recepta per M. Valerium

^a *turrem* ad. ant. Edd. and some Mss. pr. (and om. the word presently.) R. ^b *super-*
jectis conj. HG. ^c em. V.—*subliciis* 3 P.—*muros...altos...subblicitis* (or *supplicatis*) Mss.
^d em. cf. xxii, 60; G. 33; 36; xlv, 44. D.—*Hannibaleum* P. F. PE.—*Hannibal cum*
V. GA. L. N. H. HV. five L.—*cum Hannibal* two P.—*Hannibal a* 2 P.—*Hannibal elatum*
A. (The earlier Edd. 5 L. and GA. ad. *elatum* after *re*) cf. CO, on P. E. i, 8; Quint.
I. O. x, 1, 891. D.—*Hannibal* conj. DJ. adv. D. ^e om. one or other, conj. R.
^f *hominum* F. pl. Mss. cf. 35; xxiv, 41; 42 twice; 49; xxxvii, 47; xxxix, 31; xl, 33;
&c. D.

1 The gerund is here passive in sense, as
differendo elanguit res, v, 26; *instruendo*,
xxiv, 48; *uritque videndo*, Virg. [G. iii, 215;
ED.] C. *hoc principium est movendi*, Cic. S.
Sc. 8. RS.

2 Consul with Scipio 534 Y. R. now pro-
consul, with Lucania for his province. Yet
Livy has mentioned nothing of this, nor of
the fleet under Gracchus, 38. DU. PG. Such
omissions, however, are common with him.

Ti Sempron. prætorem, Vercellium, Vescellium, Sicilinum^a; et auctores
 Q.F. Max.³ defectionis securi percussi. supra mille captivorum sub
 C. ii, 253. hasta³ venierunt; præda alia militi concessa, exercitus
 33; 35; 48. Luceriam^b reductus.

The embas- Dum hæc in Lucanis atque in Hirpinis geruntur, quin- 38
 sadors of
 Philip and que naves, quæ Macedonum atque Pœnorum captos
 of Hannibal legatos Romam portabant, ab supero mari ad inferum
 are taken circumvectæ prope omnem Italiæ oram, cum præter
 to Rome. Cumas velis ferrentur, neque hostium an sociorum essent
 satis sciretur, Gracchus obviam ex classe sua naves misit.
 cum percunctando in vicem cognitum esset consulem
 Cumis esse, naves Cumas appulsæ captivique ad consulem
 deducti et litteræ datæ. consul litteris Philippi atque Han-
 nibalis perlectis, consignata omnia ad senatum itinere ter-
 restri misit, navibus devehi legatos jussit. cum eodem fere
 die litteræ legatique Romam venissent, et percunctatione
 facta dicta cum scriptis congruerent, primo gravis cura
 patres incessit, cernentes quanta vix tolerantibus Punicum
 bellum Macedonici belli moles instaret. cui tamen adeo
 non succubuerunt, ut extemplo agitaretur quemadmodum
 ultra inferendo bello averterent ab Italia hostem. captivis
 in vincula condi jussis^a, comitibusque eorum sub hasta
 32; 34. venditis, ad naves viginti quinque^b, quibus P. Valerius
 Flaccus præfectus præerat, viginti [*quinque^c] [†paratas^d]
 alias decernunt. his comparatis deductisque, et additis

^a Vercellium, Vescellium, [Vescellium BK.] Sicilinum; P. PE. F. pr. cf. xxiv, 40; Dionys. i, p. 13. G. ed. ST. R.—Vescellum, Vercellium, Sicilium, ME.—PR. Vercellium Siciliumque V.—Vercelliumque 1 L.—Vercellium Siciliumque 2, 5 L. N. R. ant. Edd.—Vercellium Cicilium L.—Vercellium Ciciliumque GA.—Vercellium Sicilium 3, 4 L. H. B. HF.—Vercellius Sici-
 liusque (making two men out of three towns) ed. Mo. G. C. D.—Herdoniam, Abellinum, Æsculanum; conj. R. ^b em. GL. G.—curiam P. PE. F.—Cumam V. ME. 1, 2 L. H. HF.—Cumas pl. Mss, and Edd. ^a em. G. xxvi, 34; xxix, 22; xlv, 42; xxxi, 23. D.—conditus sis P.—positis 4 L. L.—conjectis (from gl.) 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. BR. ^b These xxv include the v despatched to Rome (with the captive embassadōrs); which, though detached from the fleet of Flaccus, still were considered to belong to him. On their return, the v above-mentioned were accompanied by xxv others; so that the fleet which then sailed from Ostia consisted of xxx ships, and, by its junction with the xx which were with the pre-
 fect himself, formed altogether L. PZ.—xx conj. (not reckoning the v detached vessels) GR. pr. DU. D. ^c ad. GR. PZ. pr. C.—om. Mss. pr. DJ. ed. BK. ^d paratis opt. and pl. Mss.—paratus 5 L.—parari F 2d. pr. G. 1st.—om. conj. G. 2d. pr. C. D.—parandas R.

3 A spear was set up as the sign of an auction; from which practice many phrases took their rise, as *vendere* and *venire sub hasta*, [38; ED.] iv, 53; *ad hastam locure*; *subhastare*; *submovere ab hasta*, xxxix, 44; *ad hastam accedere*, xliii, 16; R. cf. Juv. iii, 33 n. ED. The custom may be traced to the practice in early times of selling by public auction only such things as were taken in war. C.

quinque navibus quæ advexerant captivos legatos, triginta^e naves ab Ostia Tarentum profectæ; jussusque P. Valerius^{TiSempron. Q.P.Max.3}
 ‘ militibus Varronianis, quibus L. Apustius legatus Tarenti
 ‘ præerat, in naves impositis quinquaginta navium classe
 ‘ non tueri modo Italiæ oram, sed explorare de Macedonico
 ‘ bello. si congruentia litteris legatorumque indiciiis Philippi
 ‘ consilia essent, ut M. Valerium prætorem litteris cer-
 ‘ tiorem faceret, isque, L. Apustio legato exercitui præ-
 ‘ posito, Tarentum ad classem profectus primo quoque
 ‘ tempore in Macedoniam transmitteret, daretque operam
 ‘ ut Philippum in regno contineret.’ pecunia ad classem
 tuendam¹ bellumque Macedonicum ea decreta est quæ
 Ap. Claudio in Siciliam missa erat, ut redderetur Hieroni
 regi: ea per L. Apustium¹ legatum Tarentum est devecta.
 simul ab Hierone missa ducenta millia modiûm tritici et
 hordei centum.

- 39 Dum hæc Romani parant aguntque, ad Philippum cap-^{Philip sends}
 tiva navis¹ una ex iis quæ Romam missæ erant ex cursu^{a second}
 refugit: inde scitum legatos cum litteris captos. itaque^{embassy to}
 ignarus rex^a ecquæ^b cum Hannibale legatis suis^c con-^{Hannibal.}
 venissent, quæque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, lega-
 tionem aliam cum iisdem mandatis mittit. legati ad
 Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino² cognomen erat,
 et Crito Berœæus^d et Sositheus Magnes. hi prospere tulerunt
 ac rettulerunt mandata. sed prius se æstas circumegit
 quam movere ac moliri quicquam rex posset: tantum navis
 una capta cum legatis momenti fecit ad dilationem immi-
 nentis Romanis belli.

^e F. C. RG. PZ. pr. DU. ed. C. D.—xxv GL.—L cet. Mss. ed. G. ^f Antistius F.
 C. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. pr. D. ^a em. G. pr. C. D. R.—ex Mss.—de iis pl.
 Edd. ed. G. C. D. (in scius de verbis, Plaut. Trin. i, 2, 178.) R. ^b em. G. pr. C. D.—
 hæc quæ P 2d.—hæc quæ F.—his quæ 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. HV.—hiis qui GA.—hi is ME.—his
 V.—hæc PE.—quæ P. ed. G. C. D. R. pl. Edd. ^c legati sui 1—4 L. B. H. HV. BR. FA.
 PN. but cf. pax convenit, i, 3; xxiv, 29; xxix, 12; xxxviii, 11; xxix, 12; xxx, 31; 43;
 pacto convenit, xxiv, 6; res convenit, xxiv, 27; ix, 16; xxx, 16; xxiii, 39; iii, 31; as res
 discrepat, viii, 40; xxii, 36; 61; xxv, 28; xxix, 25; xxxviii, 56; also as a passive, quibus
 conventis, xxx, 43. R. ^d em. G.—Bottæus conj. GR.—Bromiscius R.—var. Mss.

1 Cf. xxxiv, 6. R. ‘For maintaining a fleet.’ RS.

1 From this it would seem that the ship on board of which the ambassadors were captured, was sent with the five others to Rome. D.

2 The original Σκωτινός lived many generations before this. G. The person here so called might have borne the name as a descendant of the philosopher; R. cf. Sen. Ep. 12. The construction is the same as in 34; 37; Virg. G. iv, 271.

TiSempron.
Q.F.Max.3 Et circa Capuam, transgresso Vulturnum Fabio post
expiata tandem prodigia, ambo consules rem gerebant.
xxiv, 20; Compulteriam et Trebulam et Saticulam, urbes quæ ad
C. ii, 234. Poenum defecerant, Fabius vi cepit; præsidiaque in iis
The dissen- Hannibalis Campanique permulti capti. et Nolæ, sicut
sions at
Nola con- priore anno, senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat,
tinue; 14; consiliaque occulta de cæde principum et proditione urbis
xxi, 11. inibantur. quibus ne incepta procederent*, inter Capuam
36. castraque Hannibalis, quæ in Tifatis erant, traducto exer-
31; C. ii, citu Fabius super Vesuvium¹ in castris Claudianis consedit;
176. inde M. Marcellum proprætorem cum iis copiis quas habe-
bat Nolum in præsidium misit.

Transac- Et in Sardinia res per T. Manlium prætorem^a admini-40
tions in strari coeptæ, quæ omissæ erant postquam Q. Mucius præ-
Sardinia. tor gravi morbo est implicitus. Manlius navibus longis
CI. xv, 520 ad Carales subductis navalibusque sociis armatis, ut terra
sq; Str. v, rem gereret, et a prætore exercitu accepto, duo et viginti
p. 224; M. millia peditum, mille et ducentos equites confecit. cum his
ii, 7. equitum peditumque copiis profectus in agrum hostium
haud procul ab Hampsicoræ castris castra posuit. Ham-
40 sq; S. psicora tum forte profectus erat in Pellitos¹ Sardos ad
xiii, 342— juventutem armandam, qua copias augeret. filius nomine
419. Hostus castris præerat: is adolescentia ferox temere prælio
inito fusus fugatusque. ad tria millia Sardorum eo prælio
cæsa, octingenti ferme vivi capti. alius exercitus primo per
agros silvasque fuga palatus; dein quo ducem fugisse fama
erat, ad urbem nomine Cornum, caput ejus regionis, con-
fugit. debellatumque eo prælio in Sardinia esset, ni classis

* *proficerent* 1, 2, 5 L. R. GB. adv. D. ^f *Suessulam* conj. CV. pr. G. cf. 17; 32; 46; 48. C.—var. Mas. ^a This word is used to denote, generally, 'the governor of a province and the commander of an army,' whatever his particular title may be: cf. xxvi, 1; DU. pr. D. xxvii, ep. 1; Juv. i. 101; x, 36; nn. ED. R, on vi, 42, 7. or 'One invested with prætorian power;' as Otacilius, 41. C.—*proprætorem* B. HF. HV. GL. PZ. pr. C. adv. for Mammula is called *proprætator* 21, and *prætator* 32; and Calpurnius, who was *prætator* xxv, 41, becomes *proprætator* xxvi, 28; yet is called *prætator* xxvii, 7, and *proprætator* ib. 21. DU. xxvi, 33, f. ED.—om. 2 L. one Ms of C.

¹ The Sardinians are called *mastrucati latrunculi*, Cic. de Pr. C. 7: [*mastruca* being 'a kind of fur garment worn in Sardinia': Is. Or. xix, 23; Quint. i, 5 or 9. F.] cf. Pliny xxxiii, 12. (HD.) G. CV, S. A. p. 487; SM, and DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 36; nn, on

Ant. It. p. 78; G, on lx, ep. D. Those called *Pelliti* were a tribe who inhabited the mountainous parts of the island, and wore these skins to fortify themselves against the cold. C, ep. iii, to HD. Cic. fr. Or. for Scur. E, C. C. R.

Punica cum duce Hasdrubale, quæ tempestate dejecta ad ^{Ti Sempron.} ^{Q.F. Max. 3} Baliares erat, in tempore ad spem rebellandi² advenisset.

Manlius post famam appulsæ Punicæ classis Carales se recepit: ea occasio Hampsicoræ data Poeno se jungendi. Hasdrubal copiis in terram expositis et classe remissa Carthaginem, duce Hampsicora ad sociorum populi Romani agrum populandum profectus, Carales perventurus erat, ni Manlius obvio exercitu ab effusa eum populatione

continuisset. primo castra castris modico intervallo sunt ^{Great vic-} ^{tory of the} ^{Romans.} objecta, deinde procursationes levique certamina vario

eventu inita; postremo descensum in aciem, signisque collatis justo prælio per quattuor horas pugnatum. diu pugnam ancipitem Poeni, Sardis facile vinci assuetis, fecerunt: postremo et ipsi, cum omnia circa strage ac fuga Sardorum repleta essent, fusi. ceterum terga dantes circumducto cornu, quo pepulerat Sardos, inclusit Romanus. cædes inde magis quam pugna fuit. duodecim millia hostium cæsa Sardorum simul Poenorumque, ferme tria millia et septingenti capti, et signa militaria septem et viginti.

41 ante omnia claram et memorabilem pugnam fecit Hasdrubal imperator captus et Hanno et Mago, nobiles Carthaginienses, Mago ex gente Barcina, propinqua cognatione Hannibali junctus, Hanno auctor rebellionis Sardis bellique ejus haud dubie concitor. nec Sardorum duces minus nobilem eam pugnam cladibus suis fecerunt: nam et filius Hampsicoræ Hostus in acie cecidit; et Hampsicora cum paucis equitibus fugiens, ut super afflictas res necem quoque filii audivit, nocte, ne cujus¹ interventus cœpta impediret, mortem sibi conscivit. ceteris urbs Cornus eadem quæ ante fugæ receptaculum fuit; quam Manlius victore² exercitu aggressus intra paucos dies recepit³. deinde aliæ quoque civitates, quæ ad Hampsicoram Poenosque defe-

2 'Opportunely as regarded their hope of renewing the war.' ST. This is the proper force of the verb, ii, 42 twice; R. iv, 23; ix, 12; x, 31; xlii, 52; *rebellio* ii, 16; 18; viii, 14; ix, 41; xxv, 16; xli, 17; [xxviii, 34, 8; ED.] *rebellium* xlii, 21; E. *rebel-latrix provincie* xl, 35. ML.

1 Cf. xxi, 45; G. iv, 27. D.

2 Cf. i, 10; ii, 25; viii, 13; xxv, 19; xl, 32; 40; vii, 24, 9; xxxix, 1, 4. D.

3 For *cepit*, as iii, 29; xxxix, 23; xlii, 54; xliv, 32. R. The same use of the compound verb occurs in Flor. Just. and others; yet cf. *victor recipit civitates quæ defecerant, non-nullas capit, et imperio Atheniensium adjicit*, Just. v, 4. D.

si Sempron. cerant. obsidibus ^{Q. F. Max. 2} ^{subjugation of Sardinia.} ^{lati} dediderunt sese : quibus stipendio frumentoque imperato pro cuiusque aut viribus aut delicto, Carales exercitum reduxit. ibi navibus longis deductis, impositoque quem secum advexerat milite, Romam navigat. Sardiniamque perdomitam nuntiat patribus; et stipendium quaestoribus frumentum aedilibus, captivos Q.³ Fulvio praetori tradidit.

32. 30. 38. Per idem tempus T. Otacilius praetor [quingenta navium²] ab Lilybaeo classe in Africam transvectus depulatusque agrum Carthaginiensem cum Sardiniam inde peteret, quo fama erat Hasdrubalem a Baliaribus nuper trajecisse, classi Africam repetenti occurrit, levique certamine in alto commisso septem inde naves cum sociis navalibus cepit. ceteras metus haud secus quam tempestas passim disjecit.

Per eosdem forte dies et Bonilcar cum militibus^c ad supplementum Carthagine missis elephantisque^d et com meatu Locros accessit. quem ut incautum opprimeret Ap. Claudius, per simulationem provinciae circumeundae Messanam raptim exercitu ducto^e aestuque suo^f Locros trajecit. jam inde Bonilcar ad Hannonem in Bruttios profectus erat, et Locrenses portas Romanis clausurunt. Appius magno conatu nulla re gesta Messanam repetit.

Eadem aestate Marcellus ab Nola, quam praesidio obtinebat, crebras excursiones in agrum Hirpinum et Samnites C. ii, 244. Caudinos fecit, adeoque omnia ferro atque igni vastavit, ut antiquarum cladum Samnio memoriam renovaret. itaque⁴² extemplo legati ad Hannibalem missi simul ex utraque gente¹ ita Poenum allocuti sunt. “hostes populi Romani, Y. R. 412. “Hannibal, fuimus primum per nos ipsi, quoad nostra

² RG. ed. C.—captivosque cet. Mss. ed. G. D. ^b om. F. C. 1, 3 L. H. L. pr. D. R.
^c quatuor millibus (om. cum) conj. cf. 13. G. pr. C. adv. D. ^d pl. Mss. pr. G. ed. D.—
^e ^{xlque} elephantis ed. G. C. ^e exercitum duxit conj. G. ^f pl. Mss. ‘And with the
tide in his favour;’ *ventis iturus non suis*, Hor. E. 9, 30; GB. RU. *vento naviget usque suo*,
Ov. R. A. 14; G. ib. Her. 15, 72; cf. iv, 7, 6; nn, on Sil. xii, 193. D.—*aestu suo* B. C.
HV. D. R.—*aestu quæsito* ‘the tide being waited for;’ xxx, 16; xxv, 23; *littoreis*. Pol.
GR.—*aestu secundo* V? H? pl. Edd. cf. Sall. H. fr. 1; Cæs. B. G. iv, 33; Just. xii, 10; G.
xxix, 7. GR. pr. C. adv. (because from gl.) D.—*aestuque servato* 5 L.

¹ Properly *gens* is a whole, and *populus* a part; the Caudines were ‘a people’ of the Samnite ‘nation.’ cf. ix, 31; xxii, 61; see G, on v, 34, 5: but this distinction is often neglected, and the words are used indiscriminately, as in xxi, 61; xxviii, 46; xxxix, 2. DU.

“ arma, nostræ vires nos tutari poterant. postquam iis ^{Ti Sempron.}
 “ parum fidebamus, Pyrrho regi nos adjunximus; a quo ^{Q. F. Max. 3}
 “ relictis pacem necessariam accepimus², fuimusque in ea ^{Y. R. 480.}
 “ per annos prope quinquaginta^a ad id tempus quo in ^{xxxi, 31.}
 “ Italiam venisti. tua nos non magis virtus fortunaque
 “ quam unica comitas ac benignitas erga cives nostros,
 “ quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi, ut te
 “ salvo atque incolumi amico non modo populum Roma-
 “ num sed ne deos quidem iratos, si dici fas est, timeremus.
 “ at hercule non solum incolumi et victore, sed præsentem
 “ te (comploratum^b prope conjugum ac liberorum nostro-
 “ rum exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspicerem) ita
 “ sumus aliquoties hac æstate devastati, ut M. Marcellus,
 “ non Hannibal vicisse ad Cannas videatur, glorianturque
 “ Romani te ad unum modo ictum vigentem velut^c aculeo
 “ amisso^d torpere^e. per centum prope annos cum populo
 “ Romano bellum gessimus, nullo externo adjuti nec duce
 “ nec exercitu, nisi quod per biennium Pyrrhus nostro
 “ magis milite suas auxit vires quam suis viribus nos de-
 “ fendit. non ego^f secundis rebus nostris gloriabor^g, duos
 “ consules ac duos consulares exercitus a nobis sub jugum ^{ix, 1.}
 “ missos, et si qua alia aut læta aut gloriosa nobis evenie-
 “ runt. quæ aspera adversaque tunc acciderunt, minore
 “ indignatione referre possumus quam quæ hodie eveniunt.
 “ magni dictatores cum magistris equitum, bini consules
 “ cum binis consularibus exercitibus ingrediebantur^h fines
 “ nostros; ante explorato, et subsidiis positis, et sub signis

^a LX conj. (from 480 to 534 R.) as in other instances the ambassadors rather exaggerate than otherwise. S. pr. D. ^b F. V. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. cf. ii, 40, 9; iii, 47; xxvi, 29; xxx, 12; xl, 9; xxii, 55; xxv, 26. D. but then we should expect *poteras* for *posses*. R.—*cumploratum* cet. Mss. ^c *veluti* FN. ^d em. TL. pr. cf. Curt. R.—*aculeo emisso* conj. (cf. *ubi primum impetum effudit, velut quædam animalia, emisso* [amisso Mss. R.] *aculeo, torpet*, Curt. iv, 14, 3.) FN. *mortuus est aculeo jam dimisso*, Cic. for Fl. 17; *καὶ ὅτε πόντος εἰς τοὺς ἄμα πλεῖστον τὸν θυμὸν ἀφικέσθαι τῶν πολλῶν*, Plut. Per. 171. G. cf. VC, V. L. iii, 16. D.—*velut aculeo emisso* P.—*juculo emisso* pl. Mss. and Edd. ^e *ergo* R. S. pr. S. ^f *gloriabimur* R. S. L. pr. S.—*gloriumur* GA.—*glorietur* D. but as one of the delegates spoke in the name of all, it was optional with him to use either the singular or the plural number: cf. vii, 30. D. G. ^g om. C.—*in* conj. GR.

2 ‘Such as the Roman conquerors might be pleased to give.’ *quascumque senatus dedisset, leges pacis accepturum*, xxxii, 36; 33; ii, 9; xxx, 23; xxxvii, 19. D.

3 The metaphor is taken from bees. Some thought that the bee after losing its sting, by

fixing it in a wound, died; others that it became a drone, and incapable alike of doing good or harm: Pliny xi, 18, s. 19; Arist. H. A. iii, 10; ix, 64; *animasque in vulnere ponunt*, Virg. G. iv, 236 sq; Sen. Clem. i, 19. R.

T. Sempronius — ad populandum ducebant^a. nunc proprætoris^b unius et
 Q. F. M. — parvi ad tuendam Notam præsidii præda sumus. jam ne
 — manipulationem^c quidem. sed latronum modo percursant
 — acies inimicis nostris negligentius quam si in Romano
 — viderentur agna causa autem hæc est, quod neque tu
 — defensio et nostra inventus quæ si domi esset tutaretur,
 — omnis sub signis militum tuis. nec te nec exercitum tuum
 — a. tunc nisi a quo tot Romanas acies fusas stratasque esse
 — sciam. et facile esse ducam opprimere populos non
 — sine vane sine signis palatos, quo quemque trahit
 — quamvis vana præda spes. Numidarum paucorum illi
 — quidem præda erant. præsidiumque^d missum^e nobis et^f
 — Notæ ademeris^g. si modo quos ut socios haberes dignos
 — duxisti. haud indignos judicas quos in fidem receptos
 — tuearis.

Hannibal's reply. Ad ea Hannibali respondit • omnia simul facere Hirpinos⁴³

• Samnitesque: et indicare clades suas, et petere præsi-
 • dium. et queri indeiensas^h se neglectosque. indicandumⁱ
 • autem^j fuisse primum. dein petendum præsidium; post-
 • rema ni impetraretur. tum denique querendum frustra
 • opem impioratam. exercitum sese non in agrum Hirpi-
 • num Samnitentem. ne et ipse oneri esset, sed in proxima
 • loca sociorum populi Romani adducturum. iis populandis
 • et militem suum repleturum se. et metu procul ab iis
 • summocurum hostes. quod ad bellum Romanum atti-
 • neret. si Trasimeni quam Trebiæ. si Cannarum quam
 • Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset. Cannarum se quoque
 • memoriam obscuram majore et clariore victoria factu-
 • rum. cum hoc responso muneribusque amplis legatos
 37. dimisit. ipse. præsidio modico relicto in Tifatis, profectus

^a em. HL.—populi P.—populi C. F. pr. cf. ii. 49; xxv. 33; xxvii. 38. GR. ed. D.—
 populi pl. Mss. pr. (taking it with præda) or tr. after parvi C.—propria conj. SM. ⁱ præ-
 sidiumque HF. HV. D 1st. G 2d. P 2d.—manipulationem conj. HL.—missa HF. HV. D 1st.
 missa P.—simul conj. G 1st. R. pr. FD.—et ad. conj. DE. ^k om. E. PH.—erit, et ed.
 G. C. ^l Notam S. G 2d. ^m ed. ST. R. ⁿ And of this paltry garrison (parvum ad
 tuendam Notam præsidium), which has been sent from Rome, you will rid us as well as Notæ.
 —ademerit S. D 2d. DE.—ademerit conj. DE.—ademerit G 2d.—idem erit L.—ademerit
 oris P.—ademptum erit G 1st. ^o Und. quas clades accepissent. ^p indicandam cladem
 conj. R.

^q Ad populandum agrum sub signis militum agmine as in ii. 49; and agmine ire, xxxvii.
 13. R. cf. SL, on Pol. 9. DU.
^r indeiensas in viii. 8; or instructo ^s indeiensas, inlti, iv. 28. D.

cetero exercitu ire Nolam pergit. eodem Hanno ex Brutiis ^{Ti Sempron.}
cum supplemento Carthagine advecto atque elephantis ^{Q.F. Max. 3}
venit. castris haud procul positis, longe alia omnia inqui-
renti comperta sunt quam quæ a legatis sociorum audierat.
nihil enim Marcellus ita gerebat ut aut fortunæ aut temere
hosti commissum dici posset. explorato cum firmisque præ-
sidiis, tuto receptu prædatum ierat; omniaque velut adver-
sus præsentem Hannibalem cauta provisæque fuerunt. tum ^{Hannibal}
ubi sensit hostem adventare, copias intra moenia tenuit; ^{sounds the}
'per muros inambulare' senatores Nolanos jussit, 'et omnia ^{citizens of}
'circa explorare quæ apud hostes fierent.' ex iis Hanno cum ^{Nola.}
ad murum successisset, Herennium Bassum et Herium²
Pettium ad colloquium evocatos permissuque Marcelli
egressos per interpretem alloquitur. 'Hannibalis virtutem
'fortunamque' extollit; 'populi Romani' obterit³ 'sen-
'scentem cum viribus majestatem. quæ si paria essent, ut
'quondam fuissent, tamen expertis quam grave Romanum
'imperium sociis, quanta indulgentia Hannibalis etiam in
'captivos omnes Italici nominis fuisset, Punicam Romanæ
'societatem atque amicitiam præoptandam esse. si ambo
'consules cum suis exercitibus ad Nolam essent, tamen
'non magis pares Hannibali futuros quam ad Cannas fuis-
'sent: nedum prætor unus cum paucis et novis militibus
'Nolam tutari possit. ipsorum⁴ quam Hannibalis interesse,
'capta an tradita Nola potiretur. potiturum enim, ut Capua
'Nuceriaque⁴ potitus esset: sed quid inter Capuæ Nuce- 7; 15.
'riæque fortunam interesset⁵, ipsos prope in medio sitos

² fuerunt conj. C. pr. D.
vi. 4; xii. 7. GB.

⁴ Capuam Nuceriamque 1, 2 P. 2 L. H. GA. cf. Just.

² lxxiii, ep. (G.) D.

³ Sed tamen quomodocunque, quanquam
simus pauperculi, | est domi, quod edimus; ne
nos tum contemptim conteras; Plaut. Poen.
iii, 1, 34; minitatur mihi? meæne pugnae
præliares plurimæ obtrita jacent? id. Cur. iv,
4, 16; τὰς τῶν προγόνων ἀνδραγαθίας ἱξυ-
νοῦσι καὶ τὰς ἰαυτῶν ἀρετὰς προφίλονται, καὶ
τὸν ἀντιπαρέρμενον ἱξονδιζοῦσι καὶ ταπει-
νοῦσι, Diod. Sic. v, p. 212; obterere laudes,
Curt. viii, 1 twice; victa libertas obteritur et
caleatur, xxxiv, 2; Pannus mancipia Romana
et ex ergastulo militem verbis obtereret, xxiv,
15; superbiter contemptim conterit legiones,
Næv. B. P. v. GB. It is opposed to extollit,
Cic. Ver. v, 1; Div. i, 16. In Greek παντὶ:

the metaphor is taken from a conqueror
trampling on a prostrate foe; cf. Sil. iii, 85;
vi. 550; Juv. x, 86 nn; R. calcasti me,
violente, jacentem, Ov. Ib. 29; see Joshua
x, 24.

⁴ Cf. 30, a. ED. As magis or potius is
often put redundantly with a comparative, so
it is often omitted in comparisons (like μάλλον
in Greek) especially before quam; i, 40;
ii, 56; 45; iii, 68; (DU. D.) v, 21; (G.)
vii, 8; xxviii. 44; xxix, 29; xxxiv, 4; FI,
on An. xi, 11; KÆ, and HY, on H. I.
A 117. R.

⁵ The former having voluntarily submitted,
the other having been starved into a surrender.
R.

Ti Sempron. Q.F. Max. 3 ^c Nolanos scire nolle ^e ominari ^f quæ captæ urbi cessura forent ^g; sed potius spondere, si Marcellum cum præsidio ^h ac Nola tradidissent, neminem alium quam ipsos legem ⁱ qua in societatem amicitiamque Hannibalis venirent dicturum. ^j ad ea Herennius Bassus respondit ^k multos annos ^l 44 ^m jam inter Romanum Nolanumque populum amicitiam ⁿ esse, cujus neutros ad eam diem pænitere ^o; et sibi si ^p cum fortuna mutanda fides fuerit, serum ^q jam esse mutare eam. dedituris se Hannibali non fuisse arcessendum Romanum præsidium: cum iis qui ad se tuendos ^r venissent, omnia sibi et esse consociata et ad ultimum ^s fore.

He attacks the town.

Hoc colloquium abstulit spem Hannibali per proditorem recipiendæ ^t Nolæ. itaque corona ^u oppidum circumdedit, ut simul ab omni parte moenia aggrederetur. quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, instructa intra portam acie cum magno tumultu erupit. aliquot primo impetu perculsi cæsique sunt; dein concursu ad pugnantes ^v facto æquatisque viribus atrox cœpit esse pugna. memorabilisque inter paucas fuisset, ni ingentibus procellis effusus imber diremisset pugnantes. eo die commisso modico certamine atque irritatis animis in urbem Romani, Pœni in castra sese receperunt. tamen Pœnorum prima eruptione perculsi ceciderunt haud plus quam triginta ^w, Romani quinquaginta. imber ^x continens ^y per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiam diei insequentis tenuit: itaque quamquam utraque pars avidi certaminis erant, eo die tenuerunt se tamen munimentis. tertio die Hannibal partem copiarum prædatum in agrum Nolanum misit. quod ubi anim-

^c 5 L. FA. PN.—*nolo* pl. Mss. V. ^f 1 L. B. HF. V.—*minari* F. pl. Mss.—*mirari* 2 L. ^a *pæniteret* al. Edd. pr. WP. adv. D. ^b em. G.—*fuerat sero* Mss. ^e *accipiendæ* HV. pr. GL. but cf. 41, 3. ^d em. G.—*pugnanti* P. 1 PF. ME. F.—*pugnem* al. Mss. ^g *quadringenti* conj. (om. *quam*) D.—*trecenti* conj. G. ^h em. (i.e. L. *Imber*) G. —*liber* [or *linber*] P.—*imber* F. C. one Ms. of C.—*nullus*. *imber* al. Mss. and Edd.

6 'Would befall.' R.

1 'With a circle or cordon of troops;' cf. ii, 50; Gell. vii, 4; *omnem aditum custode coronant*, Virg. Æ. ix, 380; Eur. Her. 125; H. F. 227; GT. [who expounds in the same sense at Silenus abest, titubantem armisque moraque ruricolæ cepere Phryges; vinctumque

coronis ('circling throngs') *ad regem ducere Midam*; Ov. M. xi, 92 sqq. adv. BU. compare the parallel passage in Virgil, especially *adjiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis*, E. vi, 19. ED.] L, Pol. i, 4. D.

2 'Incessant,' 'the rain lasting without the least intermission.' R.

advertit Marcellus, extemplo in aciem copias educit⁵. ^{Ti Sempron. Q. F. Max. 3} neque Hannibal detrectavit. mille fere passuum⁶ inter urbem erant⁷ castraque. eo spatio (et⁸ sunt omnia campi ^{A battle before Nola.} circa Nola) concurrerunt⁹. clamor ex parte utraque sublatus proximos ex cohortibus iis quæ in agros prædatum exierant ad prælium jam commissum revocavit. et Nolani aciem Romanam auxerunt; quos collaudatos Marcellus 'in subsidiis stare et saucios ex acie efferre' jussit, 'pugna
45 'abstinere, ni¹⁰ ab se signum accepissent.' prælium erat ^{Speeches of the respective generals.} anceps: summa vi et duces hortabantur et milites pugnant. Marcellus 'victis ante diem tertium, fugatis ante 'paucos dies a Cumis, pulsus priore anno ab Nola ab 'eodem se duce, milite alio, instare' jubet. 'non omnes 'esse in acie; prædantes vagari in agro. sed qui pugnent, 'marcere¹¹ Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque 'lustris¹² per totam hiemem confectos. abîsse illam vim 'vigoremque, dilapsa¹³ esse robora corporum animorum- 'que, quibus Pyrenæi Alpiumque superata sint juga. 'reliquias illorum virorum vix arma membraque susti- 'nentes pugnare. Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse. ibi 'virtutem bellicam, ibi militarem disciplinam, ibi præteriti 'temporis famam, ibi spem futuri extinctam.' cum hæc exprobrando¹⁴ hosti¹⁵ Marcellus suorum militum animos erigeret, Hannibal multo gravioribus probris increpabat¹⁶. 'arma signaque eadem se¹⁷ noscere quæ ad Trebiam Tra-

⁵ ed. D. without mentioning any authority. ST.—*eduxit* G. C. cet. Edd. ^h *campi* ad. G. pr. E. ¹ *erat* 5 L. pr. (or read *passus* before) GL. E. ^j *cucurrerunt* V. 1, 2 L. GA.—*concucurrerunt* conj. D. cf. GR, on xxix, 18, 10. ^k H. 3 L. conj. G.—*abstinerent* P. PE. V. F. C. 1 L.—*abstinerent, donec* B. HF. HV.—*abstinerent, nisi* cet. Mss. ² *exprobrandam* P. PE. F.—*exprobrando* in conj. G. ^b *hostem* conj. G. cf. xxvii, 1, 9; or *hoste*, as *exprobrare in adversariis*, Cic. Or. ii, 75; unless there we omit *in* or read *adversarios*. D. ^c *aiebat* ad. 5 L. GA. R. from gl. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 29, 10; CO, on S. C. 21; 34; S. J. 8; MR, on St. S. i, 6, 61; D, in loc. and on iii, 46, 3.

³ *Et* is repeatedly put for *sed*, xxxv, 38; xliv, 16; 26; or *nam*, especially in a parenthesis, as here; xxiv, 7; xxix, 23; and by Tacitus, cf. nn, on A. i, 13, 6. R.

¹ *Luxuriæ rictu Martis marcent mœnia*, P. Syr. in Petr. 55. GB. Thus *marcescere* is used xxviii, 35; xxxiii, 45; xxxv, 35. ST. nn, on Tac. A. vi, 4, 7. R.

² 'Every kind of excess.' ST. *Lustra* signifies properly 'the lurking places of wild beasts;' hence it comes to mean 'the haunts

of those who live like beasts;' Cic. Ph. ii, 3; *tenebræ*, Cat. 55, 2; *locus latebrosa*, Plaut. Bac. iii, 3, 20; wherein men are said *lustrari*, id. Ps. iv, 7, 6; Cas. ii, 3, 29; and here 'the debauchery practised in those haunts.' DCE. cf. Fest. R.

³ 'Had dissolved or melted away,' like snow, ice, wax, or lead: cf. vii, 29. R.

⁴ *Increpare* is 'to upbraid,' 'to say reproachfully and indignantly;' iii, 3; i, 51; iv, 32; 50; vi, 37; xxvii, 1, 3. R.

Ti Sempron. Q.F. Max. 3 ³ *simenumque, postremo ad Cannas viderit habueritque :
 ' militem alium profecto se in hiberna Capuam duxisse,
 ' alium inde eduxisse.' " legatumne Romanum et legionis
 " unius atque alæ⁵ magno certamine⁶ vix toleratis pugnam,
 " quos binæ acies consulares nunquam sustinuerunt? Mar-
 " cellus tirone milite ac Nolanis subsidiis inultus⁴ nos jam
 " iterum⁷ lacescit? ubi ille meus miles est, qui erepto⁸ ex
 " equo C. Flaminio consuli caput abstulit? ubi, qui L.
 " Paullum ad Cannas occidit? ferrum nunc hebet? an
 " dextræ torpent? an quid prodigii est aliud? qui pauci
 " plures vincere soliti estis, nunc paucis plures vix restatis⁹.
 " Romam vos expugnatos, si quis duceret, fortes lingua⁸
 " jactabatis. en nunc⁸ minor est res. hic experiri vim vir-
 " tutemque volo. expugnate Nola, campestris⁹ urbem,
 " non flumine, non mari septam. hinc vos ex tam opulenta
 " urbe præda spoliisque onustos vel ducam quo voletis, vel
 " sequar."*

Nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos⁴⁶ animos. cum omni parte pellerentur, Romanisque crescerent animi non duce solum adhortante, sed Nolanis etiam per clamorem favoris indicem¹ accendentibus ardorem pugnae, terga Poeni dederunt atque in castra compulsi sunt. quæ oppugnare cupientes milites Romanos Marcellus Nola reduxit, cum magno gaudio et gratulatione etiam

The Carthaginians are beaten back to their camp.

⁴ pl. Mss. A. S.—*fultus* ant. Edd. pr. *GL*.—*munitus* H.—*ultus* 2 L.—*in vultus* GA.—*multos* (om. nos) F. ⁵ *decepto* conj. but cf. HS, on O. M. iii, 52. DU. ⁶ pl. Mss. cf. xxii, 29, 5. R.—*resistatis* B. BR.—*resistis* HV.—*resistitis* S. 5 L. II. HF. GA. R. D. pr. *GL*. S. from gl. D. *restare* being used in this sense by Cic. Sal. and the poets. GT.—om. L. ⁷ em. (or *en* only as C. conj.) V. ed. G. D.—*enim* 1 P. F. H. opt. Mss. pr. cf. xxxiv, 32. GB. *enim*, at the commencement of a sentence, has often an affirmative force, like *sed enim*, *at enim*, cf. Plaut. Ep. v, 2, 36; id. Pers. ii, 2, 54; G. xxi, 40, 6; R. Virg. G. iv, 445; (HY.) Æ. i, 65; 198; 731; equivalent to *ἀλλὰ γὰρ*: cf. SD, on X. A. v. 7, 11; and vii, 3, 47; Her. iv, 83, n. 9; vii, 4, n. 17; ix, 50, n. 73; i, 30, n. 39; 121, n. 93; 166, n. 2; ix, 27 twice. ED. ed. C.—*enim vero* 2 P.—*cum* 3 P. 5 L.—*et enim* V. 1—4 L. B. HV.—*cum enim* GA.

⁵ *Ala* denotes 'a body of allies about equal in number to the legion,' x, 40; 43; xxv, 21; xxvii, 12; cf. L, M. R. ii, 7: C. but it more frequently signifies 'the cavalry attached to a legion,' cf. ii, 49; viii, 39; xxix, 1. ST.

⁶ *Nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit*, xxi, 60. RS.

⁷ They had not avenged the blow first struck, 16. R.

⁸ *Athontenses literis verbisque, quibus solis*

valent, bellum gerebant, xxxi, 44; *Ætolorum omnem ferociam in verbis non in factis esse, et in conciliis magis concionibusque quam in acie apparere*, xxxv, 49; V. Flac. iii, 631 sq. GB. Compare the character of Drances, Virg. Æ. xi, 338 sq; 378 sqq.

⁹ Cf. xxxvi, 10, 3. R.

¹ *Quin comprimitis istam vocem, indicem stultitiæ, testem paucitatis*, Cic. for Rab. 6. V.

plebis, quæ ante inclinatio ad Pœnos fuerat. hostium ^{TiSempron.} plus quinque millia cæsa eo die, vivi capti sexcenti^a, et ^{Q.F.Max.8} signa militaria undeviginti, et duo elephanti: quattuor in ^{PM. 304.} acie occisi. Romanorum minus mille interfecti. posterum diem induitiis tacitis² sepeliendo utrinque cæsos in acie consumpserunt. spolia hostium Marcellus, Vulcano votum^b, cremavit. tertio post die, ob iram credo aliquam aut spem liberalioris⁵ militiæ, mille ducenti septuaginta⁴ duo equites, mixti Numidæ Hispanique, ad Marcellum transfugerunt. eorum forti fidelique opera in eo bello usi sunt sæpe Romani. ager Hispanis in Hispania, Numidis in Africa post bellum virtutis causa^c datus est.

Hannibal ab Nola remisso in Bruttios Hannone, cum ^{Proceed-} quibus venerat copiis, ipse Apuliæ hiberna petit circaque ^{ings of Fa-} Arpos consedit. Q. Fabius ut 'profectum in Apuliam Han- ^{bibus.} nibalem' audivit, frumento ab Nola Neapolique in ea castra convecto quæ super Suessulam erant, munimentisque fir- ^{31.} matis, et præsidio quod per hiberna ad tenendum^d locum satis esset relicto, ipse Capuam propius movit castra, agrumque Campanum ferro ignique est depopulatus, donec coacti sunt Campani, nihil admodum^e viribus suis fidentes, egredi portis et castra ante urbem in aperto communire. sex millia armatorum habebant, peditem imbellem: equi- ^{Jubellius} tatu plus poterant^f. itaque equestribus præliis lacescebant ^{Taurea,} hostem. inter multos nobiles equites Campanos Cerrinus ^{xxxix, 13;} Jubellius erat, cognomine Taurea. civis indidem^g erat, ^{17; 19;} longe omnium Campanorum fortissimus eques, adeo ut, ^{AHn. 37;} ^{S. xiii, 142} ^{sq.}

^a plus vero cæsa...capti de em. from Plut. G.—plus vel causa...capti de P.—var. cet. Mss.
^b vota 3—5 L. pr. R.—ex voto B. BR. HV. but votum is a noun put in apposition to spolia. DJ. cf. Juv. vii, 25 n. ^c P. H. HF. pr. C. ed. R.—locus ad. P 2d. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. R. N 2d. al. ant. Mss. ed. ST. see the Thorian Law in many places. G.—et locus ad. al. Mss.—vel locus ad. B. HV. N.—latus ad. al. Mss. cf. Cic. V. iii, 51; Virg. G. ii, 468; Ov. M. vii, 767. G. pr. L. ed. G. C. D. (and om. datus as gl.) DCE. ^d one Ms of C. em. cf. xxiv, 7. G.—petendum P. PE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. L. N.—tutandum N marg. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—tuendum 3 L. B. HV. ^e 'Of that same place;' (αὐτόθεν or ἐκείθεν) xxv, 15; xxvii, 12; 25; xxviii, 1; xxxix, 12; 'and a Roman citizen.' ST.—d em Romanus conj. R.

² ñ, 18; velut tactis induciis, ib. 64; quum quasi tacite consensu induciæ essent, Just. vi, 7; L. velut ex placito consensu, ib. 8; tacta confectio, xxiv, 17; velut communi pacto commercio privatis induciis, xxiv, 19. GB.

³ 'Offering more advantages:' it is op-

posed to necessarius and parvus, as liberalior victus, xli, 2. R.

⁴ 'Τὴν τοῦ τοῦ τριανταίου. Plut. but perhaps χαλίων is to be inserted. S.

⁵ 'Hardly at all.' RS.

⁶ 'They were stronger;' v, 33; viii, 22; xxviii, 7; xxxi, 31; xxxiv, 62. R.

T. Scaevola cum apud Rometam militaret, tunc cum Romanus Claudius Asellus gloria equitum ageretur. tunc Taurea cum de periculis hostium cognovisset, hostium turmis, tandem tanto studio, ut esset Claudius Asellus, quæsit, et quoniam veris secum de virtute ambigere solitus esset, cur non ferro decerneret, hæcque opima⁸ spolia victus aut victor caperet. hæc ubi Asello nuntiata sunt in castra, id modo moratus ut consilium percontaretur, liceretne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare, permissu ejus arma extemplo cepit, protractusque ante stationes equo Tauream nomine compellavit. congregique ubi vellet jussit. jam Romani ad spectaculum pugnae ejus frequentes exierant, et Campani non vallum modo castrorum sed moenia etiam urbis prospectantes repleverant. cum jam ante ferocibus dictis rem nobilitassent¹, infestis hastis concitârunt equos; dein libero spatio inter se ludificantes sine vulnere pugnam extrahere². tum Campanus Romano "equorum" inquit "hoc, non equitum erit certamen, nisi e campo in cavam hanc viam demittimus equos. ibi nullo ad evagandum spatio cominus conserentur manus." dicto prope citius equum in viam Claudius dejecit³. Taurea, verbis ferocior quam re, "minime⁴ sis⁵" inquit "cantherium⁶ in fossam⁷;" quæ vox² in rusticum inde proverbium pro-

¹ *aquavit* conj. D. ² *em. WL.*—*hunc* opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*hic* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C. ³ *em. G.*—*extraherebant* P: combining two readings—*extrahabant* cet. Mss. ⁴ 2, 3 P. 5 L. HV. L. cf. G. on Suet. ii, 13. The same as *demittere*. R. Cæs. B. C. i, 18; Stat. Th. vii, 429; Luc. iv, 745. G.—*delegit* opt. and pl. Mss.—*egit* 1, 3 L. D.—*detrahit* B 2d.—*duxit* ant. Edd. ⁵ *minime*. SF, de R. V. ii. 2. ⁶ 'Pray,' DCE. 'if you please:' for *si vis*, a common colloquial expression in Plautus and others, as *parce sis*, xxxiv, 32; and also after *ahi*, *accipe*, *age*, *apage*, *cave*, *vide*, Pers. i, 108; thus *sodes* for *si audes*, Juv. vi, 280 n. V. ST. ED.—Others suppose it to be from *sim*; as ER, Ad. i, 6, 21: but *cantherium* is not a neuter noun, but the accusative masculine. ED.—*siris* (i. e. *siveris*, *sinas*) conj. SR, Lex.—*scis*, 3, 4 L. B. conj. FA. PN. 'you know the story.' SF. ⁷ C thinks there is a play on *Asellus* the surname of Claudius, because *ασέλλος* signifies 'an ass' (as well as 'a pack-saddle'); the Latin word, however, has not this sense; D. but signifies 'a gelding,' Varro R. R. ii, 7; 'a sorry nag,' Plaut. Au. iii, 5, 20; or 'a prop for vines,' Pliny xvii, 21; Col. iv, 12; G. R. RS. in the shape of Π or a horse for towels. ED.—*cancerium* 3 L.—*cuntherium* HF.—*cautherium* R. ⁸ F. V. 1—4 L. GA. H. HV. al. Mss. V. ST. DCE. R.—*fossa* al. Mss. ER. SF. ed. G. C. D.

7 D, on Sil. xvii, 518.

8 These are properly 'the spoils taken from the enemy's general, before any one has taken any other spoils from the enemy;' i, 10; iv, 20; P2, A. H. vii, p. 250. D. R.

1 'Having given a certain notoriety to the transaction previously by fierce and blustering' C.

2 The meaning of the above expression is very dubious. The deep road might not inaptly be termed 'a ditch;' and, by playing on the equivocal word *cantherium*, Taurea might seek to cover an inglorious retreat, and to divert attention from his own disreputable conduct by a smart saying. (1) 'Do not make yourself a mere vine-prop in a trench;

dita^s. Claudius cum ea^b via longe perequitasset, nullo ^{TiSempron.} obvio hoste in campum rursum evectus, increpans igna- ^{Q.F.Max.3} viam hostis, cum magno gaudio et gratulatione victor in castra redit. huic pugnae equestri rem (quam¹ vera sit¹, communis^a existimatio¹ est³) mirabilem certe adjiciunt quidam annales: ‘cum refugientem ad urbem Tauream ‘Claudius sequeretur, patenti hostium portae invectum per ‘alteram, stupentibus miraculo hostibus, intactum eva- ‘sisse.’

- 48 Quieta inde stativa fuere, ac retro etiam consul movit castra, ut sementem Campani facerent¹; nec ante violavit agrum Campanum quam jam altae in segetibus herbæ pabulum^a præbere poterant. id convexit in Claudiana castra ^{31.} super Suessulam, ibique hiberna ædificavit. M. Claudio proconsuli imperavit ut ‘retento Nolæ necessario ad tuenda¹ urbem præsidio ceteros milites dimitteret Romam, ne ‘oneri sociis et sumptui rei publicæ essent.’ et Ti. Gracchus a Cumis Luceriam in Apuliam legiones cum duxisset, M. Valerium inde prætorem Brundisium cum eo quem Luceriæ habuerat exercitu misit, ‘tuerique oram agri Sal- ^{33; 37.} ‘lentini et providere quod ad Philippum bellumque Macedonicum attineret’ jussit.

Exitu æstatis ejus qua hæc gesta perscripsimus, litteræ ^{Despatches} a P. et Cn. Scipionibus venerunt, ‘quantas quamque pro- ^{from Spain.} ‘speras in Hispania res gessissent. sed pecuniam in stipen-

^s *prodiit* conj. ST. ^b *em.* P. ed. ST. cf. 48, k; D, on xl, 59, 8. R.—*ex* Mss. ed. G. C. D. ¹ *qua* 2 P. 4 L.—*quæ* 3 L.—*de qua* B. HF.—*cujus* N marg.—*quantæ* conj. R. ^j *em.* G. pr. C.—*veram* *taceo* conj. G 1st.—*verom* conj. PZ.—*relatis* P. PE. F.—*veritatis* conj. R.—*ætatis* three P. ME. V. 3, 4 L. C. H. CO. L. N.—*ætate* GA.—*elatis* al. Mss. R.—*om.* B. HF.—*satis* *certam* conj. V. ed. G. C. D. ^k *certe* ad. pl. and opt. Mss.—*certa* 1 P.—*per me* conj. PZ. pr. D. R. ¹ *æstimatio* 1 P.—*æstimationis* 3 L.—*existimatio* V. 1, 2 L. HV.—*ætimatio* 5 L. ^a *pabula* GB. three P. [?] V. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. but cf. i, 7. D.

affording another the means to climb and bear fruit, while you yourself continue stationary and fruitless.’ There were many sayings among the Romans derived, like this, from agricultural pursuits: G. as well as proper names, which owed their source to a similar origin. ED. The allusion, however, is in this place certainly not pertinent. C. (2) Und. *dejiciam*: ‘By your leave, I must look before I leap: I am not going to throw away my gelding into a ditch.’ ST. (3) Und. *dejice*: ‘Pray be so good as to look before

you leap; and do not throw down your gelding into a ditch.’ DCE.

3 Cf. *existimatio communis omnibus est*, iv, 20; ‘every one is at liberty (as far as I am concerned) to form his own opinion’ or ‘to think as he pleases:’ G. PZ. iv, 15. R. *ἵνα μὴ διανοεύων ὑμῖν δοξίαν, τίθημι τὸ πρῆγμα ἰς μίσην, γνώμην πειλύνων ὑμῶν τὸν βουλόμενον ἀποφαίνεσθαι*, Her. viii, 8, 4, n. 64; Plato Rep. p. 30.

1 Compare the conduct of Alyattes in the Milesian war, Her. i, 16 sq.

‘ad^b tempus¹ commodarent¹, conducerentque ea^b lege^{TiSempron.}
 ‘præbenda¹⁰ quæ ad exercitum Hispaniensem opus essent,^{Q.F.Max.3}
 ‘ut, cum pecunia in ærario esset, iis primis solveretur.’
 hæc¹ prætor in concione edixit^m, quaⁿ die vestimenta fru-
 49 opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus. ubi ea dies The public
 venit, ad conducendum tres societates aderant hominum expenses
 undeviginti, quorum duo^a postulata fuere, unum^b ut^c by private
 ‘militia^a vacarent dum^c in eo¹ publico^a essent^b,’ alterum contribu-
 tions.
 ut ‘quæ in naves imposuissent, ab hostium tempestatis-
 ‘que vi publico periculo¹ essent.’ utroque impetrato con-
 duxerunt, privataque pecunia res publica¹ administrata
 est. hi mores eaque caritas patriæ per omnes ordines
 velut tenore uno pertinebat². quemadmodum conducta
 omnia magno animo sunt, sic summa fide præbita, nec¹

^b om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ST. DCE. adv. DU. meaning ‘an indulgence in point of time, and not a pecuniary sacrifice.’ C. ‘the peculiar difficulties of the times.’ DCE.
¹ ‘For a time’ i. e. ‘a short while;’ Just. xiv, 2; Flor. i, 6. DU.—opes or impensas (om. ad) conj. R. ¹ viz. quæ opus essent. R.—considerarent conj. DCE. ^k em. S. pr. G. C. cf. 47, h. R.—ex Mss. ¹ hinc (i. e. ‘agreeably to this edict,’) conj. S. adv. D. ^m edixitque conj. G. pr. and und. pronuntiavit with hæc. C. ⁿ ut qua 2 P.—et qua or quaque conj. D. ^o Hispano B. N 2d. but cf. above; 28; xxxix, 20; 38; Flor. iv, 2, 23: quum dicimus “Hispanus,” nomen nationis ostendimus; quum autem “Hispanienses,” cognomen eorum qui provinciam Hispaniam incolunt etsi non Hispani; Sosp. Char. Inst. Gr. ii, p. 82; Fest. “Corinthienses.” D. Her. iv, 137, n. 84. ED. ^a duorum conj. FA. PN. ^b om. FA. PN. ^c uti GA. 5 L. N.—om. P. F. V. 1, 4 L. H. D.—ne conj. V. pr. DJ. ^d em. G. pr. C. D. R.—militia P.—mihi F. V. 1, 4 L. H. D.—in L.—om. al. Mss. FA. PN.—alii V. pr. DJ. ^e em. G.—vocarent tum P.—Tarentum pl. Mss.—Tarentini B. HV. 3 L.—talentum FA. PN.—om. V. DJ. ^f in vico HV—triennio eo V. DJ. ^g ‘As long as they held the contract.’ Publica are either ‘the public revenues farmed out by government to the publicani,’ or (as here) ‘certain public works to be executed and services to be performed.’ G. C. λειτουργία, τὰ δημόσια, εἰσφορά, cf. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 51, 1; Suet. x, 1; R. pars hominum gestit conducere publica, Hor. E. i, 1, 77: ED. hence publicum habere, Plaut. is the same as publicanum esse. RS.—publicani V. DJ. ^h esset GA. 5 L. FA. PN. ⁱ tuta conj. ad. S. but cf. quia publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis in iis quæ portarentur ad exercitus, xxv, 3; Cic. Fam. i, 4; id. At. vi, 1; for Flac. 17. G. ‘Ensured, at the public risk, against capture by the enemy or loss by shipwreck.’ C. RS. ST. ^j ne 4 L.—om. 3 L.

10 ‘To be supplied,’ below; xxxiv, 6, ST. The order is conducerentque [omnia], quæ...essent, præbenda eâ lege [‘on the condition’] ut &c. R. ED.

1 ‘The war,’ ii, 64; (D.) iii, 69; xxiv, 18; xxvii, 6; xxviii, 9; xxx, 2; 41; for res publica signifies not only ‘the whole state,’ but the different branches and departments of public business, religiones, auspicia, potestates magistratuum, senatus auctoritas, leges, mos majorum, judicia, jurisdictio, fides, provinciæ,

socii, imperii laus, res militaris, ærarium; Cic. Sext. 46; or ‘any affair of public moment and interest.’ cf. xxvi, 12, 4; G, on viii, 31; E, C. C. R.

2 ‘Extended throughout all ranks.’ E. xxv, 24, g; xxxiv, 28; Melai, 3; 10; ii, 1; Cic. Am. [4; ED.] 14; (GV.) G, on Pl. M. G. ii, 5, 58; D. xxvi, 38; GB. venæ in omnes corporis partes pertinentes, Cic. N. D. ii, 55; i, 14; S. Cæs. G. i, 1; &c. Sall. J. 42, 6. (GT. CO.) G.

Ti. Sempronius secus^a quam^b si^c ex opulento aërio, ut quondam, alerentur^d.
Q. F. Maximus 3

Illiturgi besieged by three Carthaginian generals;
 Pt. ii, 4;
 P. xi, 24;
 AH. 32.

The Romans take three Carthaginian camps in one day.
 Fr. ii, 3, 1;
 AI. p. 399.

Cum hi commeatus venerunt, Illiturgi^e oppidum ab Hasdrubale ac Magone et Hamilcare^f Bomilcaris^g filio ob defectionem ad Romanos oppugnabatur. inter hæc trina^h castra hostium Scipiones cum in urbem sociorum magno certamine ac strage obsistentium pervenissent, frumentum, cujus inopia erat, advexerunt; cohortatique oppidanos ut 'eodem animo mœnia tutarentur quo pro se pugnantes' Romanum exercitum vidissent, ad castra maxima oppugnanda, quibus Hasdrubal præerat, ducunt. eodem et duo duces et duo exercitus Carthaginensium, ibi remⁱ summam agi cernentes, convenerunt. itaque eruptione e castris pugnatum est. sexaginta hostium millia eo die in pugna fuerunt, sexdecim circiter Romanis^j. tamen adeo haud dubia victoria fuit, ut plures numero quam ipsi erant Romani hostium occiderint, ceperint amplius tria millia hominum, paullo minus mille equorum, undesexaginta militaria signa, septem^k elephantos, quinque in prælio occisis. trinisque castris eo die potiti sunt. Illiturgi obsidione liberato ad Intibili^l oppugnandum Punici exercitus traducti, suppletis copiis ex provincia ut quæ maxime omnium belli avida, modo præda aut merces esset, et tum juventute abundante. iterum signis collatis eadem fortuna utriusque partis pugnatum. supra tredecim millia hostium cæsa, supra duo^m

^k em. V.—sequius conj. G.—necessaria 3 L.—om. pl. Mss. ^l 3 L. V. G.—quicquam pl. Mss.—quamquam V.—prætermisum ad. 3 P. HF. 5 L.—defuit ad. B. HV. ^m ac si three P. V. F. GA. H. R. 1, 2 L. al. Mss. ⁿ Und. exercitus ST.—darentur conj. R. ^o et Hannibale pl. and opt. Mss. ed. ST.—Hamilcaris et Hasdrubale conj. cf. xxv; GL. but only one Hasdrubal is mentioned below. D. ^p Gisgonis conj. GL. ^q rei conj. P. viii, 26, 6; but cf. xxvi, 10, 2; xxxviii, 50, 9. D. ^r signa, vii em. G. cf. 46. D.—signa vir P.—signarit V. F. ^s supra 11 em. G.—suprati P.—supra 1 PE.—supraque V. F. C. 1—4 L. H. N.—supra quam (and ad. tria after capta) L.—supra triaque 5 L.—supraque quinque B.—supra quinque HV.—supra v HF. It is doubtful therefore whether we should read 11 or v D.

3 Cf. xxi, 24, b. This town, being in the vicinity of Intibili (which follows Dertosa in Anton. It.), is different from the town of the same name near the Bætis; Pliny iii, 1. DU. R.

4 Cf. below; ED. ix, 43; xxv, 26; v, 2; x, 18; xxii, 12, m; ii, 30, 7; xxxiv, 56, 8; Cæs. B. G. vii, 46; BU, on Ser. Sam. 32; and on Suet. ii, 74; vi, 1; and

on Ov. H. 9, 38. G. D.

5 The ablative often occurs in this way, where a participle of the verb substantive is to be supplied; as incerto hoste, iii, 15; spe, xxvi, 39; cognomine Insubribus pago Æduorum, v, 34. R.

6 Now perhaps 'San Mattheo:' MC, ii, 8, 7; CE, G. A. t. i, p. 110. R. cf. nn, on Front. ii, 3, 1. S.

capta¹ cum signis duobus et quadraginta, et novem ele-
phantis. tum vero omnes prope Hispaniæ populi ad Roma-
nos defecerunt, multoque majores ea æstate in Hispania
quam in Italia res gestæ.

TiSempron.
Q.F.Max.3

¹ *capiti* *G.* (according to *D.* but apparently by a typographical error. *ED.*)

BOOK XXIV.

EPITOME.

Hieronymus Syracusanorum rex, cujus avus Hiero amicus populi Romani fuerat, ad Carthaginienses defecit, et propter crudelitatem superbiamque a suis interfectus est. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul prospere adversus Pœnos et Hannonem ducem ad Beneventum pugnavit, servorum maxime opera, quos liberos esse jussit. Claudius Marcellus consul in Sicilia, quæ prope tota ad Pœnos defecerat, Syracusas obsedit. Philippo Macedonum regi bellum indictum est; qui ad Apolloniam nocturno prælio oppressus fugatusque in Macedoniam cum prope inermi exercitu perfugit. ad id bellum gerendum Valerius prætor missus est. res præterea in Hispania a P. et Ca. Scipionibus adversus Carthaginienses gestas continet. Syphax rex Numidarum in amicitiam adscitus, et a Masinissa rege Massylorum^a pro Carthaginiensibus pugnante victus, in Maurusios^b cum magna manu transiit contra Gades, ubi angusto freto Africa et Hispania dirimuntur. Celtiberi quoque in amicitiam recepti sunt, quorum auxiliis adscitis tunc primum mercenarium militem Romana castra habuerunt.

Ti Sempron.
Q.F.Max.3

Proceeding
of Hannibal
in the south
of Italy.
49; xxiii,
46; P. iii,
118.

Ut ex Campania in Bruttios reditum est, Hanno adiutoribus et ducibus Bruttiis Græcas urbes¹ tentavit, eo facilius in societate manentes Romana, quod Bruttios, quos et oderant et metuebant, Carthaginiensium partis factos cernebant. Rhegium primum tentatum est, diesque aliquot ibi nequicquam absumpti. interim Locrenses² frumentum

^a em. S. cf. 48. D. ^b em. from 49. G.—in *Hispaniam ad Scipionem* LD. V. BG. BO. NO.—Perhaps some words are wanting.

1 'The Greek cities' are *Rhegium*, *Locri Epizephyrii*, and *Croto* in *Magna Græcia*, which Livy apparently makes distinct from the *Bruttii* both here and in xxiii, 20. S.

2 The Locrians are said to have revolted to the Carthaginians in xxiii, 30; 41; [but cf. also 43; 46; *DU*.] and *Croto* to have been taken by the *Bruttii*, ib. 30. We must therefore suppose that our author is now

going into the details of those transactions, which he there mentioned in a cursory manner. S. ST. This inconsistency may be owing to a slip of the memory, GL which has frequently occasioned Livy to follow authorities at variance with each other. Instances of this will be found iv, 29; 42; v, 12; x, 47; xxi, 6; xxii, 48; xxiii, 11; cf. *DU*, on Fl. i, 14, 2. R.

lignaue et cetera necessaria usibus ex agris in urbem ^{Ti Sempron.} rapere, etiam ne quid relictum prædæ hostibus esset; et ^{Q. F. Max. 3} in dies major omnibus portis multitudo effundi. postremo ^{Failure of} ii^a modo relictis in urbe erant, qui reficere muros ac portas ^{his attempt} telaue in propugnacula congerere cogeantur. in per- ^{upon Rhe-} ^{gium.} mixtam omnium ætatum ordinumque multitudinem, et vagantem in agris magna ex parte inermem, Hamilcar^b Pœnus equites emisit, qui violare quemquam vetiti tantum, ut excluderent ab urbe fuga dissipatos, turmas objecere. dux ipse loco superiore capto^c, unde agros urbemque posset conspicere, Bruttiorum cohortem ‘adire’ ‘muros atque evocare principes Locrensiū ad collo-’ ‘quium’ iussit, ‘et pollicentes amicitiam Hannibalis ad-’ ‘hortari ad urbem tradendam.’ Bruttiis in colloquio nullius rei primo fides est: deinde ut Pœnus apparuit in collibus, et refugientes pauci ‘aliā omnem multitudinem’ ‘in potestate hostium esse’ afferebant, tum metu victi ‘consulturos se populum’ responderunt. advocataque ex- ^{The Lo-} ^{crians sur-} ^{render,} templo concione, cum et levissimus quisque novas res novamque societatem mallent, et quorum propinqui extra urbem interclusi ab hostibus erant, velut obsidibus datis pigneratos³ haberent animos, pauci magis taciti probarent constantem fidem quam propalam^d tueri auderent, haud dubio in speciem⁴ consensu fit ad Pœnos deditio. L. ^{the Roman} ^{garrison be-} ^{ing sent} ^{away.} Atilio præfecto præsidii, quique cum eo milites Romani erant, clam in portum deductis⁵ atque impositis in naves, ut Rhegium deveherentur, Hamilcarem Pœnosque ea conditione, ut ‘foedus extemplo æquis legibus fieret,’ in urbem acceperunt. cuius rei prope non servata fides deditis est, cum Pœnus ‘dolo dimissum Romanum’ incusaret, Locrenses ‘profugisse ipsum’ causarentur. insecuti etiam equites sunt, si quo casu in freto æstus morari aut deferre naves in terram posset. et eos quidem quos sequebantur

^a *huc* pl. Mss. ^b *Bomilcar* 3 L. HF. B. ed. *ST.* pr. cf. xxiii, 41. R. ^c *em.* G.—
casto P. PE.—*castra* pl. Mss.—*castra ponit* al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^d *em.* W.L.—*prolatam*
F.—*probutam* cæt. Mss. and Edd.

³ ‘Engaged and bound over by these pledges.’ C. 27; iii, 9; 40; iv, 42; vi, 14; xxxiv, 13;
G.L. D. opposed to *re vera*, xxxvi, 6. R.

⁴ ‘As far as appearance went.’ *ED.* 24; ⁵ Cf. xii, 20, 4.

non sunt missi^d. nias i Messana transientes freto Rhe-
gum rates insperarent milites erant Romani a Claudio
praetore missi in iocundam irrem presidio. itaque
Rhegiis stipendio incessum est. Locrensis jussu Han-
nibalis tanta pars ii. iocet suis legibus viverent; urbs
- haberet Pœnis portus et potestatem Locrensiū esset;
- societas in iure staret et Pœnis Locrensem Locrensi-
- que Pœnium pace ac bello iuvaret.

Sic i item Pœni relictis clementibus Brutiis quod²
- Rhegium ac Locris quas artes direpturos se destina-
- rant. intactas reliquissent. itaque per se ipsi, conscriptis
armisque juvenibus suis quindecim milibus, ad Cro-
tonem oppugnationem petierunt. Græcam et ipsam urbem
et maritimam circumveniens accessurum opibus, si in ora
maris interea portus ac muribus validam tenuissent,
credentes ea cura angere quod neque non arcescere ad
auxilium Pœnos satis auderant. ne quid non pro sociis³
egisse viderentur: et si Pœnos rursus magis arbiter pacis
quam adiutor belli fuisset, ne in libertatem Crotonis, sicut
ante Locrorum frustra pugnaretur. itaque optimum visum
est ad Hannibalem mitti legatos, caverique ab eo⁴ ut
- receptus⁵ Croto Bruttiorum esset. Hannibal cum
- presentium⁶ eam consultationem esse⁷ respondisset
et ad Hannonem eos rejecisset, ab Hannone⁸ nihil
certi ablatum. nec enim diripi volebant⁹ nobilem atque
opulentam urbem: et sperabant, cum Bruttius oppu-
gnaret¹⁰, Pœnos nec probare nec juvare eam oppugna-
tionem appareret, eo maturius ad se defecturos. Crotone
nec consilium unum inter populares nec voluntas erat.
unus velut morbus invaserat omnes Italiae civitates, ut
plebes ab optimatibus dissentirent, senatus Romanis

^a M. B. N. pr. G. C. D.—portu ac (om. urbem) 5 L.—portum ac urbem pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—urbem ac portum P. V. G. F. H. HV. GA. L. 2 L.—ac urbem portu et 4 L.
^b hoc conj. R. ^c P. S. C. F. cf. adicimus ad Cæsarem, verba fecimus pro Buttratis, decretum liberalissimum abstulimus, Cic. At. xvi, 16. to Cn. Pl. GR. id. Fam. iv, 12; (GV.) D. F., C. C.—allatum pl. Mss. ed. G. pr. R. ^d et conj. ad. R.

6 'They did not overtake,' ii, 30; xxxi, 43. R.

1 Und. animis, cf. vii, 33; xxi, 44; xliii, 7; &c. ST.

2 'In a manner unlike that of allies.' DCE.

3 'To obtain a security from him,' 'to make a stipulation with him.'

4 Hypothetical: 'if captured.' R.

5 'Of those on the spot.' R.

6 Namely 'Hannibal and Hanno.' R.

faveret, plebs ad Poenos rem traheret. eam dissensionem in urbe perfuga nuntiat Bruttiis: 'Aristomachum esse principem plebis tradendæque auctorem urbis; et in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis⁷ mœnibus raras⁸ stationes custodiasque senatorum⁹ esse; quacunque custodiant plebis homines, ea patere aditum.' auctore ac duce perfuga Bruttii corona cinxerunt urbem, acceptique a plebe primo impetu omnem¹⁰ præter arcem¹¹ cepere. arcem optimates tenebant, præparato jam ante ad talem casum perfugio. eodem Aristomachus perfugit, tanquam Poenis, non Bruttiis auctor urbis tradendæ fuisset.

TiSempron.
Q.F.Max.3

The Brut-
tians take
the town
with the ex-
ception of
the citadel.

- 3 Urbs Croto murum in circuitu patentem¹ duodecim millia passuum habuit ante Pyrrhi in Italiam adventum. post vastitatem eo bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur: flumen quod medio oppido fluxerat, extra² frequentia tectis loca præterfluebat; et arx³ procul iis quæ habitabantur⁴. sex⁵ millia aberat ab⁶ urbe nobili⁷ templum ipsa urbe⁸ nobilius⁹ Laciniæ Junonis, sanctum omnibus circa populis. lucus¹⁰ ibi, frequenti silva et proceris abietis arboribus¹¹ septus, læta in medio pascua habuit, ubi omnis generis sacrum deæ pascebatur pecus sine ullo pastore;

Description
of the city;
of the tem-
ple of Laci-
nian Juno;
xxviii, 46;
xlii, 3; Str.
vi, 1, 11 sq;
p. 261—3;
Pl. iii, 10sq.
s. 15 sq;
V. i, 1, 20;
Ll. ii, 7, 15;
VÆ. iii,
552; OM.
xv, 12 sq;

¹ *lateque* P. F.—*laxaque* conj. G. pr. C. adv. D. ² *em.* G. pr. C.—*paraset* P.—*raras* et conj. G. 1st. (i. e. *raras* et *stationes* et *custodias*) ed. D. pr. ED.—*parasset* P 2d. 1 P. F. C. 3 L. H. N.—*parasse* 3 P. 2, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. L.—*passim* 2 P. V. 1 L. 3 L 2d.—*partitas* 4 L. cf. iv, 13. ed. G. C. ³ P. V. F. C. five L. H. B. GA. HV.—*uc plebis* ad. cet. Mss. ⁴ V 2d. und. urbem. G. pr. C.—*omne* 4, 5 L.—*omnia* 2 P. B. pr. C. und. loca. ED.—*omnes* 1, 3 P. P. V. F. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV.—*locos omnes* cet. Mss. pl. Edd. ⁵ *Æsar* conj. R. *Æsaros*, Strabo; *Æsar*, Ov. M. xv, 25; 54. G. ⁶ *em.* SM.—*etaros* P. as below, *ventos etarus* for *vento sed arx* G.—*et agros* P 2d. pl. Mss.—*in agros* 1 L. V 2d.—*et ager* 5 L. B. HF. GA.—*muros* conj. V.—*præterfluebat* *Æsaros*: conj. G. ⁷ *procul...* *habitabantur* conj. om. as gl. yet cf. *arx extra muros frequentius prope quam urbs habitabatur*, xxxvi, 22; ii, 62. G. ⁸ xix according to Strabo. Perhaps he gives the distance by sea, and Livy by land. CS. ⁹ *inde* P. or conj. G. pr. D. ¹⁰ *nobile* 1, 2 L. V. al. Mss. pr. R. ¹¹ *erat* ad. Mss. ¹² (*ipsa urbe erat nobilius*) conj. D.

⁷ *Vasta disiectaque spatio urbs*, 33; *raris disiectisque ex ædificiis*, Cæsa. B. G. viii, 10. G. 'Running out here and there over a wide extent of ground:' C. cf. xlv, 41; OU, on Hirt. B. G. viii, 3; D. xxi, 49, 5. ED. But as *vasta* [cf. xxiii, 30, c. ED.] is explained by the next chapter, (*post vastitatem bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur*, and *vasta ac deserta bellis urbs*), *disiectis* may mean 'in a ruined and dilapidated state;' as in Nep. xx, 3. R. On comparing the preceding passages, E understands *mania*

to signify 'buildings' and not 'walls.'

⁸ Cf. iv, 61; 22; PK, on Joshua x, 37; xv, 63; compared with DAM, Lex. "Æsaros," and Her. vi, 18, n. 3.

¹ 'Extending;' ST. xxv, 23. R.

² The consecrated grove was surrounded by a belt of firs and forest trees. DU. Cf. Y, 1004; 1006.

³ Thus *arbor palmæ*, Suet. ii, 94; *herba graminis* and *saxo silice*, i, 24; E. and in English, 'fir tree,' 'oak tree,' 'flint stone,' &c.

TiSempron. separatique¹ greges sui¹ quique² generis¹ nocte remeabant
Q.F. Max. 3

ad stabula, nunquam insidiis ferarum, non fraude violati
CD. i, 24; hominum. magni igitur fructus ex eo pecore capti,
CIs. ii, 1,
2; J. xx, 4; columnaue inde aurea solida facta et sacrata est; in-
Ath. xii, 8; clitumque templum divitiis etiam, non tantum sanctitate
C. ii, 391—
397. fuit. ac miracula aliqua affinguntur³ plerumque tam in-

signibus locis. fama est 'aram esse in vestibulo templi,
PL ii, 107, s. 111; V. 'cujus cinerem nullo⁴ unquam moveri⁵ vento.' sed⁶ arx
i. 8; 18; DP. 371. Crotonis, una parte imminens⁷ mari, altera vergente in
and of the citadel. agrum, situ tantum naturali quondam munita, postea et

muro cincta est, qua per aversas rupes ab Dionysio Siciliae
tyranno per dolum fuerat capta⁴. eam tum arcem satis,
ut videbatur, tutam⁷ Crotoniatum optimates tenebant, cir-
cumsedente cum Brutiis eos etiam plebe sua. postremo
Bruttii cum suis viribus inexpugnabilem viderent arcem,
coacti necessitate Hannonis auxilium implorant. is con-
dicionibus ad deditionem compellere Crotoniatas conatus,
ut coloniam Bruttiorum eo deduci antiquamque frequen-
tiam [suam]⁸ recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem
paterentur, omnium neminem præter Aristomachum movit.
'morituros se' affirmabant 'citius quam immixti Brutiis in
'alienos ritus mores legesque ac mox linguam etiam ver-
'terentur.' Aristomachus unus, quando⁵ nec suadendo ad
deditionem satis valebat, nec sicut urbem prodiderat, lo-
cum prodendæ arcis inveniebat, transfugit ad Hannonem.
The Cro- tonians de- part to Locri. Locrenses brevi post legati, cum permissu Hannonis arcem
intrâssent, persuadent ut 'traduci se in Locros⁶ paterentur

¹ em. G. pr. D.—*separatimque* Mss. ² em. G. pr. D.—*egressui* P. and opt. Mss.—*egressi* pl. Mss.—*egressi sui* HS, on V. P. i, 16, 2. ³ em. G.—*cujusque* Mss.—*quique* conj. HS. pr. cf. vii, 19, 2. D. ⁴ *greges* ad. al. Mss. om. P. F. and opt. ⁵ *affin-*
gunt, ut conj. FN. (und. *homines* or *annales*) and om. *fama est* cf. *adjiciunt miracula*, ii, 7;
miracula addunt, xxv, 39. GR. pr. C. ed. R. ⁶ P. and opt. Mss.—*nullus* pl. Mss.
⁷ em. and ed. G. C. D.—*more* P.—*movet* PE. and pl. Mss.—*moveat* vulg. P em. G.—
ventos et P. PE.—*ventus et* pl. Mss. ⁸ *imminente* conj. DCE. ⁹ *ea...arce...tuta*
PE. ME. F 2d. 2 L. H. cf. *qua abscissæ rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat*,
xxxii, 5; xxviii, 1, 5; iii, 2, 1; xxvii, 17, 8; V. Flac. i, 353. (v. l.) G. D. pr. (and ad.
se before *tenebant*) RL.—*eo...arce...tuta* P. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. L. N. ⁵ G. DCE. pr.
C.—om. L. pr. C. D. ed. ST. R.—*eo* cet. Mss.—*eorum* (which is bad Latin) ed. G. C. D.
pl. Edd.—*virorum* conj. SB.—*eorum cpe* DJ.—*mox* R.

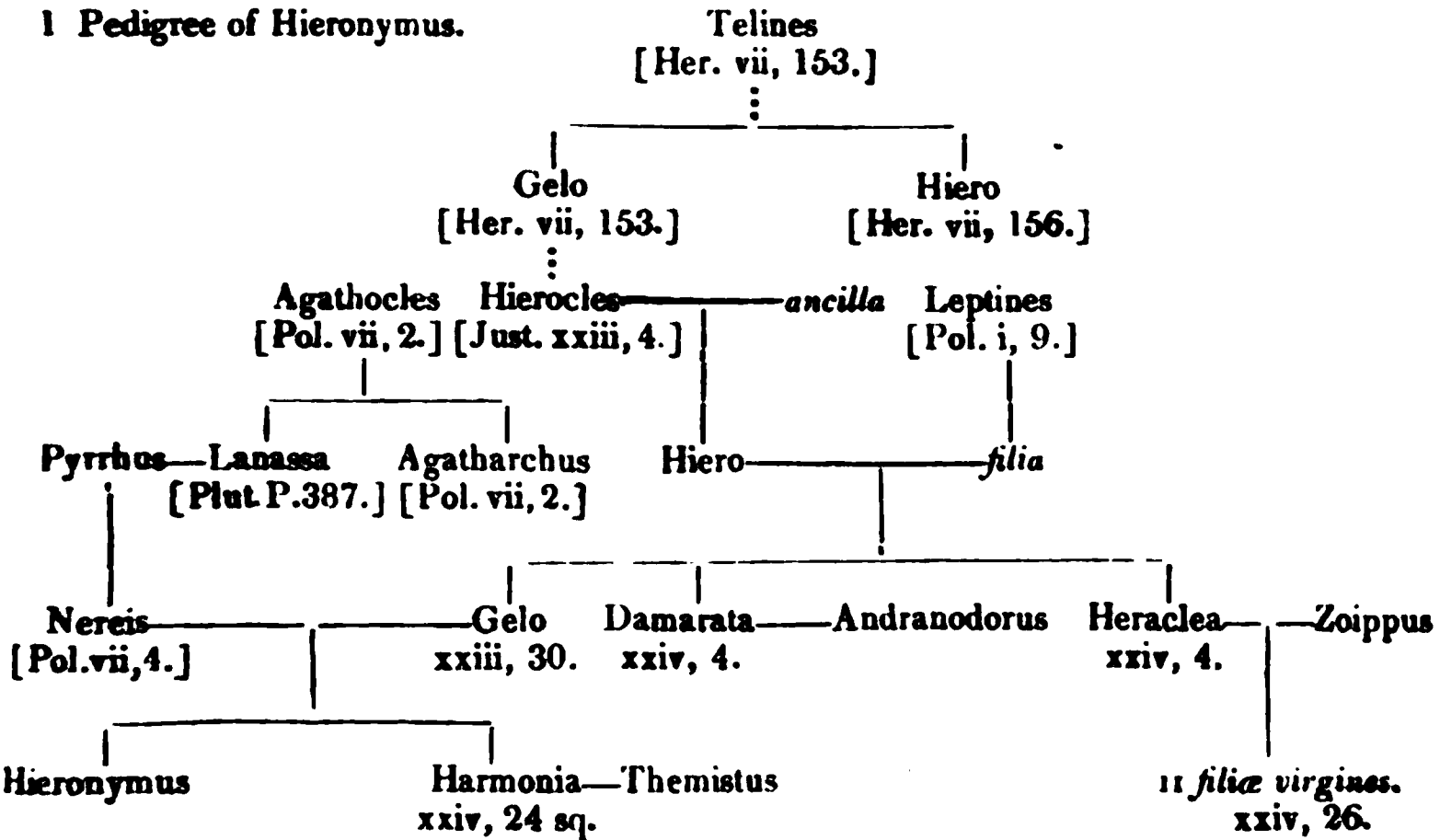
4 Cf. 46; iv, 22; 59; xxv, 38; xxvi, 57; xl, 9; and *quandoque*, viii, 7; ix, 10;
46; Her. i, 84, n. 90; viii, 53; Thuc. i, Tac. A. i, 57, l. (n.) R.
122; iii, 30; Xen. H. iv, 8, 18; PK, on 6 The people or country must be here
I Samuel xiv, 4. ED. meant; otherwise the preposition would be
5 'Since,' v, 25; 27; x, 14; xxxvii, omitted. C.

‘ nec ultima experiri vellent.’ jam ‘ hoc ut sibi liceret,’ im-
petraverant et ab Hannibale, missis ad ipsum¹ legatis. ita <sup>TiSempron.
Q. F. Max.3</sup>
Crotonē² excessum est, deductique Crotoniatæ ad mare
naves conscendunt. Locros omnis multitudo abeunt.

In Apulia ne hiems quidem quieta inter Romanos atque Hannibal
Hannibalem erat. Luceriæ Sempronius consul, Hannibal and Sem-
haud procul Arpis hibernabat. inter eos levia prælia ex pronius in
occasione aut opportunitate hujus aut illius partis orie- winter quar-
bantur; meliorque eis Romanus et in dies cautior tutior- ters.
que ab insidiis fiebat.

4 In Sicilia Romanis omnia mutaverat mors Hieronis Hiero dies :
regnumque ad Hieronymum¹ nepotem ejus translatum², Hierony-
puerum vixdum libertatem³ nedum dominationem modice mus suc-
laturæ⁴ ætatis⁵. id⁶ ingenium⁷ tutores atque amici ad ceeds him
præcipitandum in omnia vitia acceperunt. quæ ita futura as king of
cernens Hiero ultima senecta voluisse dicitur liberas Syra- Syracuse ;
P.vii,2—9.

¹ 2 L. em. G. ed. C. pr. D.—attipeum P.—ad id ipsum F 2d. V. 1 L.—ad ipsum cum C.
V. H. GA.—ad ipsum eum conj. D. ed. ST.—ad id ipsum cum al. Mss.—ad id ipsum tum pl.
Edd. pr. DCE. ² Crotonem opt. Mss. cf. xxiii, 1, 2. D. ³ In this passage Mss,
Edd, and Critics vary much.—modicæ three P. ⁴ em. G. perçios pçion. ST.—laturum
Mss. V. ⁵ pl. Mss. puer immaturæ ætatis, Just. xxx, 4. G.—ætas P.—æta[te]s P 2d.—
ætates PE.—ætate F.—æ ætas conj. SM.—æ ætate ed. ST.—æm ætatem E.—hac ætate
RB.—id ætatis DCE.—id ætatis [ingenium] or immaturæ ætatis [id ingenium] conj. ST.—
Læti V.—Læti C.—translatum. Puerum...laturum et ætas ed. R. ⁶ pl. Mss. and
Edd.—it P.—sit F.—in PE. al. Mss.—et DCE. ed. R. ⁷ ingenii Hieronymum DCE.—
ingenium : SM.—et ad. P. F. ed. R. ⁸ om. V. 1 L. one Ms of C. pr. C. ed. R.



2 That is regnique . . . translatio. R. their own masters, but entirely under their
3 Boys during their minority were not fathers' control. ST.

5 Vix quidem ulli bono moderatoque regi facilis¹ erat favor apud Syracusanos, succedenti^a tantæ^b caritati^c Hieronis^d. verum enim vero Hieronymus, velut suis vitiis desiderabilem^e efficere vellet avum, primo statim conspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit. nam qui per tot annos Hieronem filiumque ejus Gelonem nec vestis habitu nec alio ullo insigni^f differentes a ceteris civibus vidissent, conspexere purpuram ac diadema⁴ ac satellites armatos, quadrigisque etiam alborum equorum⁵ interdum ex regia procedentem more Dionysii tyranni. hunc tam superbum apparatus habitumque convenientes^g sequebantur^h contemptus omnium hominum, superbæ aures, contumeliosa dicta, rari^b aditus non alienis modo sed tutoribus etiamⁱ, libidines novæ, inhumana crudelitas. itaque tantus omnes terror invaserat, ut quidam ex tutoribus aut morte voluntaria aut fuga præverterent metum suppliciorum. tres ex iis, quibus solis aditus in domum familiarior erat, Andranodorus et Zoippus generi Hieronis, et Thraso quidam, de aliis quidem rebus haud magnopere audiebantur: tendendo autem duo ad Carthaginienses, Thraso ad societatem Romanam, certamine ac studiis interdum in se convertebant animum adolescentis, cum conjuratio in tyranni caput facta indicatur per Callonem^j quendam, æqualem Hieronymi et jam inde a puero in omnia fami-

Ti Sempron.
Q. F. Max. 3

Hieronymus's bad
character;
P. vii. 7.
xxiii, 30.

21; 22; 25;
Ath. vi, 59,
p. 252.

Conspiracy
against his
life.

^a 1, 3 P. P. PE. V. STE. ed. G. C. D.—succedendi ed. S. ^b P.—tanta cet. Mss.
^c em. it means tam caro Hieroni: cf. regnavit ita, ut bono moderatoque succedenti regi difficilis æmulatio esset, i, 48; consules quo majori gloriæ rerum gestarum succedere se cernebant, iv, 11; Pliny Ep. ii, 13; Just. iii, 5; Agathocles, qui magnitudini prioris Dionysii successit, id. xxii, 1; G. id. xix, 1; D. xxxvii, 58; ix, 18; Sil. iv, 599: the abstract for the concrete. R. ^d Mss. ant. Edd.—Hieronem ed. AS. pr. GL. ^e post HV.—om. F. pr. SAL. D. ^f agreeing with the nearest of the several nouns to which it refers; cf. xxx, 34. G.—convenienti HF.—convenientia conj. V.—convenienter conj. G.—comites cf. Sen. Ep. 7. GR. ^g mores ad. ant. Ed. ^h em. (jam haud dissimulando superbiam, rari aditus, colloquentibus difficiles, iii, 36.) G.—dictari P.—dicta (om. rari) cet. Mss. ⁱ difficiles ad. V.—difficilis ad. HF. HV. ^j Gelonem conj. CT, on S. ix, 12. pr. DU. ST.—[Calonem ed. BK. and Calonem ed. R. both ascribing that reading to CT.—calonem (contrary to probability) Mss. and Edd.]

1 'Easy of attainment.' R.

2 'The more regretted; DCE. xxxviii, 1. GB.

3 Cf. 21; xxvii, 31; Flor. i, 5. DU.

4 Those coins which exhibit the heads of Hiero and Gelo, adorned with the diadem, were probably struck in memory of them,

after their death. SN, de P. N. viii, 12. DU.

5 Jupiter and the Sun were represented as riding in cars drawn by white horses. The use of such was considered the height of arrogance in a mortal; v, 23; SF, R. V. i, 18; R. J, An. i, 12; BA, Ad. l. 10. DU.

Triemprco. liaria^a jura^a assuetum. index unum ex conjuratis Theodotum, a quo ipse appellatus erat⁷, nominare potuit. qui

V. iii, 3, 5. comprehensus extemplo, traditusque Andranodoro torquendus, de se ipse haud cunctanter fassus conscios celabat⁸. postremo cum omnibus intolerandis patientiæ humanæ cruciatibus laceraretur, victum malis se simulans avertit ab consciis in insontes indicium ('Thrasonem esse auctorem consilii' mentitus, 'nec nisi tam potenti duce confisos rem tantam ausuros'⁹) ab latere¹⁰ tyranni¹⁰, quorum capita vilissima fingenti inter dolores gemitusque occurrere. maxime animo tyranni credibile indicium Thraso nominatus fecit. ita extemplo traditur^a ad supplicium, adjectique poenæ¹¹ ceteri juxta insontes. consciorum nemo, cum diu socius consilii torqueretur, aut latuit¹² aut fugit: tantum illis in virtute ac fide Theodoti fiduciæ fuit, tantumque

He inclines ipsi Theodoto virium ad arcana occultanda.

to the Carthaginians; Ita, quod unum^a vinculum cum Romanis societatis erat,⁶
P. vii, 2. Thrasone sublato e medio, extemplo haud dubie ad defectionem res spectabat. legatique ad Hannibalem missi, ac remissi ab eo cum^b Hannibale¹ nobili adolescente^c Hippocrates et Epicydes, nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracuse.

^a familiaritatis conj. B. but the expression is like *origo Romana, bellum Romanum*, &c. E.
¹ adsumptum conj. RK, on V. P. ii, 29. E. cf. ii, 3; 22. R.—adscitum conj. WL.—adscitum conj. B. ² inde ens nominat ad. ant. Edd. probably from Mss. ST. cf. Just. ii, 9. GB. om. G. and, though the parenthesis renders the construction awkward, C. D.
³ Suet. ix, 14. D.—trahitur 3 L. cf. ii, 27; Tac. A. xi, 35. D. pr. B. ⁴ omne G. from P; but P has *onum* (1st) and *unum* (2d) C.—*unum* cet. Mss. ⁵ eodem conj. GL. S.
⁶ pl. Mss.—*adulescente* F.—*adulescentulo* ant. Edd.—*nobiles adolescentes* conj. GL.—*n. adolescentuli*. S.

6 'To all the privileges of intimacy.'

7 'Had been spoken to on the subject.' RS.

8 Cf. Tac. A. xi, 22. 4. R.

9 Cf. xxii, 12. 11. R. Und. *participes consilii*: and see Arist. Rh. i, 16. 5, οὐδὲν ἄντρον ἀναγκαζόμενοι τὰ ψευδῆ λέγουσι ἢ τὰ ληθῆ. x. v. λ.

10 'The retainers and connections of the king;' cf. xxx, 19; xxxii, 39; xxxix, 25; xlii, 65; xlv, 27; Pol. xxix, 3, 1; fr. 110; *παισιωναι*, SF. GL, on Luc. t. iii, p. 566; HM, on Ar. Pl. p. 332. b. Juv. iii, 131 n; R. Curt. iii, 5; V. Max. G.

11 'Were punished together with him,' 'shared his fate.' R.

12 'Hid himself.' E.

1 The error of GL and S arose from their knowing nothing of this Hannibal. Po-

lybius makes the whole clear. The ambassadors sent to Hannibal were Polyclitus of Cyrene and Philodemus of Argos; xxv, 25; 28. Hannibal sent them back with a Carthaginian trierarch, named Hannibal, and with two Syracusans, Hippocrates and his younger brother Epicydes, (Paus. Fl. ii, 12. D.) who had been long serving under him, and (in consequence of their grandfather's being banished from Syracuse, PZ.) were naturalized at Carthage. Hippocrates and Epicydes, (with the sanction of Hannibal by whom they were sent) took up their residence at the Sicilian court: but, to expedite the treaty. Hieronymus requested Hannibal, the other envoy, to proceed at once to Carthage, promising that his own ambassadors should follow without delay. U. G. R.

cusis exsule avo, Poeni ipsi materno genere. per hos juncta ^{TiSempros.} ^{Q.F.Max.3} societas Hannibali ac Syracusano tyranno; nec invito Han-
 nibale apud tyrannum⁴ manserunt. Ap. Claudius prætor, ^{Disrespect-}
 cujus Sicilia provincia erat, ubi ea accepit, extemplo legatos ^{ful treat-}
 ad Hieronymum misit; qui cum 'sese ad renovandam ^{ment of the}
 'societatem quæ cum avo fuisset venisse' dicerent, per ^{Roman en-}
 ludibrium auditi dimissique sunt ab quærente² per jocum ^{voys; P.vii,}
 Hieronymo 'quæ fortuna eis pugnae ad Cannas fuisset: ^{3.}
 'vix credibilia enim legatos Hannibalis narrare. velle quid
 'veri sit scire, ut ex eo, utram spem sequatur⁵, consilium
 'capiat.' Romani, cum serio legationes audire cœpisset,
 'redituros se ad eum' dicentes 'esse,' monito magis eo
 quam rogato 'ne fidem temere mutaret,' proficiscuntur.
 Hieronymus legatos Carthaginem misit ad foedus ex socie- ^{League be-}
 tate⁴ cum Hannibale faciendum. pacto convenit ut, 'cum ^{tween Hie-}
 'Romanos Sicilia expulissent (id autem brevi fore, si naves ^{ronymus}
 'atque exercitum misissent), Himera⁵ amnis,' (qui ferme ^{and Hanni-}
 insulam dividit,) 'finis regni Syracusani ac Punici imperii ^{bal; P.vii,4.}
 'esset.' aliam deinde, inflatus assentationibus eorum qui ^{S. xiv, 232}
 eum 'non Hieronis tantum sed Pyrrhi etiam regis, materni
 'avi,' jubebant 'meminisse,' legationem misit, qua 'æquum'
 censebat⁶ 'Sicilia sibi omni' cedi, Italiae imperium pro-
 'prium quæri Carthaginensi populo.' hanc levitatem ac
 jactationem⁷ animi neque mirabantur in juvene furioso
 neque arguebant, dummodo averterent eum ab Romanis.

7 Sed omnia in eo præcipitia¹ ad exitium fuerunt. nam ^{A new con-}
^{spiracy is}

⁴ *illo apud hunc conj.* R. ⁵ *opt. Mss. cf. xxxii, 35; G. Just. xxix, 1; DU. iii, 45; iv, 6; 53; xxii, 27, 3; [25, 7; ED.] xxiv, 22; xxviii, 9; xxxvii, 25 twice; xlv, 11; Just. i, 10, 12; xxix, 2, 6; xxxi, 5, 7 and 9; 7, 8; HS, and BU, on O. A. A. iii, 642. D. —Siciliam... omnem al. Mss. cf. Mart. Ep. xii, 97, 12; G. Curt. iv, 11, 9; (FN.) Just. x, 2; xxxii, 4. These passages are probably corrupted. DU. D.*

² *A rogitantibus dimissi, i, 9, 2. B.*

³ 'Which of the two belligerent powers had the fairer prospects and brighter hopes just at present, and which, consequently, it would be more politic for him to side with:' *ED. Pol. vii, 3; iii, 68 sq. R.*

⁴ 'The alliance (*συνμαχία*), made with Hannibal, was the basis on which the league (*συνθήκη*) with Carthage was to be framed.' *B.*

⁵ 'The greater Himera;' the lesser is perhaps meant in xxv, 40. *R.*

⁶ 'By which he claimed, as a fair arrange-

ment.' *B.*

⁷ 'Fickleness, unsteadiness;' *C.* 'arrogance.' *R.*

¹ 'All things conspired to precipitate his downfall' or 'to hurry him on to his destruction.' *C. ED. cf. xliii, 30; D. præceps ire, præf. 13; cadere, i, 40; in præceps dare rempublicam, xxvii, 27; præcipitare r. p. xxii, 12; xxvii, 40; in locum præcipitem perducere, xxvi, 2; in pr. l. tollere, vi, 7; libertas præceps, xxxiv, 49; in re præcipiti, iv, 11; cf. i, 32, 13; iv, 33, 5; Juv. i, 149; x, 107; Tac. A. ii, 26, 2. R.*

¹ *Sen. proc. cum. præmissis Hippocrate atque Epicyde cum binis milli-*
^{Q.F. Max. 3} *bus armatorum ad tentandas* ² *urbes quæ præsidiiis tene-*
formed: *bantur Romanis, et ipse in Leontinos cum cetero omni*
and Hiero- *exercitu (erant autem ad quindecim millia peditum equi-*
nyetus as- *tumque) profectus esset. liberas ædes* ³ *conjurati (et omnes*
^{P. vii, 6:} *forte militabant) imminentes viæ angustæ, qua descendere*
^{S. xiv, 125} *ad forum rex solebat. sumpserunt. ibi cum instructi arma-*
^{sq-} *tique ceteri transitum* ⁴ *expectantes starent, uni ex eis*
(Dinomeni fuit nomen), quia custos corporis erat, partes
datæ sunt ut. cum appropinquaret januæ rex, per causam
aliquam in angustiis sustineret ab tergo agmen. ita ut
convenerat. factum est. tanquam laxaret elatum pedem ab
stricto nodo ⁵ *, moratus turbam Dinomenes tantum inter-*
valli fecit. ut cum in prætereuntem sine armatis regem
impetus fieret, confoderetur aliquot prius vulneribus quam
succurri posset. clamore et tumultu audito in Dinomenem
jam haud dubie obstantem tela conjiciuntur, inter quæ
tamen, duobus acceptis vulneribus, evasit. fuga satellitum,
ut jacentem videre regem, facta est. interfectores pars in
forum ad multitudinem lætam libertate, pars Syracusas
pergunt ad præoccupanda ⁶ *Andranodori regionumque alio-*
rum consilia. incerto rerum statu, Ap. Claudius bellum
oriens ex propinquo cum cerneret, senatum litteris certio-
rem fecit ' Siciliam Carthaginensi populo et Hannibali
' conciliari,' ipse adversus Syracusana consilia ad provinciæ
regniue fines ⁷ *omnia convertit præsidia* ¹.

² *transcurrentem* conj. but cf. Cic. Fam. vi, 20. E. ^b 5 L. em. G. cf. 26; xxxv, 11; i, 63; v, 46. *DU*—*in quæ* 1, 3 P. P. PE. V. C. 1. 2 L. ant. Edd. (and om. *tamen*) 4 L. —*inque* F.—*in quem* G A.—*inde* B. HV.—*usque* V 2d.—*isque* 2 P.—*hisque* F 2d.—*qui* H. —*ipse* 1 P marg.—*per quæ* vulg. cf. 43; xxii, 60; Curt. v, 4, 37; Virg. *Æ.* ii, 664. *DU*. ^c em. PG.—*ad pr.* om. HV.—*provinciam* (om. *ad*) cet. Mas. ed. G. C. D. *DCE*.—*provinciam* *firmat ad* conj. ST. ^d *omni conf. mat præsidio.* conj. as Cic. L. Agr. 5. *DCE*.

² *Tentare* is 'to sound,' xxvi, 24; xxviii, 45; xl, 5; or 'to try whether a thing is to be gained by solicitation, or fraud, or force,' iv, 10; xxi, 12; xlv, 45; 'to tamper with,' 'to solicit to revolt,' 'to attempt to gain by a coup de main,' ix, 35; xxxi, 46; xxxiii, 5; xlv, 11. R.

³ 'A house all to themselves,' C. *vacuæ ædes*, xxv, 10; or 'an hotel,' ST. or 'a house which stood empty,' *DCE*. or 'free quarters,' to which they were entitled as soldiers; cf. xxx, 17; xxxv, 23; xlii, 6; Plant. M. G. iii, 1, 82; *hospitium publicum*, xlv, 22;

V. Max. v, 1, 1; R. xxv, 10; RS. xxviii, 39, 5. In some of its points this conspiracy resembles the plot of Fieschi in Paris.

⁴ The forum lay between hills in the centre of the city. Pol. R. cf. note 10.

⁵ 'As if he were lifting up his foot to loosen the tie of his shoe.' *DCE*.

⁶ 'To be beforehand with;' 38; *occupant facere*, i, 14; *præoccupant ferre*, iv, 30; followed by *prius* or *prius quam*; i, 30; ii, 48; xxi, 39; xxxi, 35; like *πρόωρον* with *εργία*. R.

⁷ At the close of the first Punic war, the whole of Sicily was divided into two parts,

Exitu anni ejus Q. Fabius ex auctoritate senatus Pute-^{Ti Sempron.}
olos, per bellum coeptum frequentari emporium, communiit ^{Q. F. Max. 3}
præsidiumque imposuit. inde Romam comitiorum causa ^{12 sq; C. ii,}
veniens in eum quem primum diem comitialem habuit ^{8 163 sqq;}
comitia edixit, atque ex itinere præter urbem ^{9 in campum}
descendit ¹⁰. eo die cum sors prærogativæ Aniensi ^{c junio-}
rum ¹¹ exisset, eaque T. Otacilium M. Æmilium Regillum ^{Consuls. 9.}

^c em. G.—*Aniensis* conj. PNT.—var. Mss.

(the Roman province and Hiero's dominions,) of which the inland boundary was of course common. C. cf. 44; ED. xxv, 3. The New Province was the kingdom of Hiero; xxv, 41; xxvii, 8. The Old Province is not only so called in contradistinction to the New, as in Africa and Gaul; but also as opposed to a country in a state of rebellion; cf. Tac. A. i, 58, 7. R.

8 Instead of giving notice of the meeting for the third market-day, as was the usual practice. GC, Com. i, 4; 6. DU. The days on which *comitia* might be held were 184 according to the Roman calendar, being all the days in the year except the *festi*, *nefasti*, and *nundinæ*, consequently the same as the *fasti*; cf. iii, 11; xxv, 2; ST. *comitiales dies dicti, quod tum irret populus ad suffragia ferenda, nisi si quæ feriæ conceptæ essent, propter quas non liceret, ut compitalia et Latinæ*; Var. L. L. v, p. 50. in *trinum nundinum*, iii, 35; [see AD, R. A.] 'on the 17th day inclusive;' *le premier ἀγοράς*, Dion. H. ix, p. 598; Plut. Cor. p. 222; Macr. i, 16; S. Cic. pro Do. 16; ad Fam. xvi, 12; Ov. F. i, 54; D. Cass. xl, p. 142; xlviii, p. 377; lx, p. 681. In reckoning the nine days they began with one market day and ended with another; (so as to leave but seven intermediate days; Var. R. R. ii, præf. Dion. H. vii, 58, p. 463;) in counting the next nine days they began with this, on which they before left off, and so on. In the ancient calendars they prefixed the first eight letters of the alphabet (as we do the first seven) to the days of the year in succession, to denote the recurrence of the market days; GT, Ins. p. 133 sqq. D. E, C. C. R. This method of inclusive reckoning was used by the Greeks in enumerating generations, Her. i, 91, n. 83. and sometimes, but not uniformly, by the sacred writers in computing time.

9 'Without entering the city;' DCE. 9. V.

10 Romans of the higher orders were said 'to go down' into the forum, senate-house, or Field of Mars, because they usually resided

on the hills as more healthy, and these places were in the lower ground; ii, 54; vii, 18; xxvi, 18; xxxiv, 1. The same verb is applied generally, to their going abroad into public. E, C. C. R. iii, 48; 56; iv, 14; cf. V, El. v, 36; GV, on Cic. Fam. viii, 4; TN, on Fr. ii, 1, 11; DN, U. R. ii, 16 sqq; NA, R. V. v, 2; D. n. 4; Hor. O. iii, 1, 11.

11 Originally the centuries were quite distinct from the tribes; the latter division arising out of the locality of position, the former out of the rate of property, i, 43. But subsequently the century was made a part of the tribe; (v, 18; Cic. L. Agr. ii, 2; pro Plan. 20;) for all the centuries which Livy has particularized, bear the same names as tribes (*Veturia* xxvi, 22; *Galeria* xxvii, 6; and *Aniensis* here): the first centuries in a tribe consisted of those rated as the first class, the next of those rated as the second class, and so on. This change that was introduced was democratical in its spirit; (Dion. H.) for when the number of centuries was augmented, the proportion which at first existed between the classes was not observed; so that the first class had no longer the preponderance which the institution of Servius had attached to it. (Cic. Phil. ii, 32 sq.) This alteration probably took place before 358 Y. R. At this period there seems to have been a double drawing of lots, by the magistrate who presided at the meeting; (1) between the tribes; that first drawn was called *prærogativa*; cf. xxi, 3, 1: (2) between the centuries of this tribe; of which the first drawn had the privilege of voting first. After this had given its vote, the centuries of the first class were summoned to vote, (*primo vocatæ*, iii, 10; 15; 22;) then those of the second class, and so on, in the order settled by Servius Tullius: these were said to be *jure vocatæ*, v, 18; xxvi, 6, 2; x, 13; Cic. Ph. ii, 33. 'The juniors' were those between 17 and 46 years of age: 'the seniors' all above this age: cf. Gell. x, 28; L. M. R. i, 2. S. [adv. RR, Em. ii, 31: but cf. S, Em. ii, 35; PNT, in U, on i, 43, 12. D.] GC. C. R. see AD, on the Com. Cent.

Ti. Sempron. consules diceret. tum Q. Fabius silentio facto tali oratione
 Q. F. Max. 3 est usus. " si aut pacem in Italia aut bellum eumque⁸
 Speech of " hostem¹ haberemus. in quo negligentiae laxior locus¹
 Fabius on " esset. qui vestris studiis, quæ in campum ad mandandos
 the occa- " quibus velitis honores affertis, moram ullam offerret², is
 sion, recom- " mihi parum meminisse videretur vestrae libertatis. sed
 mending " cum in hoc bello. in hoc³ hoste nunquam ab ullo duce
 great cau- " sine ingenti nostra clade erratum sit, eadem vos cura
 tion in the " qua in aciem armati descenditis inire suffragium ad
 choice. " creandos consules decet, et sibi sic quemque dicere *Han-*
 xiii, 46 sq. " *nibali imperatori parem consulem nomino.* hoc anno ad
 " Capuam Jubellio Taureæ Campano summo equiti pro-
 " vocanti summus Romanus eques Asellus Claudius est
 vii, 10. " oppositus. adversus Gallum quondam provocantem in
 " ponte Anienis T.⁴ Manlium fidentem et animo et viri-
 " bus misere majores nostri. [ob⁵] eandem causam⁶ haud⁷
 vii, 26. " multis annis post fuisse⁷ non negaverim cur M. Valerio
 " non diffideretur, adversus similiter provocantem arma
 " capienti Gallum ad certamen⁸. quemadmodum pedites
 " equitesque optamus ut validiores, si minus, ut pares hosti
 " habeamus, ita duci hostium parem imperatorem quæ-
 " ramus. cum qui est summus in civitate dux, eum legeri-
 " mus, tamen repente lectus, in annum creatus adversus
 " veterem ac perpetuum imperatorem comparabitur, nullis
 " neque temporis neque juris inclusum⁹ angustiis, quo
 " minus ita omnia gerat administretque ut tempora postu-
 " labunt belli. nobis autem in apparatu ipso ac tantum¹⁰
 His objec- " inchoantibus res annus circumagitur. quoniam quales
 tions to the " viros creare vos consules deceat, satis est dictum, restat
 candidates proposed: " ut pauca de eis in quos prærogativæ favor inclinavit

¹ em. G.—cumque P. PE. F. al. Mss.—cum quo V. 2—5 L. D.—cum equo L.—cum l L.
² P. PE. F. D.—hostem cet. Mss. ³ offerret S. 2, 3 P. 1, 2 L. H. B. HV. D. cf. Ov.
 F. iv, 143. B. but affertis immediately precedes. R. ⁴ em. G.—Anienet P.—Aniens
 3 L. F 2d.—Anienem cet. Mss. ⁵ om. conj. DU. C. or ad. factum after post DCE.
⁶ ita...fecisse conj. SB. ⁷ arma capienti adv. s. p. ad c. Gallum conj. tr. V. S.—adv.
 s. p. c. Gallum arma ad c. GA.—The order of the words in the text leaves it ambiguous whe-
 ther we are to join provocantem ad or arma capienti ad DU. ⁸ non conj. ad. G.

1 Sen. Clem. i, 5; id. Helv. 6; G. *laxum* xxii, 39; xxxix, 40, 11; Col. iii, 13; D.
spatium, x, 5; D. *laxior dies*, xxxix, 17. Virg. Æ. vi, 129.
 R.

2 This pronoun is often repeated without a conjunction; 44; iii, 72; vi, 26; v, 6; 3 Their conviction of his being a match
 for his antagonist. DCE.
 4 Cf. *ἐπὶ ἀλλήλοις* τῶν δυνάμεων, Her. i, 31.

“dicam. M. Æmilius Regillus flamen⁵ est Quirinalis, Ti Sempron.
 “quem neque mittere ab sacris neque retinere possumus, Q. F. Max. 3
 “ut non defim aut belli deseramus curam. Otacilius^{so} xxii, 9 ;
 “roris mese filiam uxorem atque ex ea liberos habet¹: xxvii, 33 ;
 “ceterum non ea vestra in me majoresque meos merita 61 ; xxix, 11 ;
 “sunt, ut non potio^{rem} privatis necessitudinibus⁶ rem 38 ; xix, ep.
 “publicam habeam⁷. quilibet nautarum vectorumque tran- xxxix, 45 ;
 “quillo mari gubernare potest: ubi sæva orta tempestas T. iii, 58 ; 71.
 “est ac turbato mari rapitur vento navis, tum viro et To Otacilius
 “gubernatore opus est. non tranquillo⁸ navigamus, sed in particu-
 “jam aliquot procellis⁹ summersi pene sumus. itaque lar.
 “quis ad gubernacula sedeat, summa cura providendum
 “ac præcavendum vobis est. in minore te experti, T. Ota-
 “cili, re sumus: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus,
 “documenti¹⁰ quicquam dedisti. classem hoc anno, cui tu
 “præfuisti, trium rerum causa paravimus, ut Africæ oram
 “popularetur, ut tuta nobis Italiæ littora essent, ante
 “omnia ne supplementum cum stipendio commeatuque
 “ab Carthagine Hannibali transportaretur. create consu-
 “lem T. Otacilium, non dico si omnia hæc, sed si aliquid¹¹
 “eorum rei publicæ præstitit. sin autem te classem obti-
 “nente etiam¹ velut pacato mari quælibet Hannibali tuta
 “atque integra ab domo venerunt, si ora Italiæ infestior
 “hoc anno quam Africæ¹² fuit, quid dicere potes cur te
 “potissimum ducem Hannibali hosti opponamus⁴? si con-
 “sul esses, dictatorem dicendum exemplo majorum nostro-
 “rum censeremus¹. nec tu id indignari posses, aliquem in

¹ Otacili...habet: conj. PG. adv. G. D. J om. 2 L. pr. C. but we may connect *etiam* with *quælibet* D. ^k em. SM. ed. G. pr. R.—*oppugnabant* P. F.—*opponant* cet. Mss. ed. C. D. und. *cives* R. ^l *censerem* conj. G. pr. R.

5 The etymology of the word is doubtful; whether from *filamentum* (*filamines*) or from *pilum* (*pilamines*) or from *flameum*. The *flamens* were priests belonging to some one deity exclusively. The three greater ones were those of Jupiter and Mars, instituted by Romulus, and the Quirinal flamen, appointed by Numa: i, 20; Plut. N. p. 64; Dion. H. ii, 64. R.

6 Cf. τί τι γὰρ με. δεκά, ξυγγενὲς οὗτως | ἰσταν γὰρ ἄζει. χαρὶς τι γίνουσι, | οὐκ ἴσταν δὲν μίζουσι μῶραν | νίμαιμι, ἢ σοί, Æsch. P. V. 297—300.

7 Compare what Aristotle says of truth: δίκαιον δ' ἐν ἴσως βέλτερον εἶναι, καὶ δίκον, ἐπὶ σω-

τηρίῳ γὰρ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τὰ εἰκῆα ἀναγκῶν, ἄλλως τι καὶ φιλοσόφους εἶπας: ἀμφοῖν γὰρ ὄντων φίλον, ἴσιν προτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Eth. i, 6.

8 Und. *mari*, see above; or *tempore* or *calo*, see xxvi, 51; xxxi, 23. R.

9 Trasimenus and Cannæ, mentioned below. R.

10 'A specimen or sample;' præf. i, 28; xxiv, 45; Tac. A. i, 38, 3. R.

11 Fabius is here unfairly disparaging the services of Otacilius, (cf. xxi, 41,) by a common rhetorical artifice. DU.

12 Und. 'Which it was your duty to ravage.' B.

TiSempron. " civitate Romana meliorem bello haberi quam te. magis
 Q.F.Max.3 " nullius interest quam tua, T. Otacili, non imponi cer-
 " vicibus tuis onus sub quo concidas. ego magnopere
 " suadeo, eodem animo quo¹³, si¹⁴ stantibus vobis in aciem
 " armatis repente deligendi duo imperatores essent quorum
 " ductu atque auspicio dimicaretis, hodie quoque consules
 " creetis, quibus sacramento liberi vestri dicant¹⁴, ad quo-
 " rum edictum convenient, sub quorum tutela atque cura
 " militent. lacus Trasimenus et Cannæ tristia¹⁵ ad recor-
 " dationem exempla¹⁶, sed¹⁷ ad præcavendos¹⁸ similes¹⁹ duces²⁰
 " documento²¹ sunt. præco, Aniensem²² juniorum in suffra-
 " gium revoca."

Murmurs of Cum T. Otacilius ferociter ' eum continuare¹ consula-9
 Otacilius, ' tum velle' vociferaretur atque obstreperet, lictores ' ad eum
 checked by ' accedere' consul jussit, et quia in urbem non inierat, pro-
 Fabius. 7. tinus in campum ex itinere profectus, admonuit ' cum
 ' securibus² sibi fasces præferri.' iterum³ prærogativa suf-
 fragium inît⁴, creatique in ea consules Q. Fabius Maximus
 quartum, M. Marcellus tertium. eosdem consules ceteræ
 centuriæ sine variatione ulla dixerunt. et prætor unus
 reffectus Q. Fulvius Flaccus, novi tres alii⁵ creati, T. Ota-

¹³ quasi or om. si conj. B.—or quo descendentes (as above) conj. DU. but cf. xxii, 26, 6. R.
¹⁴ opt. Mss of G. F. 1, 3 P. ed. G. C. D.—triste pl. Mss. ed. ST.—tristis conj. G 1st.
¹⁵ opt. Mss of G. ed. G. C. D.—exemplar F. and pl. Mss. ed. ST.—exemplaria F 2d.—exempli
 conj. G 1st. P em. G. ed. C. D. ST.—et opt. Mss of G.—et or at pl. Mss. 1 em.
 G.—præcavendum pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—præcavenda opt. Mss.—præcavendas (und. clades)
 ed. ST. 1 opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. ST.—simile pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. 1 em. G.—utiles
 pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. ST.—utilia S. 2 P. B. HV. N. BR. VI. 2 L. one Ms of G. ed. C.
 —utile 1 L. HF.—utili F 2d. pr. C. ed. D. DCE. 1 pl. and opt. Mss. pr. C. ed. G. D.
 DCE. ST.—documenta S. 2 P. B. HV. N. BR. one Ms of G. ed. C. and this construction
 occurs in Livy as well as the former; ix, 46; xxi, 19; G. i, 52; xxiv, 45; xxx, 30; xlv,
 40: so we have esse monumentum, exemplum, emolumentum, experimentum, argumentum; and
 esse præda or prædæ, &c. cf. DU, on Fl. i, 1, 10. D. 1 em. G.—præconiensis opt.
 Mss.—prærogativa (and revocata) 1, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. N. L. V and D marg. ed. DJ.
 adv. D. 1 em. PNT. ed. G.—interim pl. Mss. 1 iniit ed. C. 1 em. G. ed. C.—
 novi tres V marg. B 2d. TE.—tres alii 5 L. R.—novi alii P. S. 4 L. HV. ed. D.—novi B.—
 var. cet. Mss.

13 Und. crearetis consules, GL. or eos deli-
 geretis, quos maxime idoneos ac ducibus hostium
 pares haberetis, DU. or imperatores deligeretis.
 B.

14 ' To whose words your sons are to
 swear, binding themselves by the solemn mili-
 tary oath;' C. sacramento dicere occurs ii, 24;
 iv, 53; xxv, 5; D. xli, 5; G. adigi, xxii,
 38; rogare, xxxii, 26; xxxv, 2; xl, 26;
 cf. ii, 32. R.

1 This verb signifies ' addition without in-
 terval or interruption,' and is applied to
 magistratus, honores, agros, ædificia, bella, &c.

i, 44, 8; 46, 12; iii, 35, 8; v, 2, 1; vi, 39, 3;
 xxvi, 6, 2; xxxii, 7, 5; and below: so con-
 tinens imperium, vii, 30; prælium, iv, 22;
 ruina, xxi, 8; agmen, xxiv, 16, 2; jugum,
 xxvii, 17; iter, xxxviii, 15; malum, v,
 39; continua bella, x, 31; xxx, 5. R.
 ED.

2 By a law of Valerius Publicola the axes
 were removed from the fasces of the consul
 within the city; Dion. H. v, p. 292; cf. ii, 7.
 Fabius warns Otacilius that he had the power
 of life and death, and that he would use that
 power if necessary. GL. C.

cilius Crassus iterum, Q. Fabius consulis filius, qui tum ^{TiSempron.} aedilis curulis erat, P. Cornelius Lentulus. comitiis præ- ^{Q.F.Max.3} torum perfectis, senatus consultum factum est ut ‘ Q. Ful-
‘ vio extra ordinem⁸ urbana provincia⁴ esset, isque potissi-
‘ mum consulibus ad bellum profectis urbi præesset.’ aquæ
magnæ bis⁶ eo anno fuerunt, Tiberisque agros inundavit ^{T. i, 76, 1.}
cum magna strage tectorum, pecorumque et hominum
perniciæ.

Quinto anno secundi Punici belli Q. Fabius Maximus ^{B.C. 214.}
quartum, M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum in- ^{Y. R. 538.}
euntes plus solito converterant in se civitatis animos: ^{Consuls, Q.}
multis enim annis tale consulum par non fuerat. refere- ^{Fabius Ma-}
bant senes ‘ sic Maximum Rullum cum P. Decio⁴ ad ^{ximus 4,}
‘ bellum Gallicum, sic postea Papirium Carviliūque ^{M.Claudius}
‘ adversus Samnites Bruttiosque et Lucanum cum Taren- ^{Marcellus3.}
‘ tino populum consules declaratos.’ absens Marcellus con-
sul creatus, cum ad exercitum esset; præsentī Fabio, ^{The circum-}
atque ipso comitia habente, consulatus continuatus. tem- ^{stances ho-}
pus ac necessitas belli ac discrimen summæ rerum facie- ^{nourable to}
bant ne quis aut in exemplum exquireret⁶ aut suspectum
cupiditatis imperii consulem haberet. quin laudabant po-
tius ‘ magnitudinem animi, quod cum summo imperatore
‘ esse opus rei publicæ sciret seque eum haud dubie esse,
‘ minoris⁷ invidiam suam, si qua ex^f re oriretur, quam utili-
‘ tatem rei publicæ fecisset.’

10 Quo die magistratum inierunt consules, senatus in Capi- ^{Distribu-}
tolio est habitus; decretumque omnium primum ut ‘ consules ^{tion of the}
provinces:

⁴ om. C. pr. cf. xxx, 1; 40; xxxiii, 26; xxvii, 36, 5; xxxi, 6. GR. adv. cf. G, on the last two passages; xxxv, 21; xxxvi, 42; xxxix, 45; xl, 44; xliii, 11; xlv, 44; DU. Cic. Ver. i, 40; urbana provincia also occurs in fr. Leg. Thor. PG, 646 Y. R. p. 138; cf. GT, p. 628. D. ⁶ P.—vis conj. DJ, leaving fuerunt. D.—[ni]bis P 2d.—nivis PE. F.—var. cet. Mss. ⁷ ea or ex ea or ea ex conj. DU. pr. D. R.

³ Usually the magistrates drew lots for their provinces, after throwing their names into an urn; 44; xxiii, 30; xxv, 3; xxviii, 38; xxx, 1; 27; 40; xxi, 42; xxii, 45, 2; at other times they came to an amicable arrangement among themselves: [10; ED. xxx, 43; RS.] viii, 6; xxv, 13; 41; xxvi, 8; xxxv, 20. Here, as in iii, 2; [x, 24; ED.] the province was awarded without either allotment (extra sortem, xxvi, 29;) or private arrangement, R. by a special decree of the senate. RS.

⁴ Q. Fabius Max. Rullus (xxx, 26; Plut. or Rullianus, viii, 29,) 5th time, and P. Decius Mus 4th time, consuls, 457 Y. R. GL. S. D. R.

⁵ L. Papirius Cursor 2d, and Sp. Carvilius Maximus 2d, 480 Y. R. S.

⁶ ‘ No one enquired too nicely about a precedent.’ RS.

⁷ Magni facere, ii, 13; cf. SA, M. ii, 3, 163. D. ὁ δὲ καὶ ἡ τιμὴ μιν ἐν ἑστίῃ, τοῖσιν καὶ ἑτέροις διὰ καὶ ὑπερόπται δακτύλῳ εἶναι [οἱ μεγάλοι ψοχα], Ar. Eth. iv, 3.

Q.F.Max. 4 'sortirentur compararentve inter se, uter censoribus creandis
MC Marc. 3 'comitia haberet, priusquam ad exercitum proficisceretur.'

xxviii, 45, q. prorogatum deinde imperium omnibus qui ad exercitus
erant, jussique in provinciis manere, Ti. Gracchus Lu-
ceriæ, ubi cum volonum exercitu erat, C. Terentius Varro
xxiii, 25, 8. in agro Piceno, M'. Pomponius in Gallico. et prætores
prioris anni pro prætore Q. Mucius obtineret¹ Sardiniam,
M. Valerius ad Brundisium oræ maritimæ, intentus ad-
versus omnes motus Philippi Macedonum regis, præesset.
P. Cornelio Lentulo prætori Sicilia decreta provincia, T.
Otacilio classis eadem quam adversus Carthaginienses
priori anno habuisset.

Prodigia. Prodigia eo anno multa nuntiata sunt, quæ quo magis
44; xxi, credebant simplices² ac religiosi homines, eo plura nuntia-
62; xxvii, bantur: 'Lanuvii in³ æde intus³ Sospitæ Junonis corvos
23. 'nidum fecisse; in Apulia palmam viridem arsisse; Mantuæ
C. i, 67. 'stagnum effusum Mincio amni cruentum visum; et Cali-
8. viii, 512 'bus creta et Romæ in foro boario sanguine pluvisse; et
sq. 'in vico Insteio^c fontem sub terra tanta vi aquarum^d
'fluxisse, ut serias^d doliaque, quæ in eo loco erant, pro-
'voluta velut impetus^e torrentis tulerit; tacta^e de cælo

^a em. G.—et P. 1, 3 P. V. G. which may mean *et prætorum* D.—et pr. F. 2, 4, 5 L.
B. GA. N.—et prætor H. HV.—etiam prætor HF.—et ipse L.—om. 2 P.—ex prætoribus
ed. G. C. D. ^b om. conj. SM. *intus ædibus* occurs in old inscriptions. G. xxvii, 11.
ED.—Jani in P.—Lanuvina (or Lanuvina and ædem) conj. HS. ^c P. PE. ME. V.
C. F. 1—3 L. H—Nisteio 5 L.—Instrio L.—Instero 4 L.—Instego N.—Instegio HV. B.—
Istrio GA.—Stego B 2d.—Istrico ed. G. C. D. 'in a village of Istria;' but this would be
too remote a spot. DJ.—Tusco conj. G. ii, 14; xxvii, 27; Hor. Mart. and Fest. GR. but
there are many streets of which the names are unknown to us, as is found from the marbles
discovered from time to time. JA. C.—Ustrino conj. from Sex. Ruf. DJ. ^d em. V. DO,
on T. A. i, p. 61.—in aquam al.—tantum aquarum (om. in) one Ed. ^e impetu L.
pr. G. C.

1 For *jussum ut obtineret*. R.

2 *Simplex* is properly opposed to *duplex* ('a man of duplicity,' the character of Ulysses, Hor. O. i, 6, 7; *διπλοῦς*. Xen. H. iv, 1, 32; ED.) or *multiplex* ('a man of many artifices, of many turnings and windings,' *ἄνθρωπος πολύτροπος*, Hom. Od. A 1; ED.); and means one who is 'simple, sincere, candid, artless, undisguised, unsophisticated, single-minded;' hence one, who being 'guileless in himself, suspects no wiles in others,' one therefore who is 'credulous, easily imposed upon, weak, silly, and foolish:' DCE. *ἰσχυρός*.

3 'In the bed-chamber.' OU, on Obs. 106.

4 These were large and tall earthen vessels with necks; from which the wine was racked off into smaller vessels, (*cadi* and *amphoræ*;) some of them holding as much as seven *amphoræ* or more: Col. xii, 28; 18; Calp. on Ter. Heau. iii, 1, 5; BD, de Asse; Pers. iv, [29; ii, 11; ED.] Lamp. Heliog. 6; Pacuv. in Fest. "*serilla*;" Ulp. xv, 6. They were also used for corn, AT, de V. S. l. 206; for oil or pickled olives, Var. R. R. iii, 2; and for pickling pork; Col. xii, 53. DN.

5 'Struck with lightning. 44; xxii, 36; xxv, 7; xxvi, 23; xxix, 14; xxxvi, 37; xxxvii, 3; xxxix, 22; xli, 9; 16; Ving. E. i, 17; Obs. de Prod. D.

‘atrium publicum in Capitolio, ædem in campo Vulcani⁶, Q.F. Max.⁴
 ‘nucem’ in Sabinis publicamque viam, murum ac portam MC Marc.3
 ‘Gabiis.’ jam⁵ alia vulgata. miracula erant: ‘hastam
 ‘Martis Præneste sua sponte promotam⁷; bovem in
 ‘Sicilia locutum; infantem in utero matris in Marrucinis
 ‘“io triumphe” clamâsse; ex muliere Spoleti virum fa-
 ‘ctum; Hadriæ aram in cælo speciesque hominum circum
 ‘eam cum candida veste visas esse.’ quin Romæ quoque
 ‘in ipsa urbe, secundum⁸ apum examen in foro visum⁹,
 affirmantes quidam ‘legiones se armatas in Janiculo videre’
 concitaverunt civitatem ad arma: qui tum in Janiculo
 essent, negârunt ‘quemquam ibi præter assuetos collis
 ‘ejus cultores apparuisse.’ hæc prodigia hostiis majoribus ^{Expiation}
 procurata sunt ex aruspicum responso; et supplicatio omni- ^{of them.}
 bus deis, quorum pulvinaria Romæ essent¹, indicta est.

- 11 Perpetratis quæ ad pacem deûm¹ pertinebant, de re ^{Amount}
 publica belloque gerendo, et quantum copiarum et ubi ^{and distri-}
 quæque essent, consules ad senatum rettulerunt. ‘duo- ^{bution of}
 ‘deviginti legionibus bellum geri’ placuit: ‘binas consules ^{the forces.}
 ‘sibi sumere, binis Galliam Siciliamque ac Sardiniam
 ‘obtineri; duabusque Q. Fabium prætorem Apuliæ, dua-
 ‘bus² volonum Ti. Gracchum circa Luceriam præesse;
 ‘singulas C. Terentio proconsuli ad Picenum et M.
 ‘Valerio ad classem circa Brundisium relinqui; duas³ urbi
 ‘præsidio esse.’ hic ut numerus legionum expleretur, sex
 novæ legiones erant scribendæ. ‘eas primo quoque tem-
 ‘pore’ consules ‘scribere’ jussi, ‘et classem parare, ut

¹ em. V. This could hardly be considered a prodigy, unless it were some remarkable tree, as xxvii, 11; fr. Act. Diurn. PG, An. 585; fr. Act. An. 692 in DD, Pr. p. 690. DU. ed. G. C. D.—aræm conj. FA. PN. ant. Edd. ed. R.—vocem pl. Mss. ⁸ ed. FR.—Gabiniam. 2 P. F. 2—4 L. H. B. HF. HV. N. ant. Edd.—var. cet. Mss. ^h quod mirabile est quia rarum ad. Mss. om. L.—The punctuation was corrected by RB. ¹ em. G.—erant P. PE. F.—ea sint V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. al. Mss.—sint 3 L. H. L. N.—sunt B. HV. N. ² em. G.—relinquidbas urbi præsidium relinquitbas P.—var. cet. Mss.

6 That is ædem Vulcani in campo Martio. R.

7 *Moveri* (xl, 19; SC in Gell. iv, 6) or *commoveri* (xxi, 62) is the more usual word, and used by Obseq. It was an ancient practice, for him who had the charge of a war to enter the temple of Mars, and first shake the ancilia and afterwards the spear of the statue, saying “Mars, be wakeful.” SV, on

V. Æ. viii, 3. If the spear moved of its own accord, it portended a sanguinary war: cf. xxii, 1; nn, on Obs. 60; DU. Her. viii, 37, n. 43; Juv. ii, 130.

8 ‘After,’ xxi, 50, 2. R.

1 ‘To appease and propitiate the deities;’ i, 16; C. xxvii, 23.

2 ‘With two.’ C. *Præesse*, in Greek *σπερσῆναι*, Xen. An. i, 2, 1.

descendit. Maximus, postquam ‘Hannibalem Arpis pro-^{Q.F. Max. 4}
 ‘fectum et’^{MC Marc. 3} regredi in Campaniam’ allatum est, nec die
 nec nocte intermisso itinere ad exercitum redit, et ‘Ti.
 ‘Gracchum ab Luceria Beneventum copias admove, Q.
 ‘Fabium prætorem’ (is filius consulis erat) ‘Luceriam’²
 ‘Graccho succedere’ jubet. in Siciliam eodem tempore duo
 prætores [profecti,]‘ P. Cornelius ad exercitum, Otacilius
 qui maritimæ oræ rei que navali præesset; et ceteri in
 suas quisque provincias profecti. et quibus prorogatum
 imperium erat, easdem quas priore anno regiones obti-
 nuerunt.

- 13 Ad Hannibalem, cum ad lacum Averni esset, quinque ^{Envoys to Hannibal from Tarentum.} nobiles juvenes ab Tarento venerunt, partim ad Trasi-
 menum lacum partim ad Cannas capti, dimissique domos
 cum eadem comitate qua usus adversus omnes Romano-^{xxii, 7; 58.}
 rum socios Poenus fuerat. ii ‘memores beneficiorum ejus
 ‘perpulisse magnam partem se juventutis Tarentinæ’
 referunt, ‘ut Hannibalis amicitiam ac societatem quam
 ‘populi Romani mallent; legatosque^a ab suis missos
 ‘rogare Hannibalem ut exercitum propius Tarentum ad-
 ‘moveat. si signa ejus, si castra conspecta a Tarento sint,
 ‘haud ullam intercessuram moram quin urbs dedatur. in
 ‘potestate juniorum plebem, in manu plebis rem Taren-
 ‘tinam esse.’ Hannibal collaudatos eos oneratosque¹ in-
 gentibus promissis ‘domum ad cœpta maturanda redire’
 jubet: ‘se in tempore affuturum esse.’ hac cum spe
 dimissi Tarentini. ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti
 potiundi. urbem esse videbat cum opulentam nobilemque,
 tum maritimam et in Macedoniam opportune versam;
 regemque Philippum hunc portum, si transiret in Italiam,
 cum Brundisium Romani haberent, petiturum. sacro² inde
 perpetrato ad quod venerat, et dum ibi moratur, pervastato
 agro Cumano usque ad Miseni promontorium, Puteolos C. ii, 154.
 repente agmen convertit ad opprimendum præsidium Ro-7.

^b conj. om. D.^c conj. om. G.^a se conj. ad. FB. adv. P. DU. D.² Und. *proficisci et. R.*¹ xxv, 8; xxix, 32; xxxii, 11; xxxv, 11. GB.² This sacrifice (mentioned above, in 12)

was probably offered to the infernal deities, as were those in the same place by Æneas, (V. Æ. vi, 236 sq.) Scipio, and others; Sil. xiii, 417 sq. R.

Q.F.Max.4 manum. sex millia hominum erant, et locus munimento
MC Marc.3 quoque, non natura modo tutus. triduum ibi moratus

His attempt on Puteoli fails. Pœnus, ab omni parte tentato præsidio, deinde ut nihil procedebat^b, ad populandum agrum Neapolitanum magis

He is invited to Nola. xxiii, 14; 39. ira quam potiundæ urbis spe processit. adventu ejus in propinquum agrum Nolana mota est plebs jam diu aversa ab Romanis et infesta senatui suo. itaque legati ad arces-

Marcellus arrives beforehand. sendum Hannibalem cum haud dubio promisso tradendæ urbis venerunt. prævenit inceptum eorum Marcellus consul, a primoribus accitus. die uno Suessulam a Calibus, cum Vulturnus amnis trajicientem moratus esset, contenderat; inde proxima nocte sex millia peditum equitesque trecentos, qui præsidio senatui essent, Nola intromisit. et uti a consule omnia impigre facta sunt ad præoccupandam Nola, ita Hannibal tempus terebat, bis jam ante nequicquam tentata re segnior ad credendum Nolanis factus.

xxiii, 20. Iisdem diebus et Q. Fabius consul ad Casilinum tendendum, quod præsidio Punico tenebatur, venit; et ad

Hanno and Gracchus both march to Beneventum. Beneventum velut ex composito parte altera Hanno ex Bruttis cum magna peditum equitumque manu, altera T. Gracchus ab Luceria accessit. qui primo oppidum intravit, deinde ut ‘Hannonem tria millia ferme ab urbe

C. ii, 247. ‘ad Calorem fluvium castra posuisse et inde agrum populari’ audivit, et ipse egressus moenibus mille ferme passus ab hoste castra locat, ibique concionem militum

The volunteer slaves (volones): xxii, 57; xxiii, 32. habuit. legiones magna ex parte volonum habebat, qui jam alterum annum libertatem tacite mereri quam postulare palam maluerant. senserat tamen hibernis egrediens murmur in agmine esse quærentium^a ‘en unquam^b liberi militaturi essent?’ scripseratque senatui non tam quid desiderarent quam quid meruissent: ‘bona fortique opera

^a ‘Succeeded according to his wishes,’ [26; ED.] ii, 44. There is an awkwardness in the same verb following so immediately in a different sense; R. which would be avoided by reading *succedebat*, which occurs in an equally awkward position in 19. ED. ^b ed. G. GR. CL. C. al.—*querentium* ant. Edd. ^c em. cf. xxx, 21; G. iv, 3; x, 8; C. ix, 10. It is an interrogatory exclamation expressive of indignation, impatience, or longing desire. R. RV, on Ter. Ph. ii, 2, 15; ME, on Non. p. 156; GU, on Pl. 5; SC, S. L. iv, 1. DU. Plaut. Cist. i, 1, 88; Virg. E. i, 68; (HS.) ib. viii, 7; Sil. xvi, 91; EY, Ind. V. “unquam;” PAR, L. C. and Mant. BU, on Q. I. O. xii, 2, p. 1059. *ecquando*, Fest. D.—*enunquam* P.—*nunquam* F. V. 3, 4 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. D.—*quod nunquam* 2 L.—*quid nunquam* HF.—*unquamce* cet. Mss.

‘eorum se ad¹ eam diem usum, neque ad exemplum² Q.F.Max.4
‘justi³ militis quicquam eis præter libertatem deesse.’ de ^{MC Marc.3}
eo permissum ipsi erat, ‘faceret quod e re publica duceret
‘esse.’ itaque priusquam cum hoste manum consereret,
promuntiat ‘tempus venisse eis’ libertatis, quam diu spe- ^{Gracchus}
‘râssent, potiundæ. postero die signis collatis dimicaturum ^{promises}
‘puro ac patenti campo, ubi sine ullo insidiarum metu ^{liberty to}
‘vera virtute geri res posset. qui caput hostis rettulisset, ^{every one,}
‘eum se extemplo liberum jussurum esse; qui loco cessis- ^{who shall}
‘set, in eum servili supplicio⁴ animadversurum. suam cui- ^{bring him}
‘que fortunam in manu esse. libertatis auctorem eis non ^{an enemy's}
‘se fore solum, sed consulem M. Marcellum et⁴ universos ^{head.}
‘patres, quos consultos ab se de libertate eorum sibi
‘permisisse.’ litteras inde consulis ac senatus consultum
recitavit. ad quæ clamor cum ingenti assensu est sublatus:
pugnam poscebant, ‘signumque ut daret extemplo’ fero-
citer instabant⁵. Gracchus prælio in posterum diem pro-
nuntiato concionem dimisit. milites læti, præcipue quibus
merces⁶ navatæ in unum diem operæ⁷ libertas⁸ futura erat,
15 armis expediendis⁷ quod⁸ reliquum consumunt⁹. postero ^{The battle}
die ubi¹⁰ signa cœperunt¹¹ canere, primi omnium parati ^{of Beneven-}
instructique ad prætorium conveniunt. sole orto Gracchus
in aciem copias educit. nec hostes moram dimicandi fece-
runt. decem septem millia peditum erant, maxima ex
parte Bruttii ac Lucani; equites mille ducenti, inter quos
pauci admodum Italici, ceteri Numidæ fere omnes Mauri-

¹ ejus ed. CU. G. C.⁴ sed ed. G. C. D. adv. Mss. and ST.⁸ navata...opera

HF. HV. pr. G.

⁹ P. F. C. V. H. D. L. N. one Ms of C. al.—libertatis three P.

1—4 L. B. GA. HF. HV. al. pr. G. adv. DU. C. D.

⁸ F. C. V. H. GA. B. HV.2—5 L.—que P. PE. ME.—diei 1 L. ed. G. C. which B. HV. GA. 2, 5 L. ad. after
reliquum; but it might be easily understood, as it precedes twice and follows almost imme-
diately. D.¹¹ esset consumptum est B. HV.—accommodant 2 L.—communi P. PE. ME.

V. F. C. H. 1, 3, 4 L.—fuit 5 L. GA.

¹⁰ ut 2 P. V. B. pr. GB.¹¹ om. 2 P.

pr. cf. xxxiv, 19; GB. i, 50, 5. D.

1 That is usque ad. R.

2 ‘The specimen, or sample.’ C.

3 Cf. xxviii, 42, 4: justus dux xxv, 1; exercitus vi, 31; ix, 43; x, 25; xxiii, 28; magistratus iii, 40; annis i, 4; justa pugna xxii, 28, 9; statio xxv, 38; arma xxxviii, 22; justum prælium iv, 26; v, 49; xxii, 32; bellum ix, 8; xxix, 31; xlii, 18; auxilium viii, 35; servitium xli, 6; tempus v, 9; jus xxi, 3. C. E. R. ED.

4 Verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos occidit, xxix, 18; in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, xxxii, 38. GB.

5 ‘Were urgent;’ x, 27; xxxii, 11. R.

6 ‘The wages;’ DU. cf. BU, Vect. 2. D.

7 For the gerund in do with the accusative; as in 15; i, 19; 53; (G. D.) vi, 39; vii, 21; ix, 41; 45; xxi, 5, b; xxviii, 19; 32, d; xxxi, 26; xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 3; Cic. Br. 39; pro Mil. 13. G. D. R.

Q.F.Max.4 que. pugnatum est et acriter et diu: quattuor horis neutro
 MC Marc.3 inclinata est pugna. nec alia magis Romanum impediēbat
 res quam capita hostium pretia libertati^c facta. nam ut
 quisque hostem impigre occiderat, primum capite^d aēgre
 inter turbam tumultumque abscidendo^e tempus terebat;
 deinde occupata dextra¹ tenendo caput fortissimus quisque
 pugnator esse desierat, segnibus ac timidis tradita pugna
 erat. quod ubi tribuni militum Graccho nuntiaverunt,
 'neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, carnificari
 'jacentes; et in dextris militum pro gladiis humana capita
 'esse,' signum² dari^f propere jussit, 'projicerent capita
 'invaderentque hostem: claram satis et insignem virtutem
 'esse, nec dubiam libertatem futuram strenuis viris.' tum
 redintegrata pugna est, et eques etiam in hostem emissus.
 quibus^g cum impigre Numidæ concurrissent^h, nec segnior
 equitum quam peditum pugna esset, iterum in dubium
 adducta res. cum utrinque duces, Romanus Bruttium
 Lucanumque toties a majoribus suis victos subactosque,
 Poenus mancipia Romana et ex ergastulo militem verbis
 obtereret, postremo pronuntiat Gracchus 'esse nihil quod
 'de libertate sperarent, nisi eo die fusi fugatique hostes
 'essent.' ea demum vox iraⁱ animos accendit^b. renovato 16
 clamore, velut alii repente facti, tanta vi se in hostem
 intulerunt^c, ut sustineri ultra non possent. primo ante-
 signani Poenorum, deinde signa perturbata¹, postremo
 tota impulsa acies; inde haud dubie terga data, ruuntque

Victory of
the Ro-
mans.

^c *libertatis* conj. HS, on O. H. vi, 146: but the phrase resembles *locus seditioni, munimen-
 tum libertati*, &c. iii, 46, 2. D. ^d P. F. al. opt. Mss.—*caput* B. HV.—*capiti* I L. V

as v. l.—*capita* vulg. ^e pl. and opt. Mss. cf. G, on xlv, 5, 5; D, on xxxi, 34, 2.
 pr. (*abscidit vultus ensis uterque sacros*, Mart.) C. xxv, 36, c; ED. iv, 19; DU, on Flor. ii,
 2; OU, on Fr. St. i, 4, 7; &c; Sil. iii, 552; xv, 470. R.—*abscindendo* ed. G. C. These
 two verbs are nearly synonymous, being compounded, the one of *abs* and *cædo*, the other of
ab and *scindo*: C. the former making *abs-cidit*, the latter *ab-scidit*. R. See "scissor" and
 "cizar" in Todd's Johnson. ^f F. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. ed. D.—

dare pl. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. The active infinitive is often put without a preceding accusative,
 which may in general be easily supplied: *observare*, iii, 22; *vocare*, x, 9; *convocare*, xxv,
 10; *canere*, xxix, 7; xxxiv, 39; *respondere*, xxxiv, 37; *revocare*, xxxv, 34; *ferre*, Cic.
 Agr. ii, 11; and thus Cæsar frequently, and others. cf. OU, on C. B. G. v, 33; and B. C.
 i, 61; DU. Her. vi, 27, n. 39. ED. ^g *quibuscum* conj. D. ^h ed. A. but *concurrere*

with a dative is better suited to poetry than to prose: DJ. and cf. xxxvi, 24, 4. D.—*occurris-
 sent* three P. GA. ant. Edd. pr. C. ⁱ em. G. pr. D. R.—*ita* Mss. ed. G. C. D.

^b pl. and opt. Mss.—*accendit, atque*, L. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*itaque* conj. ad. D.—*ut* ad.
 S. 1 L. V 2d.—*et* ad. 2 P. al. ^c *intulerint* GA. S.

1 The left was engaged with the shield. D. from soldier to soldier; v, 36; xxi, 14. C.

2 'The word to be passed along the ranks 1 Cf. viii, 9. R.

fugientes in castra, adeo pavidī trepidique, ut ne in portis Q.F.Max.4
quidem aut vallo quisquam restiterit, ac prope continenti² M C Marc.3
agmine Romani insecuti novum de integro³ praelium in-
clusi hostium vallo ediderint. ibi sicut pugna impeditior⁴
in angustiis, ita cædes atrocior fuit. et adjuvere captivi,
qui raptō inter tumultum ferro conglobati et ab tergo
cecidērunt Pœnos et fugam impedierunt. itaque minus
duo millia hominum ex tanto exercitu, et ea major pars
equitum⁵, cum ipso duce effugerunt; alii omnes cæsi aut
capti. capta et signa duodequadragenta. ex victoribus duo
millia ferme cecidere. præda omnis, præterquam hominum
captorum, militi concessa est. et pecus exceptum est, quod
intra dies triginta domini cognovissent⁴.

Cum præda onusti in castra redissent, quattuor millia
ferme volonum militum, qui pugnaverant segnius nec in
castra irruperant simul, metu poenæ collem haud procul
castris ceperunt. postero die per tribunos militum inde
deducti concione⁶ advocata a Graccho superveniunt. ubi
cum proconsul veteres milites primum, prout cujusque
virtus atque opera in ea pugna fuerat, militaribus donis
donasset, tunc ‘quod ad volones attineret, omnes’ ait ‘malle
‘laudatos a se, dignos indignosque⁷, quam quemquam eo
‘die castigatum esse. quod bonum faustum felixque rei Enfran-
‘publicæ ipsisque esset, omnes eos liberos esse jubere.’ ad chisement
quā vocem cum clamor ingenti alacritate sublatus esset, of the volun-
ac nunc complexi inter se gratulantesque, nunc manus ad teer slaves.
cælum tollentes ‘bona omnia⁸ populo Romano Graccho-
‘que ipsi’ precarentur, tum Gracchus “priusquam omnes

⁴ *expeditior* HF.—*inexpeditior* pl. and opt. Mss. probably from combining the two readings. D. ⁵ *major...equites* or *maxima...volonum* conj. cf. xxiii, 35, c. G. ⁶ *militum* ad. F. PE. al. opt. Mss. ed. G. D. ⁷ *indignos* C. the copula being often omitted in particularizing, after *omnes*; xxvii, 13; x, 36; GR. ii, 38; vii, 32; xxxvii, 53; ix, 26, 18; Cic. Fam. vii, 5; *καλάζοντέ τι ἄμα πάντις, βασιλεῦς, δούλοι, σατράπαι, πίνητις, πλούσιαι, πτωχοί*, Luc. Necyom. p. 334. D. *digni, indigni* was also used proverbially for *omnes*, Virg. Æ. xii, 811; SV. *dignos, indignos adire*, Plaut. As. i, 3, 95. DU.

² ‘Unbroken,’ *ἀσπιδις*, i, 29; ii, 50; xxvii, 51; *continuum*, ii, 38. R. cf. 9, 1.

³ ‘Just as fresh as though they had not been already fighting;’ xxi, 58; xxii, 5. RS.

⁴ ‘Should have claimed as their own property;’ xxvi, 30; xxxviii, 38; *ut suum*

quisque cognitum abduceret, iii, 10; in the same sense is used *noscere*, x, 20; 36; *recognoscere*, v, 16; DCE. and perhaps *agnoscere*, xl, 11. Property which was claimed, used to be restored to the owner; unclaimed property used to be sold, xxxv, 1; &c. R. ⁵ xxxi, 7; D. Ter. An. i, 1, 69 sq.

4. 7. Mar. 4 + "iure libertatis nullatenus" inquit. 4. neminem nota strenui
 5. 1. Mar. 3 + aut eorum milites iurasse 4. nulli. nunc exoluta 6. jam fide
 + iudicia de iustitiam nunc virtutis ignavieque pereat,
 + nomina eorum qui delectate pugnae memores secessio-
 + nem paulo ante fecerant. relictis ad me jubebo; citatos-
 + que singulos iurejurandum adiungam. nisi quis 1. morbus causa
 + sit. non aliter iura iurantes 2. cibum potumque 3, quoad sti-
 + pendium iuraverint. iudicis me. hanc mulctam 4 ita sequo animo
 + feretis. 5. reprobationis nulla ignavie nota levior vos de-
 + signari potuisse." summum deinde colligendi vasa dedit;
 militesque praedam portantes agentesque, per lasciviam ac
 jocum. ita iudicium Beneventum redire, ut ab epulis per
 ceniorem iactumque diem actis. non ex acie reverti viderentur.
 Beneventani omnes circa effusa cum obviam ad
 portas exissent. complerent milites. gratulari, vocare in hospi-
 tium. apparatus convivium omnibus in propatulo 10 aedium
 fuerant: ad ea invitabant. Gracchumque orabant ut 'epulari
 'permitteret militibus.' et Gracchus ita permisit 1, in publico
 epularentur omnes. ante suas quibusque 4 fores prolata 1
 omnia pileati 12 aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epu-

1. notare conj. the same as nota iungere, below. The phrase is derived from the censor's mark. It is properly to set such a mark upon a man, that he may be known from any other person: cf. xxxix. 42, 4: R. xvii. 11, 16. ED. 1 em. G.—quis GA.—que [instead of quis G.] P. PE. F. C. H. 3 L. L.—quibus F 3d.—que V. 1, 2 L. 1 si ('on condition that'. conj. ad. (but cf. 14.) S. pr. C.—at ad. 2. 3 P. but cf. xxxiii. 45, 3. D. 2 quisque [perhaps for quisque or quisque, see note i. D.] pl. Mm.—cuique conj. D. 1 protulere HF.—protulerunt B.

6 iii. 19; xvi. 31; exolvere jus iurandum, 18. R.

7 Even at supper time: their dinner they always took standing. L, M. R. v, 15; 18. SL, on Pol. 10. DC.

8 Potio is opposed to cibum, v, 5; xxi. 4: Cic. Sen. 11; D. id. Fin. ii. 28; T. Q. iii. 19; to cibus, id. N. D. ii. 23. G.

9 The metaphor appears taken from the milking of cattle; and is generally applied to a pecuniary penalty or the substitute for it: [as when an offender, who cannot be made to suffer in purse, is sentenced to suffer in person: ED.] or any slight punishment: ii, 52; iii, 11, 3. Multare is much the same as emungere; R. cf. Hor. A. P. 238; hic alienus ovis custos bis mulget in hora: et succus perori, et lac subducitur agnis; Virg. E. iii, 5, sq.

10 'In the open court within their houses,' opposed to in publico 'in the public street:' M. C. und. loco; Cic. V. iv, 49; Nep.

xxii. 9; DC. v, 13; xxiv. 21, f; R. xvi. 13; D. cf. xv. 12, p.

11 'Wearing the cap of liberty, which was the badge of manumitted slaves:' servi ad pileum rucati, 32. Hence Q. Ter. Calles, who had been delivered from captivity by Scipio, xxx, 43, followed his deliverer in his triumph, ib. 45, and afterwards attended his funeral, 55, wearing this cap on his head. coloni pileati, xxxiii. 25. Prunus pileatus, capite raso, solutus 'libertum ac populi Romani' ferre, 'et ideo insignis ordinis ejus gerere, xlv, 44; (U.) Pol. xxx, 16; Diod. Ecl. 23, t. ii, p. 625; App. Mith. 2; SV, on V. AE. viii, 564; qui liberi ferebant, on omnes coloni erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere; nam naufragio liberati vel qui e morbo periculo convalescerant, letitiae omnes solent caput radere; Non. Juv. xii, 81 n. R. Pers. iii, 106 n. ED. Sect. vi, 57. RS. AD. "pileus."

lati sunt, alii accubantes, alii stantes, qui simul ministra-
bant vescebanturque. digna res visa ut simulacrum cele-
brati ejus diei Gracchus, postquam Romam rediit, pingi
juberet in aede Libertatis, quam pater ejus in Aventino ex
multaticia¹² pecunia faciendam curavit¹³ dedicavitque.

17 Dum hæc ad Beneventum geruntur, Hannibal depo-
pulatus agrum Neapolitanum ad Nolam castra movet.
quem ubi adventare consul sensit, Pomponio¹ propræto-
re cum eo exercitu qui super Suessulam in castris erat accito,
ire obviam hosti parat nec moram dimicandi facere. C.^a
Claudium Neronem cum robore equitum silentio noctis
per aversam maxime ab hoste portam emittit, 'circum-
' vectumque occulte subsequi sensim agmen hostium'
jubet, 'et cum coortum prælium videret, ab tergo se
' objicere.' id errore viarum an exiguitate temporis Nero
exsequi non potuerit, incertum est. absente eo cum præ-
lium commissum esset, superior quidem haud dubie Ro-
manus erat; sed quia equites non affuere in tempore, ratio
compositæ rei turbata est. non ausus insequi cedentes
Marcellus vincentibus suis signum receptui dedit. plus
tamen duo millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur, Romani^b
minus quadringentis^c. solis fere occasu Nero, diem noctem-
que nequicquam fatigatis equis hominibusque, ne viso qui-
dem hoste rediens adeo graviter est ab consule increpitus^d,
ut 'per eum stetisse²' diceret 'quo minus accepta ad
' Cannas redderetur³ hosti clades.' postero die Romanus
in aciem descendit, Pœnus tacita etiam confessione victus
castris se tenuit. tertio die silentio noctis, omissa spe Nolæ

Q.F.Max.4
MCMarc.3

xxv, 7;
xxxiv, 44;
xlv, 15;
Su. ii, 29;
C. i, 460.

Marcellus
marches
against
Hannibal,

and defeats
him.

^a P. ed. C. D.—om. cet. Mss. G.

^b Romanis pl. and opt. Mss.—Romanorum al.

^c quadringenti conj. (but cf. xxix, 25; xxxi, 34; xl, 2; xlii, 23; xxii, 23, c.) R.

^d S. P. al. Mss. cf. xxxii, 7; xlii, 21; V. Max. iii, 7, 8; nn. on iv, 53, 12; 32, 1; V. M. v, 8, 5; Auct. decl. in Sall. 3.—increpatus three P. F. C. V. 2—4 L. B. HF. R. GA. cf. Just. xi, 3. GB.

12 'Which he exacted as censor or rather as edile.' ST. cf. x, 23; 33; xxxiii, 42. RS.

13 This is expressed in Greek by the middle voice *ἐκράτει*: cf. Her. vii, 100, n. 67; vii, 119; ix, 37, n. 17; Arist. Ach. 1060; St. John xiii, 5; 10.

1 From this it appears that a change was made in the arrangement of the provinces mentioned in 10. GL. S. D.

2 'That it was all owing to him;' ii, 31; iii, 61; vi, 33; viii, 2; ix, 14; xxxix, 47; xlv, 14. R.

3 Cf. 20; *parem dolorem hosti reddere*, ix, 21; *reddere illatum antea terrorem*, iii, 60; R. *reponere*, Juv. i, 1, n. ED. *τὴν συμφορὰν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ Κράτους σφίσι γενομένην ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκτίθει τοῦ ἔτους ἀναπροδιδωκότες τοῖς Πάσις*, Dio xlix. p. 405. GB.

tiae neque morbus causa fuisset. et ea supra duo millia⁹ Q.F.Max.4
M C Marc.3
nominum in ærarios relata, tribuque omnes moti. addi-
tumque inertī^{*} censoriæ notæ triste senatus consultum, ut
‘ ii omnes, quos censores notassent, pedibus mererent¹⁰
‘ mitterenturque in Siciliam ad Cannensis exercitus reli-
‘ quias,’ cui militum generi non priusquam pulsus Italia[†]
hostis esset finitum stipendiorum tempus erat.

Cum censores ob inopiam ærarii se jam locationibus Liberality
of indivi-
dual citi-
zens to-
wards the
govern-
ment.
abstinerent ædium sacrarum tuendarum¹¹ curuliumque
equorum¹² præbendorum ac similium his rerum, conve-
nere ad eos frequentes qui hastæ¹³ hujus generis assue-
verant, hortatique censores ut ‘ omnia perinde agerent
‘ locarent ac si pecunia in ærario esset: neminem nisi
‘ bello confecto pecuniam ab ærario petiturum esse.’ con-
venere deinde domini eorum quos Ti. Sempronius ad 16.
Beneventum manu emiserat¹⁴, ‘ arcessitosque se ab trium- xxiii, 21.
‘ viris mensariis esse dixerunt, ut pretia servorum acci-
‘ perent: ceterum non antequam bello confecto accepturos
‘ esse.’ cum hæc inclinatio animorum plebis ad sustinendam
inopiam ærarii fieret, pecuniæ quoque pupillares primo,
deinde viduarum coeptæ conferri, nusquam eas tutius san-

* *tamerici* P.—*meri* PE. ME. V. A.—*merci* 4 L. (and om. *que*) 1 L. H.—*Marti* 5 L. GA.—*multæ* HV. B. HF.—*tam amaræ* (cf. Just. xvi, 1;) or *tam acerbæ* (cf. *censoria acerbitas*, iv, 24; xxvii, 11;) conj. G.—*inertiæ* (om. *censoriæ*) HR. DJ takes *inerti* in this sense by the figure hypallage: adv. D.—*tam meritæ* G 1st.—*tam telricæ* or *atroci* RB.—*tam truci* (cf. v, 37; iii, 54; 33; 15; xxix, 19; xl, 10.) GR. pr. C. D.—*Mamerici* (used proverbially, as *imperia Manliana*) or *insuper* conj. al.—*tam tristi* (cf. *cædem per se miserabilem miserabiliorem casus fecit*, 26.) ED. But the text signifies that the mark of the censor inflicted disgrace and nothing more. R. Surely this is inconsistent with the sense of *ærarii* in note 7. ED. [†] *omnis* ad. three P. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*omni* V 2d. one Ms of C. pr. G.—*omnino* conj. GB.

holding the office of magistrate or priest, or from having served the regular time, or from illness, or from any bodily defect. The maritime colonies had the privilege of a sacred and inviolable exemption, xxvii, 38. Those exempted were called *causarii*, vi, 6. Sometimes in a critical emergency no exemptions were allowed, vii, 28; viii, 20. cf. S, A. J. C. R. i, 15; L, M. R. i, 4; Cic. Ph. v, 19; N. D. ii, 2. R.

9 The whole expression *supra duo millia* is to be taken as a substantive: ST. as is often the case in Greek where an article precedes a preposition.

10 Und. *stipendium*, as in iii, 24. They were enrolled in an inferior branch of the service, and had to change their arms: the

cavalry were to serve on foot, and the regular infantry as slingers; xxv, 6, 10; Front. St. iv, 1, 18; 31; V. Max. ii, 7, 4; 15. R.

11 ‘For keeping up.’ R.

12 Festus calls these *equi quadrigales*; they are also called *circenses*. They were hired by the censors, at the public expense, to draw the four-horse chariots at the Circensian games; cf. CJ, on Cod. Just. iv; GO, on Cod. Theod. i; JU, on Sym. Ep. ix, 23; Asc. on Cic. Or. in Toga Cand. fin. DU. ST.

13 The contracts were put up by auction, and given by the censors to the lowest bidders. D.

14 *Manu emittere*, for *manumittere* ‘to enfranchise,’ is frequent in Plautus. D.

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Fabius autem cum his milibus Nona in pra-
 eam castra cum septuaginta milibus venit. inven-
 tumque est. Quamquam illi hostes esse creverunt. ita a
 duce. utrumque castrum occupavit. septimum. ibi cum
 milia sexcenta essent. maximus Romanus miles acci-
 peret. Fabius. idcirco non movit. sustineret. Fabius
 universam vim hostium in una pugna inficiliem abse-
 derunt. cum hostes. cum res majores instarent.
 Maxima multa pars exercitus aut non accedenda.
 ita enim. accessit. non dimittenda esse dicendo. quia

[illegible]

A tract was given by the praetor, or on the praetor's order, as some recent *Nova*, Hor. S. ii, 3, 55; and several *DU.* xi, 46: 51; xlv, 16; Var. L. L. iv, 42; Asc. on Cic. V. i, 13. R.

‘ magna famæ momenta in utramque partem ² fierent,’ Q. F. Mar. 4
 tenuit ne irritò incepto ³ abiretur. vineæ inde omniaque M C Marc. 3
 alia operum machinationumque ⁴ genera cum admove-
 rentur, Campanique Fabium orarent ut ‘ abire Capuam
 ‘ tuto liceret,’ paucis egressis Marcellus portam qua egredie-
 bantur occupavit, cædesque promiscue omnium circa por-
 tam primo, deinde irruptione facta etiam in urbe fieri
 coepta est. quinquaginta fere primo egressi Campanorum,
 cum ad Fabium confugissent, præsidio ejus Capuam perve-
 nerunt. Casilinum inter colloquia cunctationemque peten- Casilinum
 tium fidem per occasionem captum est. captivi, quique is captured.
 Campanorum quique Hannibalis militum erant, Romam
 missi atque ibi in carcere inclusi sunt; oppidanorum turba
 per finitimos populos in custodiam divisa.

- 20 Quibus diebus a Casilino re bene gesta recessum est, Gracchus
 eis Gracchus in Lucanis aliquot cohortes in ea regione meets with
 conscriptas cum præfecto sociorum in agros ^a hostium præ- a serious
 datum misit. eos effuse palatos Hanno adortus haud multo check from
 minorem quam ad Beneventum acceperat, reddidit hosti Hanno.
 cladem; atque in Bruttios raptim; ne Gracchus asseque-
 retur, concessit. consules Marcellus retro ¹, unde venerat,
 Nolam redit, Fabius in Samnium ad populandos agros Fabius lays
 recipiendasque armis quæ defecerant urbes processit. Cau- waste Sam-
 dinus Samnis gravius devastatus: perusti late agri, prædæ num. xxiii,
 pecudum hominumque actæ, oppida vi capta, Compulteria, 41.
 Telesia, Compsa, Melæ, Fulfulæ et Orbitanium. ex Luca- xxiii, 39;
 nis Blandæ, Apulorum Æcæ expugnatae ^b. millia hostium C. ii, 236;
 in his urbibus viginti quinque capta aut occisa, et recepti 250; 237;
 perfugæ trecenti septuaginta; quos cum Romam misisset 375; L. xxii,
12; xxiii, 1;
Pl. iii, 11.

^a *agro* P. PE. F. V. 1—3 L. H. N. to follow *prædatum*. D. ^b *em. or conj. occupatos*
G.—oppugnatos Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 ‘As it would raise their character very highly in the enemies’ estimation, if they made it appear that, when they once undertook a thing, they would persevere till they conquered; so would it lower their reputation, if they were to let their undertakings drop without effecting their object.’ C. cf. v, 6. R.

3 xxxii, 23; xxxvi, 35; D. xxxi, 45; xxvi, 7; xxix, 35; irritus incepti, Sil. vii, 131. G.

4 For *machinæ*, as in xxv, 11; xxvii, 15; xxxvii, 5; and *machinamenta*, xxiv, 34. R.

1 *Retro redire* ‘to fall or retire back upon’ is opposed to *procedere*. RS. 39; [xxiii, 28; cxxx, ep. D.] *retro repetere*, [xxvii, 42; RH.] ix, 2 [twice; xxv, 27, f; *remittere*, xxiv, 41; xxvii, 28; ED.] *revocare*, ii, 45; xxv, 27; *rursus revocare*, ix, 27; (D.) xxix, 4, 1; *rursus remitti*, xlii, 47; *iterum instaurare*, xxvii, 37; *præter prævehi*, xxiv, 44, m; *utrimque anceps*, xxx, 33; *protinus pergere*, ix, 2; *raptim præcipitari*, xxxi, 32; *clam mussare*, xxxiii, 31; *crebro factitare*, Tac. A. xiv, 52, 4. R.

aliquot frustra ibi absumptis Hannibal, cum eorum nemo, ^{Q.F.Max. 4} qui⁴ ad lacum Averni adissent, aut ipsi venirent aut ^{MC Marc. 3} nuntium litterasve mitterent, vana promissa se temere ^{13.} secutum cernens castra inde movit⁵. tum quoque intacto agro Tarentino, quanquam simulata lenitas nihildum⁶ profuerat, tamen spe labefactandæ fidei haud absistens⁶, ^{Hannibal marches off to Salapia: C. ii, 284.} Salapiam ut venit, frumentum ex agris Metapontino atque Heracleiensi⁷ (jam enim æstas exacta erat; et hibernis placebat locus) comportat. prædatum inde Numidæ Maurique per Sallentinum agrum proximosque Apuliæ saltus dimissi; ^{C. ii, 312.} unde ceteræ prædæ haud multum, equorum greges maxime abacti, e quibus ad quattuor millia domanda equitibus divisa.

- 21 Romani, cum bellum nequaquam contemnendum ^{in State of} Sicilia oriretur, morsque tyranni duces magis impigros ^{affairs in Sicily.} dedisset Syracusanis quam causam¹ aut animos mutasset, M. Marcello alteri consulum eam provinciam decernunt. secundum Hieronymi cædem primo tumultuatum in Leontinis apud milites fuerat, vociferatumque ferociter ‘parētandum² regi sanguine conjuratorum esse.’ deinde libertatis restitutæ dulce auditu³ nomen crebro usurpatum, spes facta ex pecunia regia largitionis militiæque⁴ fungendæ⁵ potioribus⁶ ducibus, et relata tyranni foeda scelera foedioresque libidines adeo mutavere animos, ut insepultum⁷

¹ A semicolon might be put here; and a full stop at *absistens*. D. ⁷ *Heracleiensi* F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA.—*Eradensi* 5 L.—*Heracleensi* conj. cf. i, 18; viii, 24; xxxviii, 1, 7. D.

² VI marg. em. G. pr. C.—*auditum* cet. Mss.

³ id. H. i, 87; iv, 17; Amm. xviii, 3. G. pr. C.—*militiæ* atque pl. and opt. Mss. pr. DJ.—*militi*, *militiæque* conj. G. 1st.

⁴ *potioris* conj. G. adv. C. ST.

4 Und. ipsum. R.

5 xxxv, 20; *nullusdum*, xxix, 11. D.

6 This verb is almost always applied to some thing which we are doing, or to some place in which we are. BU, on Ph. iii, 2, 18; as *bello*, xxi, 6, 7; *obsidione*, ix, 15; *oppugnatione*, xxiv, 34; xxxvi, 25; xxxvii, 17; xliv, 12; *incepto*, xxv, 5; 14; xxvi, 38; xxviii, 6; xxxi, 26; xxxii, 4; xxxvii, 27; xlii, 66; *sequendo*, xxix, 33; *pugna*, xxxi, 17; *conatu*, xxxiii, 5; *armis*, xxxvii, 60; *imperio*, xxxviii, 16; nn, on Sil. ii, 325; xv, 190. D.

1 ‘Their side,’ ‘the cause which they espoused:’ Cic. p. Marc. 1; 10. C.

2 ‘That his manes were to be appeased and his assassination expiated.’ C.

3 To allow a ‘body to lie unburied’ was considered a most barbarous deed, unless it were by way of punishment for tyranny or any heinous crime; i, 49; xxix, 9; Sil. i, 154; xlii, 445 sq; xvi, 293; Tac. A. i, 22; vi, 29: R. hence it was made the subject of imprecations, Virg. Æ. iv, 620; cf. xxv, 12, 9; Hor. Ep. 17, 11; Ov. Ib. 150—152; 171—174; PK, on D. xxviii, 26; on 1 S. xvii, 44; 46; on 11 S. xxi, 10; on 1 K. xiv, 13. “No funeral urn, but rocks Shall hearse their bones; no friends upon their dust Shall pour the dark libations of the dead!” Lycophron’s Cassandra, by Viscount Royston, 428—430. Again: “Thy mangled limbs shall lie Unhonoured, unlamented, unurned;” ib. 1547 sq. cf. xxv, 12, 9.

Q.F. Max.⁴ jacere corpus paullo ante desiderati⁴ regis paterentur. cum
 MC Marc.³ ceteri ex conjuratis ad exercitum obtinendum⁵ remansis-
 sent, Theodotus et Sosis⁶ regiis equis, quanto maximo
 cursu poterant, ut ignaros omnium regios opprimerent,
 Syracusas contendunt. ceterum prævenerat non fama so-
 lum, qua nihil in talibus rebus est celerius⁷, sed nuntius
 etiam ex regiis servis. itaque Andranodorus et Insulam⁸
 et arcem et alia, quæ poterat quæque opportuna⁹ erant,
 præsidiis firmarat. Hexapylo^{*} Theodotus ac Sosis post
 solis occasum jam obscura luce invecti, cum cruentam
 regiam vestem atque insigne capitis ostentarent, travecti
 per Tycham, simul ad libertatem simul ad arma vocantes,
 in Achradinam convenire jubent. multitudo pars procurrit
 in vias, pars in[†] vestibulis stat[‡], pars ex tectis fenestrisque
 prospectant, et 'quid rei sit' rogitant. omnia luminibus
 collucent strepituque vario complentur. armati locis paten-

^{*} em. A.—*Hexapylon* vulg. [†] *ædium* ad. ed. G. C. adv. opt. Mss. It is added in v, 41; xxxiii, 48; v, ep. xxiv, 16. 10; xvi, 13; but omitted in ii, 54; xxv, 12; GR. v, 13. R. [‡] *procurrant...stant* conj. ST.

⁴ Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus | tam curi capitis? Hor. O. i, 24, 1 sq. The instability of popular opinion is evidenced not only here; and in Juv. x, 56 sqq; but still more strongly in Acts xviii, 3—6; xiv, 11—19; and, above all, in St John xii, 12—19; xix, 14 sq.

⁵ 'To keep the army under their power.' C.

⁶ Probably the same with the *ἑῶν* mentioned by Ath. vi, p. 251. G.

⁷ *Fama malum quo non aliud velocius ullum*, Virg. Æ. iv, 174.

⁸ Syracuse formed a scalene right-angled triangle; of which the sides nearly corresponded, in their directions and proportions, with those of Sicily itself. The base (which was about 6 English miles in length) began at Euryalus, the citadel of Epipolæ, in the NW, and ended (after passing along Neapolis) at the Island, with its citadel, in the SE. The shortest side (about 4 miles long) passed from the S. along Achradina, by the sea coast, to the N, where it formed a right angle with the remaining side: which ran (to the extent of 5 miles) from E to W, having Tycha on its south, till it reached Euryalus. ED. The Island [*Insula* 24; *Νῆσος*, *Νῆσος* in Doric, (of which race the Syracusans were, being a colony from Corinth,) *Nesos*, xxv, 24; GL. ED.] lay between the greater [xxv, 26] and the smaller harbour which was called *Laccius*; 36; Cic. V. iv, 52; v,

37; D'O, on Ch. p. 282; 598. To the north of the Island lay *Achradina*, the most extensive and strongly fortified part of the city. To the west of Achradina and separated from it by a strong wall, was Tycha, so called from an ancient temple of Fortune, *Τέχνη*, in Doric *Τέχνη*. S. And to the southwest of Tycha was *Neapolis* 'the New Town.' *Epipolæ* was a small elevated tract of uneven ground, which was but thinly inhabited: Diod. xiv, 19; Thuc. vi, 96 sqq. Dionysius connected it with the city by a wall. cf. xxv, 24 sq; Diod. xi, 67 sq; xiii, 7 sq; xiv, 64; Sil. xiv, 181; 641 sq; Cic. V. iv, 53; SW, on P. viii, 5, 2. R. *Hexapylus* was the greater gate of Tycha, cf. CV, S. A. i, 12; D. leading towards Megara and Leontium; or, perhaps, a part of the wall in which there were seven gateways, (cf. 32;) and that portion of the city which was in its immediate vicinity: xxv, 24; Plut. Mar. p. 308. VA. C. R. ST.

⁹ 'Exposed,' 'liable to attack,' 'suited for his purpose;' 24; 37, b; 39, e; i, 64; iii, 15; vi, 24; xxv, 30; viii, 25; xxvii, 28; xxx, 12; xxxiv, 25; vii, 23; 30; xxxii, 21; Sen. Ira i, 11; 11; de B. V. 17; G. *opportunos injuriæ*, ['such as might be injured with impunity,' C. those whose motto was not "*nemo me impune lacessit*," ED.] xxviii, 19; Sall. J. 20; (CO.) nn, on V. Max. iii, 3, 3. D. R. ED.

tibus congregantur; inermes ex Olympii Jovis templo¹⁰ spolia Gallorum Illyriorumque, dono data Hieroni a po-
pulo Romano fixaque¹¹ ab eo, detrahunt, precantes Jovem³³.

ut 'volens propitius præbeat sacra arma pro patria, pro
'deûm delubris, pro libertate sese armantibus.' hæc quo-
que multitudo stationibus per principes regionum urbis¹²
dispositis adjungitur. in Insula inter cetera Andranodorus
præsidii firmat^b horrea publica. locus saxo quadrato se-
ptus atque arcis in modum emunitus capitur ab juventute
quæ præsidio ejus loci attributa erat, mittuntque nuntios
in Achradinam 'horrea frumentumque in senatus potestate
'esse.'

- 22 Luce prima populus omnis armatus inermisque in
Achradinam ad curiam convenit. ibi pro Concordiæ ara¹,
quæ in eo sita loco erat, ex principibus unus nomine
Polyænus^a concionem et liberam² et moderatam habuit. Temperate
'servitudinis^b indignitatisque^c homines expertos adversus^{speech of}
'notum malum irritatos esse. discordia civilis quas im-
'portet clades, audisse magis a patribus Syracusanos quam
'ipsos vidisse. arma quod impigre ceperint, laudare; magis
'laudaturum, si non utantur nisi ultima necessitate coacti.
'in præsentia legatos ad Andranodorum mitti placere, qui
'denuntient ut in potestate³ senatus ac populi sit, portas^d
'Insulæ aperiat^e, reddat^f præsidium. si tutelam alieni regni

^b firmat conj. C. ^a em. here and below. G.—Polyneus vulg.—Poltenus below, P.—Polyneus F.—Philoneus C. ^b This word occurs nowhere else in Livy, except in xxxix, 37, in L. It is found in Festus, and Philoxenus. L. D. The construction of *expertos* with a genitive is also less usual than with an accusative: but see xl, 8, v. l. Virg. and Tac. BU, TO, and CS, on S. x, 4; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 3, 6. DU. cf. xxii, 3, 5. R.—servitudinis L.—servitutis 2, 3 P. C. R. GA. F int.—servitudinis 1 L.—servitii tedium conj. L.—servitii diutius conj. GB.—servitii penas conj. G. ^c indignitatesque conj. L. G. ^d P. F. C. H. GA. R. 3, 5 L.—portus 4 L. F int.—portis 2 L.—porta vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^e em. G. pr. C.—apeat P—patefaciat R. pr. ST.—pateant pl. Mss. and Edd. ^f recedat ed.

10 This temple was in the southern part of Achradina near the Island: Diod. xiii, 6. (WE.) And near it was the senate-house, the principal forum, and the altar of Concord. R. ED.

11 The spoils of the vanquished were fixed as votive offerings (*ἀναθήματα*) on the walls, doors, or doorposts of the temples: cf. x, 2; xxii, 57, 17; Sil. i, 617 sq; xiv, 650. R. PZ, A. H. p. 242. DU.

12 'Throughout the principal parts of the city.' C.

1 Ex ara below: cf. pro curia, i, 47;

pro concione, vii, 10; xxvi, 27; xlv, 2; Tac. A. i, 44; pro tribunali, xxvi, 38; xxvii, 19; xlv, 26; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 81, 2. R.

2 'In which he spoke his mind without reserve:' cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 34, 1; 4; Juv. iv, 90. *libertas* is *παρρησία*, [cf. Eph. vi, 19, with Acts xx, 27; ED.] ii, 56; xlii, 14. R.

3 'That he should recognize and submit to the authority;' ii, 56; xl, 46; iii, 21; iv, 26; xxxii, 7; 28; xlii, 32; opposed to in sua potestate esse 'to be independent,' 'to be his own master.' R.

Q. F. Max.⁴ ' suum regnum velit facere⁴, eundem⁵ se censere multo
 MC Marc.³ ' acrius ab Andranodoro quam ab Hieronymo repeti⁶
 Envoys sent ' libertatem.' ab⁷ hac concione legati missi sunt. senatus
 to Andranodo- inde haberi coeptus est, quod sicut regnante Hierone
 dorus. manserat publicum consilium, ita post mortem ejus ante
 eam diem nulla de re neque convocati neque consulti
 fuerant. ut ventum ad Andranodorum est, ipsum quidem
 movebat et civium consensus et cum aliæ occupatæ⁸ urbis
 partes, tum pars Insulæ vel⁹ munitissima prodita atque
 Advice of alienata. sed evocatum eum ab legatis Damarata¹⁰ uxor,
 his wife filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regis animis ac muliebri
 Damarata. spiritu admonet sæpe usurpatæ Dionysii tyranni¹¹ vocis,
 qua ' pedibus tractum, non insidentem equo relinquere
 ' tyrannidem' dixerit ' debere. facile esse momento quo
 ' quis velit, cedere possessione magnæ fortunæ: facere
 ' et parare eam difficile atque arduum esse¹². paullum¹³ su-
 ' meret spatii¹⁴ ad consultandum ab legatis¹⁵: eo uteretur
 ' ad arcessendos ex Leontinis milites, quibus si pecuniam
 ' regiam pollicitus esset, omnia in potestate ejus futura.'
 hæc muliebria consilia Andranodorus neque tota asper-
 natus est neque extemplo accepit, tutiorem ad opes affe-
 ctandas ratus esse viam, si in præsentia tempori cessisset.

G. C. D. E. adv. Mss. but *præsidium* often means ' the place occupied with an armed force' or ' a garrison,' as *versantur in hostium castris ac sua præsidia dimittunt*, Cic. Or. ii, 75, 303; (E.) and in the phrase *præsidium relinquere*; C. cf. nn, on Cæs. B. G. vi, 33; and B. C. iii, 45: D. or it may signify ' the troops detained in the garrison,' mentioned in 21. ST. 8 em. as *vel potentissimus*, Cic. for Rosc. A. 2; *vel maxima*, id. Or. ii, 4; G. pr. C. xxxvi, 41; and not only with a superlative; ii, 44; v, 6; ix, 24; xxi, 13; xxxviii, 49; xliv, 6; 38; cf. MN, on Cic. Fam. ix, 8. D.—om. 1 L.—*velut* Mss. which, like *ut*, sometimes means ' as being'; v, 13. B. ed. G. C. D. h The Doric form, GL. as *Nicodemus* xxxviii, 5; *Damoteles* ib. 8; *Damocritus* xxxi, 32; S. xxxiv, 24; *Damaratus* i, 34; *Nasus* xxv, 24; *Archidamus* xxxii, 4; *Damiurgos* xxxii, 22. D.—*Demarata* ed. G. C. i *Dionysio* tyranno conj. DU. pr. B. The author of the saying was Philistus the historian, a friend of Dionysius: Diod. xiv, 8; cf. Plut. Dion. p. 974. It has reference to the advice of Philoxenus; who recommended Dionysius to take the fleetest steed he could get, and ride away to the Carthaginian lines. ST. j *esses* P. F.—*esse* si F 2d. k *paullulum* B. HV. ed. G. C.—*spatium* conj. GR. pr. C. l om. pl. and opt. Mss.—*more* conj. G. m *tempus* ad. B. HV.

4 As Richard the third did.

5 *Idem* denotes the agreement of two predicates with one and the same subject: RS. xxvii, 18.

6 That is *repetendam esse*; or und. *oportere*; cf. xxi, 3, 4. ST.

7 *Ab* sometimes denotes ' subsequently to,' sometimes ' in consequence of,' and some-

times it is not clear which of the two meanings is intended; cf. xxii, 34, 1; B. R. 30, a.

8 *Occupatæ . . . prodita . . . alienata* for the nouns *occupatio*, *proditio*, *alienatio*; or supply *quod erant . . . quod erat*, διὰ τὸ κατειλημμένης, &c. B. ' because of, or through, their being occupied,' &c.

itaque legatos renuntiare jussit 'futurum se in senatus Q.F.Max.4
'ac populi potestate.' postero die luce prima patefactis MC Marc.3
Insulæ portis in forum Achradinæ venit. ibi in aram Con-
cordiæ, ex qua pridie Polyænus concionatus erat, escendit,
orationemque eam orsus est⁹ qua 'primum cunctationis¹⁰ Andranodo-
'suæ veniam petivit. se enim clausas habuisse portas non rus speaks
'separantem suas res a publicis¹⁰, sed strictis semel gladiis in justifica-
'timentem qui finis cædibus esset futurus, utrum, quod tion of his
'satis libertati foret, contenti nece tyranni essent, an qui conduct.
'cunque aut propinquitate aut affinitate aut aliquibus
'ministeriis regiam contigissent, alienæ culpæ rei trucidā-
'rentur. postquam animadverterit¹¹ eos qui liberāssent
'patriam servare etiam liberatam velle, atque undique
'consuli in medium¹¹, non dubitāsse quin et corpus
'suum et cetera omnia quæ suæ fidei tutelæque essent¹²,
'quoniam eum qui mandāssent¹³ suus furor absumpsisset,
'patriæ restitueret.' conversus deinde ad interfectores
tyranni, ac nomine appellans Theodotum ac Sosim,
"facinus" inquit "memorabile fecistis. sed mihi credite,
"inchoata vestra gloria, nondum perfecta est; periculum-
"que ingens manet, nisi paci et¹⁴ concordiæ consulitis, ne
"libera¹⁵ efferatur¹⁶ res publica¹⁷."

23 Post hanc orationem claves portarum pecuniæque regiæ

⁹ cunctationi conj. B. ¹⁰ em. G. pr. C. B. ed. ST. R.—animadvertit Mss. ed. G. C. D. ¹¹ em. V. pr. cf. xxxvii, 35; G. iv, 10; ix, 19. D.—faciet F. C.—faciem 3 P. V. 1—4 L. HV.—facie FA. PN. 1 P.—faciendæ HF.—factæ 2 P. H. 5 L. GA.—
civium or publicæ or communi conj. V. ¹² libertate conj. G 3d. pr. cf. hæc natura multitudinis est, aut servit humiliter aut superbe dominatur; libertatem, quæ media est, nec spernere modice nec habere sciunt, 25; xxxiv, 49, quoted in note r. DU. D. R. ¹³ A metaphor from a funeral; [Juv. i, 72 n. ED. ii, 16; mecum exspiratura respublica,...mecum casurum imperium,...ST.] meo unius funere elata esset res publica, xxviii, 28; S. pr. C. Capua sepulcrum ac monumentum Campani populi, elato et extorri ejecto ipso populo, xxxi, 29; GR. or from an unruly steed; desciscat oportet a solito et efferatur et mordeat frenos et rectorem rapiat suum, Sen. Tran. RB. pr. cf. nimis lætabile ad efferendum and nec bonum illud est, quod adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. T. Q. iv, 17. G 4th. GR. libertate modice utantur: temperatam eam salubrem et singulis et civitatibus esse: nimiam et aliis gravem et ipsis qui habent effrenatam et præcipitem esse, xxxiv, 49; DU. pr. DJ. R.—afferatur 2 P.—efferetur conj. DCE. cf. quippe efferari militia animos, i, 19. ED. ¹⁴ resp. em. S. pr. GB.—res Mss.—libertate evertatur resp. or libertas sit effrænis reip. or luxuriet effera res conj. G.

⁹ 'Began his speech with:' cf. 25; ii, 38; xxi, 52. ST. R.

¹⁰ Secernere sua a publicis consilia, iv, 57.

¹¹ 'That persons of all parties and classes were consulting for the public good of all;' C. xxvi, 12; D. vi, 6; iii, 34; xxxii, 21;

Tac. H. ii, 37; 54; in medio, ii, 57; vi, 19; xl, 11; xlv, 18; Sen. Thy. 203; de medio, xxvi, 48. R.

¹² 'Which were entrusted to his care and keeping;' C. vii, 18 sq; xxii, 39, b; xxxvi, 28, 1. R.

¹³ Und. ea sibi. R.

Q.F. Mar. & ante pedes eorum posuit. atque illo quidem die dimissi ex
 MC Mar. 1 concivae lati circa omnia fana deum supplicaverunt cum
 Lectores et conjugibus ac liberis: postero die comitia prætoribus^a
 primis 2: creandis^b habita. creatus in primis Andranodorus, ceteri
 Syracuse. magna ex parte interfectores tyranni. duos etiam absentes,
 Sopatrum ac Dinomenem^c. fecerunt. qui auditis^d quæ
 Syracusis acta erant. pecuniam regiam, quæ in Leontinis
 erat. Syracusas devectam quæstoribus ad id ipsum creatis
 tradiderunt. et ea quæ in Insula erat^e Achradinam^f tra-
 dita^g est^h: murique ea pars quæ ab cetera urbe nimis
 firmo munimento intersepiebat Insulam, consensu omnium
 dejecta est. securæ et ceteræ res hanc inclinationem ani-
 morum ad libertatem.

Hippocrates and Epi-
 cydes male a show of
 returning to
 Hannibal. Hippocrates atque Epicydes audita morte tyranni, quam
 Hippocrates etiam nuntio interfecto celare voluerat, deserti
 a militibus, quia idⁱ rutissimum ex præsentibus² videbatur,
 Syracusas rediere. ubi ne suspecti obversarentur¹ tanquam
 novandi res aliquam occasionem quærentes, prætores pri-
 mum. dein per eos senatum adeunt. ‘ab Hannibale se
 ‘missos’ prædicant ‘ad Hieronymum tanquam amicum
 ‘ac socium. paruisse imperio ejus cujus¹ imperator suus
 ‘voluerit. velle ad Hannibalem redire. ceterum cum iter
 ‘tutum non sit vagantibus passim per totam Siciliam
 ‘Romanis armis. petere ut præsidii dent aliquid, quo
 ‘Locros in Italiam perducantur. gratiam magnam eos
 ‘parva opera apud Hannibalem inituros.’ facile res im-

^a prætorum P. PE. V. F. C. H. N. pr. cf. nominandi istorum erit magis quam edundi copia, Plant. Capt. iv, 2, 72; SM. usus stercorandi agrorum, ST, on Æ. ix, init. G. comitia præ-
 torum creandi, (one Ms.) viii, 13; initium mirandi Græcarum artium, (conj. C.) xxv, 40, a;
 xxi, 41; SA, M. iii, 8, p. 454 sq; (PZ.) IO, Gr. vii, 53. D. ^b creandi conj. SM.—
 om. conj. as comitiis prætorum perfectis, 9; comitia tribunorum militum, iv, 57; v, 26; &c. D.
^c em. G. cf. vii, 4. D.—var. Mss. ^d P. ed. G. C. D.—iis (P 2d.) or his ad. pl. Mss.
^e pl. Mss.—et ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. ^f 1—3 L. B 2d. HF. pl. Mss of C. pr. C.—
 achramdinam V.—Achradina al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. ^g G. V. 2, 3 L. B 2d. al.—
 translata V 2d. 1 L. al. pr. C.—traducta HF. ^h om. G. al. Mss. ⁱ P. one Ms
 of C. as in 24; xxxi, 11; xxxv, 15; G. ed. C. i, 25; ii, 36; [on referring to this as quoted
 in n. 96 on Her. i, 38, I find that *obserrata* was a typographical error in the reprint of D's
 text at Oxford, 1814. ED.] 59; iii, 5; vi, 16 sq; xxix, 24; xxxviii, 1; cf. TO, on V. M.
 i, 7, 7; CO, on P. L. D. 32; and Pl. Ep. ii, 11; v, 21, 2; BU, on Suet. ii, 94. D. ii,
 54; xxxiv, 61; xl, 7; xli. 18; G, Obs. iii. 24. R.—*observarentur* pl. Mss. ed. G. DJ.
 J cui conj. (pr. B.) or om. ejus G. adv. DU. DJ.

1 Viz. ‘returning to Syracuse.’ C.

2 ‘Of those things which could then be
 done;’ cf. Tac. A. ii, 80, 1. ST. or rather

‘under the existing circumstances;’ cf. SD,
 on X. A. vii, 6, 10; ib. i, 3, 11; in *causa*, Her.
 viii, 100, n. 45; 101, n. 50; Soph. Tr. 1125.

petrata: abire enim duces regiones cum peritos militiæ tum ^{Q.F. Max. 4} egentes eisdem atque audaces cupiebant. sed quod vole- ^{MC Marc. 3} bant, non quam maturato^s opus erat, naviter⁴ expediebant. interim juvenes militares et assueti militibus, nunc apud eos ipsos, nunc apud transfugas, quorum maxima pars ex navalibus sociis Romanorum erat, nunc etiam apud infimæ plebis homines crimina serebant⁵ in senatum optimatesque: 'id^k moliri clam eos atque struere, ut Syracusæ per speciem reconciliatæ societatis in ditione Romanorum sint, dein factio et pauci auctores foederis renovati dominantur.'

- 24 His audiendis credendisque opportuna multitudo major ^{Andranodorus aims} in dies Syracusas confluebat, nec^a Epicydi solum spem ^{at the} novandarum rerum sed Andranodoro etiam præbebat. qui ^{tyranny.} fessus tandem uxoris vocibus, monentis 'nunc illud esse tempus occupandi res, dum^b turbata omnia nova atque incondita¹ libertate essent, dum^b regiis stipendiis pastus obversaretur miles, dum^b ab Hannibale missi duces assueti militibus juvare possent incepta,' cū Themisto, ^{Both he and} cui Gelonis filia nupta, rem consociatam^c paucos post dies ^{Themistus} Aristoni cuidam tragico actori, cui et alia arcana com- ^{are put to} mittere assuerat, incaute aperit². huic et genus et fortuna honesta erant; nec ars³, quia nihil tale apud Græcos pudori est, ea deformabat. itaque fidem potiore ratur quam patriæ debebat, indicium ad prætores defert. qui ubi rem haud vanam⁴ esse certis indiciis compererunt,

^k em. G.—et three P. V 2d. 1, 2 L. ant. Edd.—ut P. PE. V. F. 3, 4 L. GA.
^a *Hippocrati et* ed. G. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. This enallage of number occurs often, as in 31; 35; xxi, 52; xxvi, 4; (cf. xxv, 18;) xxvi, 2; GR. Sil. iii, 222. This figure is also called syllepsis and synthesis: a different enallage is noticed xxii, 4, 2. R. ^{b b b} quum... quum...quum conj. cf. i, 40, 7. D. ^c consultatum conj. P.

3 i, 58; viii, 13. R.

4 Before *naviter* und. *tam*. C.

5 A common metaphor: ii, 1; 18; iii, 19; 40; 43; xxi, 10; xxxi, 6; cf. nn, on Sil. i, 394; iii, 365; v, 235; viii, 264. R.

1 'Unsettled;' 29; xxv, 1; 13; xxvi, 24; 40; xxvii, 32; xxix, 34; xxx, 11; 28; xxxii, 13; xxxv, 28; xlii, 66; xliii, 10; xliv, 39; G. D. 'undigested,' 'crude,' 'raw:' B. synonymous with *incomposita*, vii, 2; 10; 38; xxi, 34; iv, 20; v, 49; x, 30. R.

2 The order of the words is *aperit Aristoni rem consociatam* (xxv, 18,) *cum Themisto*. R.

3 'The histrionic art:' thus *artifices* v, 1; vii, 2; 11; xxxix, 22; xli, 20; i. e. *scenici* Cic. p. Arch. 5; Suet. i, 84; *τεχνῖται*, Pol. vi, 47, 8; xvi, 21, 8; xxx, 13, 2; Diod. iv, 5. (WE, p. 214; 251; t. ii, p. 484.) Actors at Rome were considered infamous; they were degraded from their tribe, and not allowed to serve in the army. R.

4 All things were called *vana*, which had more of semblance than of reality, more shew than substance; hence it signifies 'false;' cf. [27; ii, 4; ED.] 32; i, 8; iv, 37; ix, 9; x, 29; xxvii, 26; xxxiv, 12. R.

Q.F.Max.4 consultis senioribus, et auctoritate eorum præsidio ad fores
 MC Marc.3 posito, ingressos curiam Themistum atque Andranodorum
 interfecerunt. et cum tumultus ab re in speciem atrociori,
 causam aliis ignorantibus, ortus esset, silentio tandem facto
 indicem in curiam introduxerunt. qui cum ordine omnia
 edocuisset^d, et ‘ principium conjurationis factum ab Har-
 ‘ moniæ Gelonis filiae nuptiis, quibus Themisto juncta
 ‘ esset; Afrorum Hispanorumque auxiliares instructos ad
 ‘ cædem prætorum principumque aliorum, bonaque eorum
 ‘ prædæ futura interfecto-
 ‘ ribus pronuntiatum; jam merce-
 ‘ nari-
 ‘ narium manum assuetam imperiis Andranodori paratam
 ‘ fuisse ad Insulam rursus occupandam;’ singula deinde,
 quæ per quosque agerentur, totamque viris armisque in-
 structam conjurationem ante oculos posuisset, senatui qui-
 dem tam jure cæsi quam Hieronymus videbantur, ante
 curiam variæ atque incertæ rerum multitudinis clamor
 erat. quam ferociter minitantem^e in vestibulo curiæ cor-
 pora conjuratorum eo metu compresserunt, ut silentes
 integram^f plebem in concionem sequerentur. Sopatro
 Invective of Sopater against the tyrants. mandatum ab senatu et ab collegis ut verba faceret. is²⁵
 tanquam reos ageret^g, ab^h anteacta vita orsus, ‘ quæcun-
 ‘ que post Hieronis mortem scelestæ atque impie facta
 ‘ essent, Andranodorum ac Themistum’ arguit ‘ fecisse.
 ‘ quid enim sua sponteⁱ Hieronymum puerum ac vixdum
 ‘ pubescentem facere potuisse? tutores ac magistr^j ejus sub
 ‘ aliena invidia regnâsse^k. itaque aut ante Hieronymum aut
 ‘ certe cum Hieronymo perire eos debuisse. at illos debitos
 ‘ jam morti destinatosque^l alia nova scelera post mortem

^d om. conj. DÆ. ^e ad. (or, at any rate, und.) *exposita* or *projecta* or *visa*. G. ^a G. M. pr. G. ed. D. ‘ as though he were accusing them before their judges;’ C. xlv, 37; *reum peragere*, iv, 42; Ov. Tr. i, 1, 24; Pliny Ep. iii, 9, 4; 30; 36. The latter phrase came subsequently to signify ‘ to obtain the condemnation of the party accused;’ Pl. vi, 31, 6; Tac. A. iv, 21, 5. R.—*aiebat* 1 L. V 2d.—*agebat* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^b om. pl. Mss. and ant. Edd. ^c *fecisse* ad. Mss. Edd. pr. DJ. adv. G. C. if it is retained, ad. *aut* before *puerum* D. ^d em. G. pr. C. D.—*magistratos* P. cf. SM, on Spart. Æ. V. 5; and Poll. Claud. 14; and GT, Susp. i, 9. adv. G. G, on Plaut. Bac. i, 2, 40. D.—*magistratus* cet. Mss. viz. ‘ those appointed by the guardians and acting in the name of Hieronymus.’

⁵ ‘ The sounder portion;’ C. ‘ quiet,’ ‘ un-
 corrupted by sedition;’ cf. *integer populus*, ix,
 46, 17; B. ‘ not carried away by their pas-
 sions,’ ‘ waiting to hear the whole truth before
 they made up their minds what to think;’
 ST. ‘ not infected with the contagious phrensy

of the populace;’ cf. Juv. ii, 78 sq. nn.

1 ‘ The power was theirs, the odium his.’ R.

2 Cf. Virg. Æ. xi, 759; Hor. A. P. 63;
οὐκ ἐν ἑγῆς κατηγεσμένας εἰς ἀνάγνωστον, Romans
 ix, 22; *εἰσαγμένας εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον*, Acts xiii,
 48. B.

‘ tyranni molitos, palam primo, cum clausis Andranodorus ^{Q.F.Max.4}
‘ Insulæ portis hereditatem³ regni creverit⁴, quæque pro- ^{MC Marc.3}
‘ curator tenuerat, pro domino⁴ possederit; proditus deinde
‘ ab eis qui in Insula erant, circumsessus ab universa civitate,
‘ quæ Achradinam tenuerit, nequicquam palam atque aperte
‘ petitem regnum clam et dolo affectare conatus sit, et ne
‘ beneficio quidem atque honore potuerit vincr⁵, cum inter
‘ liberatores patriæ insidiator ipse libertatis creatus esset
‘ prætor. sed animos eis regio⁶ conjuges regias fecisse, alteri
‘ Hieronis alteri Gelonis filias nuptas.’ sub⁷ hanc vocem ex
omnibus partibus concionis clamor oritur, ‘ nullam earum
‘ vivere debere nec quemquam superesse tyrannorum stirpis.’
hæc natura multitudinis est: aut servit humiliter aut superbe ^{Ju. x, 56—}
dominatur; libertatem, quæ media est, nec spernere⁸ mo- ^{88.}
dice⁸ nec habere sciunt⁹. et non ferme desunt irarum¹⁰
indulgentes ministri, qui avidos atque intemperantes ple-
beiorum⁸ animos ad sanguinem et cædes irritent. sicut tum ^{The extir-}
extemplo¹¹ prætores rogationem promulgârunt, acceptaque ^{pation of}
pene¹¹ prius quam promulgata est, ut ‘ omnis regia¹ stirps¹ ^{the royal}
^{family is}
^{decreed.}

* var. Mss. and in xl, 8; owing to the phrase not being understood. D. ^{f cupere}
B.—suscipere HV—stupere C. F.—studere F 2d.—sperare conj. al. pr. B. ^{8 B? HF?}
ed. AS.—plubiciorum V—publiciorum P. F. G. C. L. 3, 4 L.—publicorum (and animorum)
H.—publicanorum 1, 3 P. 5 L. GA. R. D. ant. Edd.—publice horum N.—dominorum 1 L.—
suppliciorum 2 P. 2 L. VI. pr. C.—humiliorum or vulgi civium conj. GR. ^{h accepta quæ}
conj. PZ.—pene om. 4, 5 L. ^{i pl. Mss.—omnes regiae S. 2, 3 P. opt. Mss. ^{1 stirpis}}
S. 2, 3 P. V. H. opt. Mss. (and interficerentur) F.

3 *Hereditatem cernere*, (xl, 8; D.) is a law term; ‘ to decide whether you will take possession of the property to which you have been left heir;’ hence, ‘ to enter upon an inheritance.’ The space of time allowed by law for the heir to decide is termed *cretio*. C. E. C. C. PZ, on SA, M. 780—795. R. see Ulpian. This time was generally 100 days at least; its object was to give the heir an opportunity of ascertaining, by examining the affairs of the deceased, whether it would be for his interest to accept the inheritance. Justinian substituted for this practice a new regulation, which the law of England with regard to executors resembles. cf. Cic. Or. i, 22, 100; ad Fam. ix, 14.

4 ‘ As lord and master.’ C.

5 ‘ Be moved to a regard for liberty, to sentiments of patriotism, and to repudiate tyrannical measures.’ C.

6 ‘ Ambitious of royalty.’ C.

7 Cf. vii, 31; xxi, 2; xxv, 7; xxvi, 16;

xxvii, 37; xxix, 15; xxxiii, 37; xxxiv, 27; xxxv, 31; xxxix, 21; and ii, 55. According to grammarians, *sub* with an accusative denotes ‘ just before,’ with an ablative ‘ just after;’ but Livy’s practice does not warrant this distinction: *sub idem tempus* ‘ at the same time,’ i, 22; xxxvii, 11; 18; xlii, 17; xliv, 35; xlv, 25; *sub vocem* or *dicta*, ‘ after these words,’ vii, 31; xxxv, 31; *sub lucem*, *sub occasum solis*, &c. D. R.

8 ‘ Allowing their liberty to be restricted, and, on the other hand, setting certain bounds to their submission; so as to be submissive without servility, or base compliance, or the pusillanimous sacrifice of independence.’ G. RS. cf. Her. iii, 81, nn. 53, &c.

9 xxxviii, 52. R.

10 Either *irarum* is governed by *indulgentes*, or the sense is ‘ obsequious and willing ministers of their passions.’ B.

11 ‘ As was the case then, for immediately, &c.’ B.

Q.F. Max. 4 'interficeretur.' missique a prætoribus Damaratam Hieronis et Harmoniam Gelonis filias, conjuges Andranodori et Themisti, interfecerunt.

Heraclea erat filia Hieronis, uxor Zoippi, qui legatus 26 ab Hieronymo ad regem Ptolemæum missus voluntarium consciverat¹ exsilium. ea cum ad se quoque veniri^a præscísset^b, in sacrarium ad penates² confugit cum duabus filiabus virginibus, resolutis crinibus miserabilique alio habitu; et ad ea addidit preces, nunc^c 'per memoriam Hieronis patris Gelonisque fratris, ne se innoxiam invidia Hieronymi conflagrare sinerent. nihil se ex regno illius præter exsilium viri habere; neque fortunam suam eandem vivo Hieronymo fuisse quam sororis, neque interfecto eo causam eandem esse. quid? quod, si Andranodoro consilia processissent, illa cum viro fuerit regnatura, sibi cum ceteris serviendum. si quis Zoippo nuntiet interfectum Hieronymum ac liberatas Syracusas, cui dubium esse quin extemplo conscensurus sit navim atque in patriam rediturus? quantum spes hominum falli^d! in liberata patria conjugem ejus ac liberos de vita dimicare, quid^e obstantes libertati aut legibus? quod ab se cuiquam periculum, a^e sola ac prope vidua et puellis in orbitate degentibus esse? at enim periculi quidem nihil ab se timeri, invisam tamen stirpem regiam esse. ablegarent ergo procul ab Syracusis Siciliaque, et asportari Alexandriam juberent, ad virum uxorem, ad patrem

^a em. G. B 2d.—venire cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. und. missos, 25. R. ^b præscísset 4 L. from gl. pr. B. ^c om. conj. C. ST.—orans conj. or ad. per deus, nunc. R. The nunc however may refer to the tum omissis &c in the middle of the chapter. ST. ^d em. G. pr. C.—fallit Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^e om. B 2d. conj. G.

1 The preposition has here no force: 'to determine upon;' as *exsilium ac fugam sibi*, v, 53; x, 16; 34; *facinus*, xxviii, 22; *bellum*, x, 18. Other compound verbs are used for simple ones; as *instare*, ii, 43; *consequi*, xxiv, 45; xxvii, 20; &c. cf. nn, on Tac. A. vi, 27, 1; E, on Suet. v, 38. R.

2 The *penates* were either public or private, xxv, 18. The former were deities which a nation received from its forefathers, and were worshipped in common by each city, as guardians both of itself and of its temples in particular. The private penates were tutelary deities peculiar to each house and family: iii, 17. The sanctuary (*sacrarium*) and altar

of these was in the inner quadrangle (*penitalia*) of the house (as the *laræ* had their appropriate seat and images by the hearth in the entrance court;) whence Cicero uses *mediæ ædes* and *impluvium* as synonymous, Ver. i, 19; 23; *compluvium penatium*, Suet. ii, 92; [xxviii, 42, 8. ED.] See the similar narrative of Priam's death, Virg. Æ. ii, 512 sqq. R.

3 The interrogative for the negative *nil*, indicates emotion: ST. *quis?* for *nemo* or *nullus*, Juv. iii, 160 sq; *quid?* for *nihil*, id. i, 48; *quando?* for *nunquam*, ib, 87 sq; *que?* for *nihilo*, id. ii, 22; *ubi?* for *nusquam*, ib. 37; &c.

‘ filias.’ aversis⁴ auribus⁵ animisque, † casse⁶ ne tempus Q.F. Max. 4
 tereretur⁷, ferrum⁸ quosdam expedientes¹ cernebat¹: tum MC Marc. 3
 omissis pro se precibus, ‘ puellis ut saltem parcerent’ orare
 institit⁶, ‘ a qua ætate etiam hostes iratos abstinere; ne
 ‘ tyrannos ulciscendo, quæ odissent scelera ipsi imita-
 ‘ rentur.’ inter hæc abstractam a penetralibus jugulant; But in vain.
 in virgines deinde respersas matris cruore impetum faciunt.
 quæ alienata⁷ mente simul luctu metuque, velut captæ
 furore, eo cursu⁸ se ex sacrario proripuerunt, ut si effugium
 patuisset in publicum, impleturæ urbem tumultu fuerint.
 tum quoque⁸ haud magno ædium spatio, inter medios tot
 armatos, aliquoties integro corpore evaserunt, tenentibus-
 que, cum tot ac tam validæ eluctandæ⁹ manus essent,
 sese eripuerunt¹. tandem vulneribus confectæ, cum omnia
 replerent sanguine, exanimes corruerunt. cædemque per
 se miserabilem miserabiliorem¹⁰ casus fecit, quod paullo
 post nuntius venit, mutatis repente ad misericordiam ani-
 mis, ‘ ne interficerentur.’ ira deinde ex misericordia¹¹ orta,
 quod adeo festinatum ad supplicium neque locus pœnitendi
 aut regressus¹² ab ira relictus esset. itaque fremere mul-
 tudo, et in locum Andranodori ac Themisti (nam ambo
 prætores fuerant) comitia poscere, quæ nequaquam ex sen-
 tentia prætorum futura essent.

⁴ The word occurs nowhere else. *D.* The passage is given up as incurable by *C.*—*cassum* or *incassum* conj. *R.* ii, 49.—*a se* (conj. *RB.* and *nam* conj. *G.* both ending the parenthesis at *cernebat*) ⁵ *tereret*, ut conj. *RL.* ⁶ pl. *Mss.* ant. *Edd.*—*enim* ad. al. *Mss.* ed. *AS. G. C.* ¹ *experientes* 2 *P.* ‘ trying whether it were sharp enough.’ *GB.* cf. v. l. *Lucr.* i, 91. *ED.* ¹ *cernens*, conj. *DCE.* adv. *R.* ⁸ *em.* *FLO.* pr. *C. D.* cf. xxvi, 12; xlii, 16. *S.*—*cursu* (om. *eo*) 3, 5 *L.*—*eo cursu* om. 2 *P.*—*occursu* (om. *eo*) cet. *Mss.* ¹ *tenen-*
tibusque...eripuerunt om. *C.* pr. *GR.* from gl. *R.*

4 xxxviii, 33; xli, 10. Here however *aversis* is to be taken participially, *quum aversi essent*; *G.* cf. vii, 3; *D.* on xxxviii, 33; *BKH*, on T. iii, 3, 28. *R.*

5 ‘ She observed some of the emissaries, without listening or attending to her entreaties, preparing their weapons for the blow, in order that no time might be lost; and then &c.’ *ST.* or ‘ As they neither listened nor attended to her prayers, lest the time spent in parleying with her should retard the execution of the business they were entrusted with, &c.’ *R.*

6 Cf. 46; xxv, 19; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 2; 46; xxx, 12; (*D.*) xxxiv, 59; xxxv, 11;

xxxvii, 17; 27; xl, 5; xlii, 26; not from *instare* (as supposed by *E, C. C.*) but *insistere*, as in xxxv, 30. *R.*

7 ‘ Distracted,’ ‘ beside itself;’ x, 29; cf. iii, 48; (*D.*) xlii, 28. *R.*

8 ‘ Even as it was.’ *C.*

9 ‘ To be overpowered by struggling,’ *ST.* ‘ to be escaped from by struggling.’ *R.* Thus *effugere* ‘ to escape by flying,’ viii, 26.

10 Τὸ πικρότερος γινέσθαι τι ἀγαθὸν [*ἰλιμνόν* *ἔστι*], *Arist. Rh.* ii, 10, 3.

11 Compare *Arist. Rh.* ii, 2, 1; 5, 3; 10, 1.

12 xxxviii, 4; *receptus*, iv, 57: cf. *no*, on *Tac. A.* iv, 11, 3. *R.*

nabantur. ut^b vero Appius naves ad ostium portus, quo¹ aliae¹ partis⁷ hominibus animus^k accederet⁸, in¹ statione^{MC Marc.3} habere coepit, ingens in speciem criminibus vanis accesserat H. vi, 115 fides; ac primo etiam tumultuose decurrerat multitudo ad⁵¹ prohibendos, si in terram egrederentur.

- 28 In hac turbatione¹ rerum in^a concionem vocari placuit. ubi cum alii alio tenderent^b, nec procul seditione^c res esset, Apollonides principum unus orationem salutarem ut^{Judicious} in tali tempore² habuit. ‘nec spem salutis nec perniciem^{speech of} ‘propio^{Apollo-}riorem unquam civitati ulli fuisse. si enim uno animo ‘omnes vel ad Romanos vel ad Carthaginienses inclinent, ‘nullius civitatis statum fortunatiorem ac beatiorem^d fore. ‘si alii alio^e trahant res, non inter Poenos Romanosque ‘bellum atrocius fore quam inter ipsos Syracusanos, cum ‘intra eosdem muros pars utraque suos exercitus, sua ‘arma, suos habitura sit duces. itaque ut omnes idem ‘sentiant, summa vi agendum esse; utra societas sit ‘utilior, eam longe minorem ac levioris^f momenti⁵ con- ‘sultationem^h esse. sed tamen Hieronis potius quam Hie- ‘ronymi auctoritatem sequendam in sociis legendis, etⁱ ‘quingenta annis feliciter expertam amicitiam nunc

^b B 2d. em. G.—at cet. Mss. ¹ P. 2 PE. V. BR. B.—qui 3 l.—quid P 2d. F. C. H. vulg.—quidem 2 P. 4 L.—quod V marg. 2 L. HV. ^j cf. VO, Gr. vi, 6. D. An archaism for *alius*; and this for *alterius*; as in ix, 2. It occurs twice in Cic. de Div. ii, 13, 30; as *nulli consilii* in Ter. *aliae rei* Lucr. iii, 931; *aliae* (in the dative) Plaut. Mil. iii, 1, 207; *nullae* and *ullae* often. C. R.—*alius* or *alterius* or rather *suae* conj. B. ^k pl. Mss.—*animi* vulg. ¹ *opperiens*, in vulg. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. ^a conj. om. M. but cf. Just. xvi, 1; Front. St. iii, 1; (SCR. OU.) G. xxiii, 32, 3: und. *populum*, which is supplied, xxxvii, 28. D. ^b *tenerent* pl. Mss. ^c *a seditione* vulg. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. cf. vi, 16: viii, 32; D. xxviii, 37, b. ED.—*a proditiōe* GA.—*seditionem* 3 P. pr. cf. ix, 32; xxvii, 42; xxxix, 56; GB. on the other hand see xxi, 61; ii, 13; iii, 22, sq; iv, 21; vii, 5; 11; 14; 39; viii, 19; xxv, 3; &c. D. ^d em. SM. pr. cf. Suet. xii, 23; Sen. Ep. 81; G. Cic. N. D. iii, 33. D.—*ac* om. Mss.—*creatiorem* P.—*gratiorem* F. C. V. 2—4 L. H. N.—*felicioremque* B.—*gravioremve* or *gratioremve* vulg.—*certioremque* or *ac certiorem* conj. G 1st. ^e em. G. cf. ii, 57; xxxii, 19; G, Obs. iv, 4. DU. The same as *alii alio tenderent*, above; cf. vii, 39; xxiii, 8, b. D. ^f 2 P. F 2d.—*acleores* F.—*adeo res* P. V. 1 P. two PE. ME. L. D.—*ad rem* R.—*adeo rem* al. ^g F 2d. and pl. Mss.—*monenti* 1 P. F.—*moventi* D. ^h cf. ix, 2; G. viii, 13. D.—*ad consultationem* conj. as *ad consilium* below; *ne minimi quidem momenti ad summum bonum adipiscendum*, Cic. Fin. iv, 17. S. ⁱ em. G.—*vel* Mss. ed. G. C. D.

meant; here ‘the Romans’ are signified, as in ii, 27; iii, 2; viii, 3; and thus *Samnis* vii, 33; *Tarquiniensis* ix, 41; *Carthaginiensis* xxiv, 47; xxviii, 44: cf. Tac. A. xii, 58, 4. D. R. This use of the singular in a collective sense is common in other languages.

7 ‘Of the opposite party to Hippocrates and Epicydes.’ DCE.

8 xl, 39; xlv, 36. R.

1 This word occurs in no author before Livy; cf. FS, S. L. L. D. DCE.

2 Lucr. i, 94.

Q.F.Max.4 ' incognitæ, quondam infideli³ præferendam. esse etiam
 MC Marc.3 ' momenti aliquid ad consilium⁴, quod Carthaginensibus
 ' ita pax negari possit, ut non utique in præsentia bellum
 ' cum eis geratur: cum Romanis extemplo aut pacem aut
 ' bellum habendum.' quo minus cupiditatis⁵ ac studii visa
 est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit. adjectum est
 prætoribus ac delectis senatorum militare etiam consilium:
 jussi et duces ordinum⁶ præfectique auxiliorum ' simul
 ' consulere¹.' cum sæpe acta res esset magnis⁴ certaminibus,
 Peace with postremo, quia belli cum Romanis gerendi ratio nulla
 the Romans apparebat, ' pacem fieri' placuit ' mittique cum eis' legatos
 is decreed. ' ad rem confirmandam.'

Succours Dies haud ita multi intercesserunt, cum ex Leontinis²⁹
 are request- legati ' præsidium¹ finibus suis' orantes venerunt; quæ
 ed by the legatio peropportuna visa ad multitudinem inconditam ac
 Leontines, tumultuosam exonerandam² ducesque ejus ablegandos.
 and sent to Hippocrates prætor ' ducere eo transfugas' jussus; secuti
 them. multi ex mercenariis auxiliis quattuor millia armatorum
 effecerunt. et³ mittentibus et missis ea læta expeditio fuit:
 nam et illis⁴, quod jam diu cupiebant, novandi res occasio
 data est, et hi sentinam⁵ quandam urbis rati exhaustam

1 *consiliare* LI. 1 L. cf. Hor. and Tac. L.—*consilire* conj. M, on Tac. A. iii, 46. adv. G. D.—*jussi...consulere* conj. om. as gl. R. k em. G. pr. D. et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum, Virg. E. vii, 16. ED.—*muenis* P.—*mediis* cet. Mss.—*ambiguus* conj. CC.
 1 ' With the Romans,' viz. the ambassadors sent by Marcellus, 27. GL. C. ST. adv. DU. R. or connect these words with *confirmandam*, GL. and tr. after *rem* conj. G. cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 3. DU. or after *placuit* conj. RL.—*cum mandatis* conj. cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 35; id. B. C. iii, 10; Sal. C. 22. DU.

3 ' Which had not been tried in the present war, and had proved false in the former one.' C. R.

4 ' It ought to be of some weight in forming their determination.' C.

5 ' Partiality,' ' party spirit or feeling.' Cicero often uses the adjective *cupidus*, as p. Rosc. Com. 47; p. Cæs. 3, 8; p. Font. 6, 11; C. Ver. iv, 56; &c. cf. GL, on Suet. i, 12. D. ' The more disinterested and impartial:' otherwise it would be tautology. ST. But cf. 27, 5.

6 ' The centurions.' *ordo sexagenos milites duos, centurionem et vexillarium unum habebat*, viii, 8: hence *ordinare* xxix, 1; *ordinis ductor* vii, 41; *ordinem ducere* ii, 23; iii, 44; or *habere* xlii, 33; cf. *primum pilum ducere* vii, 13; and xlii, 34. R.

1 Our author should have informed us

against whom they sought protection. GL.

2 For *urbem multitudinem* &c. *exonerandam*; x, 6; by the figure hypallage: cf. Virg. A. iii, 465; viii, 180. R.

3 The structure of this sentence exemplifies Arist. Rh. iii, 9, 4; ἀντιπαράθεσις δὲ, π. γ. λ.

4 *Hic* is properly ' the person present,' therefore ' the person more immediately under consideration;' *ille* ' the person who is not present,' therefore ' the more remote of the two,' ' he with whom we are less concerned.' Hence, (as here; Cic. Am. 2; &c.) *ille* will sometimes refer to the noun nearer in order, and *hic* to the more remote. RS. cf. xxii, 22, 13; Her. v, 2, n. 3; vi, 39, n. 26.

5 The metaphor is taken from a ship: ' the bilge water,' ' dregs,' ' filth,' ' sink,' ' off-scouring.' ST. cf. Cic. Cat. i, 5; ii, 4. R.

laetabantur. ceterum levaverunt⁶ modo in præsentia velut corpus ægrum, quo mox in graviores morbum recideret. Hippocrates enim finitima provinciæ Romanæ primo fortivis excursionibus vastare coepit; deinde cum ad tuendos sociorum agros missum ab Appio præsidium esset, omnibus copiis impetum in oppositam stationem cum cæde multorum fecit. quæ cum essent nuntiata Marcello, legatos extemplo Syracusas misit, qui ‘pacis fidem ruptam esse’ dicerent, ‘nec belli defuturam unquam causam, nisi Hippocrates atque Epicydes non ab Syracusis modo sed tota’ ‘procul Sicilia ablegarentur.’ Epicydes ne aut reus criminis absentis fratris præsens esset, aut deesset pro parte sua concitando bello, profectus et ipse in Leontinos, quia satis eos adversus populum Romanum concitados cernebat, avertere etiam ab Syracusis^a coepit. ‘nam ita eos pacem pepigisse cum Romanis, ut quicumque populi sub regibus fuissent, et suæ dicionis essent; nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent^b ac dominantur. renuntiandum igitur eis esse Leontinos quoque æquum censere liberos esse, vel quod in solo urbis suæ tyrannus ceciderit, vel quod ibi primum conclamatum ad libertatem relictisque regiis ducibus Syracusas sit concursus. itaque aut eximendum id⁷ de fœdere esse, aut legem eam fœderis⁸ non accipiendam.’ facile multitudini persuasum; legatisque Syracusanorum et de cæde stationis Romanæ querentibus, et ‘Hippocratem atque Epicydem abire seu Locros seu quo alio mallent, dummodo Sicilia cederent,’ jubentibus, ferociter responsum est ‘neque mandâsse sese Syracusanis ut pacem pro se cum Romanis facerent, neque teneri alienis fœderibus.’ hæc ad Romanos Syracusani detulerunt, abnuentes ‘Leontinos in sua potestate esse. itaque integro secum fœdere⁹ bellum Romanos cum iis gesturos. neque sese defuturos ei bello, ita ut¹⁰ in potestatem redacti suæ rursus dicionis essent, sicut pax convenisset.’

Q.F. Max. 4
MC Marc. 3

Hippocrates
commits depredations
on the Roman province.

Epicydes
goes among the Leontines.

They are
estranged from the Syracusans.

^a *Syracusas* P. F.—*Syracusanis* conj. C. to which *eos* refers. R. ^b pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. *regnare* is applied to arbitrary and despotic rule; vi, 40; GR. iii, 11; 19. D.—*regant* al. Mss. ed. G. but there is no invidious sense attached to this verb. GR.

6 Cic. Cat. i, 13. R.

7 Viz. ut quicumque &c. R.

8 ‘The treaty made on those conditions.’ C.

9 ‘Without any rupture of the treaty with them,’ i. e. with Syracuse. C.

10 ‘Provided that.’ C.

Q.F.Max.4 Marcellus cum omni exercitu profectus in Leontinos, 30
MC Marc.3

Marcellus
takes their
town by
storm. Hip-
pocrates
and Epicy-
des escape.

CS. ii, 10,
361; Pl. iii,
8; S. xiv,
264; P. i,
18, 5; 9.

Exagge-
rated re-
port of the
massacre
there.

Exaspera-
tion of the
Syracusan
troops.

Appio quoque accito ut altera parte aggrederetur, tanto ardore militum est usus ab ira¹ inter² condiciones³ pacis interfectæ stationis, ut primo impetu urbem expugnarent.

Hippocrates atque Epicydes postquam capi muros refringique portas videre, in arcem sese cum paucis recepere; inde clam nocte Herbessum perfugiunt. Syracusanis octo

millium armatorum agmine profectis domo ad Mylam⁴ flumen nuntius occurrit 'captam urbem esse,' cetera falsa mixta veris ferens: 'cædem promiscuam militum atque

'oppidanorum factam, nec quicquam 'puerum⁵ arbitrari 'superesse; direptam urbem, bona locupletium donata⁶.' ad nuntium tam atrocem constitit agmen, concitatisque omnibus duces (erant autem Sosis ac Dinomenes) 'quid

'agerent' consultabant. terroris⁷ speciem haud vanam mendacio præbuerant verberati ac securi percussi transfugæ ad duo millia hominum. ceterum Leontinorum militumque aliorum nemo post captam urbem violatus fuerat; suaque omnia eis, nisi quæ primus tumultus captæ urbis absum-

pserat, restituebantur. nec ut Leontinos⁸ irent, 'proditos ad 'cædem commilitones' querentes, perpelli potuere, nec ut eodem loco certiores nuntium expectarent. cum ad defe-

ctionem inclinatos animos cernerent prætores, sed eum motum haud diuturnum fore, si duces⁹ amentiae sublati

essent, exercitum ducunt Megaram¹⁰, ipsi cum paucis equi-

tibus Herbessum proficiscuntur, spe territis¹¹ omnibus per

¹ pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf. 31; i, 31; ii, 65; vi, 4; vii, 10; xxxiii, 19; R. xxvi, 1; L. signifying the motive or inducement; xxvii, 17; G. ib. 15; 30; xxxi, 17; GB. GI, O. L. L. "A vel AB." i, 1; 34; ii, 14; 49; iv, 17; 31; 44; v, 5; 47; vi, 1; [2; RS.] 3; viii, 16; x, 5; 31; xxvii, 28; xxviii, 5; xxx. [13; MD.] 36; xxxvi, 24; xxxvii, 43; xxxix, 49; G, on Sen. de Cl. i, 20: D. as ἀπὸ διαίσεως, Her. vii, 164, n. 48. ED.—ob iram GA. L. vulg. from gl. ² conditionem 'the negotiation' conj. G. cf. xlii, 59; 62. D. ³ P. l PE. ME. V. F. N.—quenquam cet. Mss. ⁴ em. G.—puerem Mss. ⁵ em. G. 'The punishment of these deserters gave some colourable grounds for the terror.' C.—terrori PE.—erroris Mss. cf. xxv, 38, a. ED.—rumoris conj. SL. ⁶ The name occurs in the singular, 31 twice; Sil. xiv, 273; D. ἡ Μίγαξα. R.—It is also plural, below; 35; xxxi, 22, 6; D. τὰ Μίγαξα. R. Megara conj. G. but cf. DU, on xxxi, 22. ⁷ fretis conj. FA. PN.

¹ 'During,' 'pending,' 'in the course of;' iv, 18; 19; xxxii, 29; xxxvi, 20; xxxix, 1; R.

² This river is not so well known as the town Myle or Mylae, Sil. xiv, 202; R. Μύλαι, cf. CV, S. A. ii, 5, p. 300. D.

³ Und. militibus. ST.

⁴ The town is here meant, which (like *Eniadae*, *Parisii*, *Andes*) has the same name as the people; [7; R.] 33; Cic. Ver. iv, 66; iii, 24 twice. G.

⁵ Hippocrates and Epicydes. R.

proditionem urbis potiundæ. quod ubi frustra eis fuit in-
ceptum, vi agendum rati postero die Megaris castra movent,
ut Herbessum omnibus copiis oppugnarent. Hippocrates et
Epicyles non tam tutum prima specie quam unum spe
undique abscissa^b consilium esse rati, ut se militibus per-
mitterent et assuetis magna ex parte sibi et tum fama
cædis commilitonum accensis, obviam agmini procedunt.
prima forte¹ signa sexcentorum Cretensium erant, qui apud
Hieronymum meruerant sub eis⁶, et Hannibalis beneficium
habebant, capti ad Trasimenum¹ inter Romanorum auxilia
dimissique. quos ubi ex signis armorumque habitu^k cogno-
vere Hippocrates atque Epicyles, ramos oleæ ac velamenta
alia supplicum⁷ porrigentes orare ut ‘reciperent sese rece-
‘ptosque tutarentur, neu proderent Syracusanis, a quibus
31 ‘mox ipsi⁸ trucidandi populo Romano dederentur.’ ‘enim-
‘vero¹,’ conclamant, ‘bonum ut animum haberent: omnem
‘se cum illis fortunam subituros.’ inter hoc colloquium
signa constiterant tenebaturque agmen; necdum quæ
moræ causa foret pervenerat ad duces. postquam ‘Hippo-
‘craten atque Epicyden’ pervasit rumor, fremitusque toto

Q.F.Max.4
M C Marc.3

Hippocrates
and Epicy-
des throw
themselves
upon the
protection of
the army.

^b Cf. iv, 10. R.—*abscisa* P. F. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. ¹ *prævia fronte* conj. FA. PN.
; *Cannas* conj. cf. *mille sagittariorum ac funditorum*, xxii, 37. GL. but cf. also *levium
armatorum auxilia externa*, ib. D. Hiero, indeed, might have sent auxiliaries, with Sempronius
on his recall from Sicily, previously to the battle of Trasimenus, and yet Livy may not have
mentioned the fact. GL. ^k ed. FR. D. cf. ix, 36; xxii, 18; Just. xx, 3, 8. DU.—
armatorumque habitu ed. MD. G. C.—*armatorum habituque* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*armorum
habituque* L. pr. G. adv. DU. ^a *advenire* conj. ad. FA. PN.—*esse* und. V. ad. B. pr.
ST.—*adesse* ed. vulg.—*causas moræ esse* und. G. C.

6 Hippocrates and Epicyles; *sub eo* xxxviii, 14. R.

7 These symbols were adopted by those who supplicated pardon and protection, and deprecated death; ii, 39; xxv, 25; xxix, 16; xxx, 36; xxxv, 34; xxxvi, 20; xxxvii, 28; xlv, 19; xlv, 25. A branch similarly decorated is still the token of supplication and peace in the South Sea Islands: (Forsters *Reisen*, t. i, p. 127) as *sagmina* and *verbenæ* were among the ancient Romans; i, 24, 6; RT, de F. R. I, Op. t. i, p. 135 sq; BCE, G. V. t. i, pt 2, p. 99 sq. The horns of victims destined for sacrifice were veiled with woollen fillets, ii, 54; VO, on V. G. iii, 487. [Lucr. i, 88 sq. ED.] The filleted branch was used in laustral and expiatory sacrifices; when borne by a suppliant it intimated his readiness to expiate any offence of which he had been

guilty; or merely that he implored forgiveness by all that was sacred. Hence it became symbolical of reconciliation and peace. HY, on V. Æ. viii, 128. R. cf. ML, D. ii, 8, 1; 3; 4; 6; Her. v, 51, n. 68; vii, 141, n. 90; Arist. Eq. 726; Joseph. (ed. HV.) t. i, pp. 176, e; 465, r.

8 The Cretans. C.

1 This particle is used (often at the commencement of a sentence, xxvi, 38; xxvii, 30; xxxviii, 14; xl, 8; Ter. An. i, 3, 1;) to add force to affirmations or negations, and to express grief or indignation; [i, 51; R.] ii, 22; 36; 45; iii, 35; iv, 4; v, 25; vi, 14; x, 35; xxii, 25; xxvii, 16; xxix, 8; xxxi, 30; xxxvi, 40; xxxvii, 52; xliii, 1; Ter. Heau. ii, 3, 79; Sall. C. 2; Cic. hence it is frequently followed by *indignum*, xxv, 41; xxvii, 30; xxxiii, 46; xxxiv, 58. S. G. DU. D.

Q.F. Max. 4 agmine erat haud dubie approbantium adventum eorum,
 M C Mar. 3 extemplo prætores citatis equis ad prima signa perrexerunt,
 ' qui mos ille. quæ licentia Cretensium esset' rogitan-
 ' colloqui aserendi cum hoste, injussuque prætorum mi-
 ' scendi eos² agmini suo?' 'comprehendi' injicique^c catenas^c
 jusserunt ' Hippocrati'. ad quam vocem tantus extemplo
 primum a Cretensibus^e clamor est ortus, deinde exceptus
 ab aliis, ut facile, si ultra tenderent, appareret eis timen-
 dum esse. solliciti incertique rerum suarum ' Megaram,'
 unde profecti erant, ' referri signa' jubent, nuntiosque de
 Hippocrates^f statu præsentis Syracusas mittunt. fraudem quoque Hippo-
 crates^f addit inclinatis ad omnem suspicionem animis; et
 Cretensium quibusdam ad itinera insidenda missis, velut
 interceptas litteras, quas ipse composuerat, recitat. " præ-
 tores Syracusani consuli^f Marcello^f." secundum salutem,
 ut assolet³, scriptum erat ' recte eum atque ordine fecisse⁴
 ' quod in Leontinis nulli pepercisset. sed omnium merce-
 ' nariorum militum eandem esse causam, nec unquam
 ' Syracusas quieturas, donec quicquam externorum auxi-
 ' liorum aut in urbe aut in exercitu suo esset. itaque daret
 ' operam ut eos, qui cum suis prætoribus castra ad Mega-
 ' ram haberent, in suam potestatem redigeret, ac supplicio
 ' eorum liberaret tandem Syracusas.' hæc cum recitata
 essent, cum tanto clamore⁵ ad arma discursum est, ut præ-
 tores inter tumultum pavidam abequitaverint¹ Syracusas. et¹

Hippocrates
 forges a let-
 ter in the
 name of the
 prætors.

Success of
 this fraud.

^b *comprendi* ed. GT. G. C.—*comprehenderent* (and om. *jusserunt*) conj. G. ^c *inijicique*
 al. Mss. as *adicere*, ii, 7; *conicere*, ii, 10; *traicere* and *obicere*, ii, 11; GB. *subicere*, xxviii, 21;
 cf. i, 8; 30; 44; ii, 17; 35; 41; 61; iii, 33; iv, 8; 51; cxviii, ep. cxxiv, ep. BU, on
 V. P. i, 2, 2; AU, Em. ii, 3; D. *deicere*, xxiii, 34, 1; cf. xxvii, 4, 10; Juv. xv, 17 n. ED.
 —*injicerentque* conj. G. xxiii, 10; xxvi, 14. D.—in ad. HF. ^d *Hippocratem* 1, 2 P.
 V. 2, 3 L. H. B. HV. HF.—in *Hippocratem* ed. Rom. Parm.—*Hippocratis* F.—on. conj.
 G. but cf. 24, a. D. ^e *Crentibus* P.—*Cretibus* ed. G. C. D. cf. Cic. T. Q. ii, 14; de
 Leg. i, 5; Cæs. B. G. ii, 7. G, and on i, 18; nn, on Sil. xiv, 39. yet Livy no where uses
 this form. D. ^f *Syracusani* cos. em. G. pr. D.—*Syracusani* conj. V.—*Syracusanos* P.
 PE. F. 4 L.—*Syracusanorum* B. HV. ^g *suo salutem* ad. al. Edd. adv. Mss. ^h F. V.
 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. P? VI. ant. Edd. ed. C. ST. pr. R. ED.—*adequitaverint* P? three
 P. D. L. N. al. Mss. ed. G. D. BK.—*obequitaverint* 4 L. B. HV. BR. vulg. cf. ix, 32. R.
ⁱ *sed* conj. DU.

2 *Hoste...ens*: a collective noun in the sin-
 gular may have the adjective or pronoun
 which refers to it, in the plural; as in xxvi, 4;
 xxxv, 27. DU. cf. also xxix, 10, 1.

3 'After the greeting in the usual form.'
 C.

4 'That he had done what was right and
 proper.' The form in which the senate gene-

rally conveyed its approbation of the official
 acts of magistrates: *et e re publica* is some-
 times added. ST. cf. xxviii, 39; xxx, 17;
 42; R. BR, F. ii, 80, p. 197. D.

5 The preposition, which is added here;
 i, 25; ii, 23; vii, 35; ix, 31; xxv, 9; 34;
 xli, 23; xlii, 59; Ov. H. 16, 258; is else-
 where omitted, ii, 56; v, 45. D.

ne fuga quidem eorum seditio compressa est, impetusque⁶ in Syracusanos milites fiebant¹. nec ab ullo temperatum foret, ni Epicydes atque Hippocrates iræ multitudinis obviam ïssent, non a misericordia aut humano consilio, sed ne spem reditus præciderent sibi, et cum ipsos simul milites fidos haberent simul obsides, tum cognatos quoque eorum atque amicos tanto merito primum, dein pignore⁷ sibi conciliarent. expertique quam vana aut^k levi aura mobile vulgus esset, militem nacti^l ex eo numero qui in Leontinis circumsessi erant, subornant ut Syracusas perferret nuntium convenientem eis quæ ad Mylam falso nuntiata erant, auctoremque se exhibendo, ac velut visa quæ dubia

Q. F. Max. 4
MC Marc. 3

32 erant narrando, concitaret iras hominum. huic non apud vulgum modo fides fuit, sed senatum quoque in curiam introductus movit^a. haud vani¹ quidam^b homines palam ferre ‘perbene² detectam in Leontinis esse avaritiam et crudelitatem Romanorum. eadem, si intrâssent Syracusas, aut foediora etiam, quo majus ibi avaritiæ præmium esset, facturos fuisse.’ itaque ‘claudendas’ cuncti ‘portas et custodiendam urbem’ censere. sed non ab eisdem omnes timere nec eosdem odisse. ad^c militare^d genus^e omne^f partemque magnam plebis invisum esse nomen Romanum: prætores optimatumque pauci, quanquam inflammatis^g vano nuntio erant, tamen ad propius præsentius-

The people of Syracuse enraged against the Romans.

¹ pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*fielut* al. CL. ^k et 2 L. B conj. P. ^l ‘Having found or got hold of;’ (v, 45; xxxiv, 61; xlii, 48.) R. 36, a; xxii, 44; xxiii, 2; xxv, 30; xxvii, 28; xxviii, 31; cf. BU, on Suet. i, 10; 45; iii, 42; iv, 3. D.—*nacti* vulg. *sciendum est, licet alia euphoniæ causa varientur, nactus tamen et passus n penitus nunquam accipere*, SV, on V. Æ. i, 480. D. ^a *monuit* P. l’E. F. C. GA.—*admonuit* l P. 2, 3 L. B. HF. HV.—*ammonuit* ME.—*amonuit* V. l. L. ^b *vane quosdam* ed. G 1st. ^c *apud* conj. GL. ant. Edd. but *ad* has this meaning; cf. vii, 7, 4. G. D. ^d P.—*militares* pl. Mss.—*militaris* HF. ^e *em.* cf. xliv, 45; 11; Cic. Fam. iv, 7; G. ‘with every class of the soldiery;’ R. ‘with all the soldiers.’ xxxiv, 27; xliv, 4; nn, on Phæd. ii, pr. 1; Lucr. v, 863. D.—*senus* P. 3 L.—*serius* 3 P. al.—*sensus* B. HF. HV.—*sententias* L.—*senes* pl. Mss.—*pene* ant. Edd. ^f *em.* G.—*omnem* P. 1, 3 P. 1, 3 L. H. N. GA. al.—*omnes* pl. Mss. ^g F 2d. cf. *qua causa inimicitiarum inflammatus*, Cic. p. Flac. 33; G. iv, 56. ed. D. E. ST.—*afflati* conj. i. e. ‘struck,’ as *fulminis afflavit ventis*, G. [Virg. Æ. ii, 649; (HY.) Ov. Tr. i, 9, 21; but see F, on “*afflo*” and on the metaphorical use of this verb. ED.] pr. C. ed. CL.—*implati* conj PZ. pr. DJ.—*inflati* Mss. as *turgens ira, in fermento*; ed. G. C. cf. *ira tumens* xxxi, 8; xxxiii, 11; (G.) nn, on Sil. ii, 626; on Hor. S. i, 1, 21; on Juv. i, 45. “*corque meum penitus turgescit tristibus iris...*” *num manus affecta recte est*,

⁶ For *sed* *impetus*. B.

⁷ ‘At first out of gratitude for the kindness which had been shown, and afterwards from having their persons as hostages for the fidelity of their families and connections.’ C.

¹ ‘Sensible men, G. of weight, C. and authority; who were not likely either to be deceived themselves or to deceive others:’ cf. nn, on Gell. xviii, 4. R.

² ‘Luckily in good time.’ B.

Q. F. Max. 4 que³ malum cautiores esse. et jam ad Hexapylum erant
 M C Marc. 3 Hippocrates atque Epicydes; serebanturque colloquia per

21. propinquos popularium qui in exercitu erant, ut ' portas
 ' aperirent sinerentque communem patriam defendi ab
 Hippocrates and Epi-
 cydes enter
 Syracuse
 with the
 mutineers.

' impetu Romanorum.' jam unis foribus Hexapyli apertis
 coepti erant recipi, cum prætores intervenerunt. et primo
 imperio minisque, deinde auctoritate⁴ deterrendo, postremo
 ut omnia vana erant, obliti majestatis precibus agebant,
 ' ne proderent patriam tyranni ante satellitibus et tum
 ' corruptoribus exercitus.' sed surdæ ad hæc omnia^b aures
 concitatae multitudinis erant, necⁱ minore intus vi quam
 foris portæ effringebantur; effractisque omnibus totum^j
 Hexapylo agmen receptum est. prætores in Achradinam
 cum juventute popularium^k confugiunt. mercenarii milites
 perfugæque, et quicquid regionum militum Syracusis erat,
 agmen hostium augent. ita Achradina quoque primo impetu
 capitur, prætorumque^l, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt,
 omnes interficiuntur. nox cædibus finem fecit. postero die

16. servi ad pileum vocati et carcere vincti emissi; confusaque
 hæc omnis multitudo Hippocraten atque Epicyden creant
 prætores; Syracusæque, cum breve tempus libertas afful-
 sisset, in antiquam servitutem reciderant^m.

The Ro-
 mans ad-
 vance to-
 wards the
 city.

Hæc nuntiata cum essent Romanis, ex Leontinis mota³³
 sunt extemplo castra ad Syracusas. et ab Appio legati per
 portum missi forte in quinqueremi erant. præmissa qua-

cum in tumore est? aut num aliud quodpiam membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiosum
 habet? sic igitur inflatus et tumens animus in vitio est. sapientis autem animus semper vacat
 vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet: at iratus animus ejusmodi est; Cic. T. Q. iii, 9. R.
 The nose was considered by the Hebrews the seat of anger, which they expressed by a word
 signifying the blast of the nostrils: cf. 11 Samuel xxii, 16; Psalm xviii, 15. ED. ^b em.

G.—ad hæc omnium P 2d.—ad hominum P.—adeo (with omnis tr. before multitudinis) B.—
 adeo omnium cet. Mss. ⁱ P. PE. F.—quod non cet. Mss. ^j em. DU. C. ed. ST.

R.—tuto P. F.—in and ad. tuto after Hexapylo 5 L.—tuto in cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. [as
 recepta in calo, Ov. M. ii, 529; in parte tori, id. H. 6, 20; (HS.) DU.] and ad. tutum after
 agmen B. ^k SB.—popularium al. ^l F. C. H. [R is wrong in saying " but one Ms." ED.]

pr. cf. Macedonum omnes et quidam Andriorum, xxxi, 45; multi principum, xxix, 29;
 GR. exsulum, iii, 18; pauci hostium, iii, 18; tribunorum, xxv, 23. D. cuncti and πάντες are
 used in the same way. SH. cf. WE, on D. S. and Ecl. p. 532.—prætoresque pl. Mss. ed. G.
 C. pr. R. ^m P. F. V. five L. H. HV. GA. VI. ed. C.—reciderunt cet. Mss. ed. G. D.

3 Which was threatening them from Hip-
 pocrates and Epicydes.' RS. DCE.

4 ' By advice and warning;' auctoritate
 magis quam imperio, i, 7; auctoritate suadendi
 magis quam jubendi potestate, Tac. G. 11; the

former belongs to him whose age, station,
 character, &c. command respect; the latter
 to him who has the power of enforcing obe-
 dience to his orders: C. xxvi, 40. See the
 beautiful simile in Virg. Æ. i, 148—153.

driremis cum intrâsset fauces portus, capitur; legati ægre effugerunt. et jam non modo pacis sed ne belli quidem jura relictâ erant¹, cum Romanus exercitus ad Olympium (Jovis id templum est) mille et quingentos^a passus^b ab urbe castra posuit. inde quoque legatos præmitti placuit; quibus, ne intrarent urbem, extra portam Hippocrates atque Epicydes obviam cum suis processerunt. Romanus orator ‘non bellum se Syracusanis sed opem auxiliumque ‘afferre’ ait, ‘et eis qui ex media cæde elapsi perfugerint ‘ad se, et eis qui metu oppressi foediorum non exilio ‘solum sed etiam morte servitutem patiantur. nec cædem ‘nefandam sociorum inultam Romanos passuros. itaque ‘si eis qui ad se *perfugerint’ tutus in patriam red- ‘itus pateat’, cædis auctores dedantur et libertas leges- ‘que Syracusanis restituantur, nihil armis opus esse. si ‘ea non fiant, quicumque in mora sit, bello persecuturos.’ ad ea Epicydes, ‘si qua^c ad se mandata haberent, respon- ‘sum eis’ ait ‘se daturus fuisse: cum in eorum^d ad quos ‘venerint manu res Syracusana esset, tum reverterentur. ‘si bello lacescant, ipsa re intellecturos nequaquam idem ‘esse Syracusas ac Leontinos oppugnare.’ ita legatis re- lictis portas clausit. inde terra marique simul cœptæ op- pugnari Syracusæ, terra ab Hexapylo, mari ab Achradina, cujus murus fluctu alluitur. et quia, sicut Leontinos ter- rore ac primo impetu ceperant, non diffidebant vastam dis- jectamque spatio urbem parte aliqua se invasuros^e, omnem apparatus oppugnandarum urbium muris admoverunt.

34 Et habuisset tanto impetu cœpta res fortunam¹, nisi unus homo Syracusis ea tempestate fuisset. Archimedes is^a erat, unicus spectator^b cæli siderumque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum

Q.F.Max.4
MC Marc.3

21; Th. vii,
4; D. xvi,
546 sq; xiii,
333; CS. i,
13, 178.

They send
envoys to
Syracuse.

To whom
Epicydes
returns a
haughty
answer.

Syracuse is
invested by
sea and by
land.

Archimedes
conducts
successfully
the defence
of the town.

^a P. VI. ed. C.—*quingentis* pl. Mss. ed. G. D.—*cctis* 4 L. HV.—*de* 3 L.—v 2 L. D.
^b P. VI. 2 L. ed. C.—*passibus* pl. Mss. and Edd. ^c em. R.—*perfugerunt* Mss. ed. BK.
cet. Edd. ^d em. C. pr. ST. B. ed. R.—*pateret* V. G. F. five L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L.
N. ed. D.—*pateret* ac cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^e *quæ* ed. GT. G. C. but cf. Virg. E. iv, 13. ED.
^a conj. om. as in 37; vii, 26; xxv, 34; Cic. p. Quinc. 3; G. xxv, 16; 19; cf. GR, on xxix,
29, 8. adv. Mss. cf. v, 34; viii, 28. D. ^b *dicitur siderum motus diligentissime spectasse*,
Just. i, 1. D.—*speculator* 4 L. as *speculator venatorque naturæ*, Cic. N. D. i, 30. D.

1 Und. *integra*. ST.

2 Viz. the prætors, who were either dead or fled. R.

3 ‘That they should force their way into.’

1 *Habere fortunam* ‘to succeed.’ R.

Q.F.Max. 4 operumque, quibus ea quæ hostes ingenti mole² agerent
MC Marc. 3 ipse perlevi momento ludificaretur. murum per inæquales

P. viii, 5—ductum colles, pleraque alta^c et difficilia^d aditu^e, summissa
9; PM.

305 sq; 8. quædam et quæ^f planis vallibus adiri^g possent^h, ut cuique
xiv. 300 sq; aptum visum est loco, ita omni genere tormentorum in-
351 sq.

struxit³. Achradinæ murum, qui, ut ante dictum est,
mari alluitur, ex quinquereimibus Marcellus oppugnabat.

xxi, 56. ex ceterisⁱ navibus sagittarii funditoresque, et velites etiam,
quorum telum⁴ inhabile ad remittendum imperitis^j est, vix
quemquam sine vulnere consistere in muro patiebantur.
hi, quia spatio missilibus opus est, procul muro tenebant

P. viii, 5; naves. junctæ aliæ binæ ad^k octo^l quinquereimes, demptis
PM. 305 sq.

interioribus remis, ut latus lateri applicaretur, cum exte-
riore ordine remorum velut una navis^m agerentur, turres
contabulatas machinamenta⁵ alia quatiendis muris por-
tabant. adversus hunc navalem apparatus Archimedes
variæ magnitudinis tormenta in muris disposuit. in eas
quæ procul erant naves saxa ingenti pondere emittebat;
propiores levioribus eoque magis crebris petebat telis.
postremo, ut sui vulnere intacti tela in hostem ingererent,
mulum ab imo ad summum⁶ crebris cubitalibusⁿ fere

^c altum conj. KL. ^d difficilis conj. G. adv. DU. D.—difficilem conj. KL. ^e aditus
P. F. G. V. 1, 3 L. B. GA. HV. pr. G. ^f summissum...quem conj. KL. ^g pl.
Mss. ant. Edd. ed. CL. C. pr. DU. D.—adire F. 1 L. H. B. GA. pr. KL. ed. GT.
^h posses conj. KL. ⁱ setaginta his or iis conj. cf. Pol. (or oppose ceteris to aliæ which
follows; for these ceteræ are some of the quinquereimes just mentioned.) R. ^j Because
darted by means of a thong and with a jerk. L.—om. or impeditis 'unless one straightened
it at his leisure,' conj. L.—imparatis (in this same sense) conj. SM. cf. nn, on Suet. v, 41;
and Pliny Ep. iv, 9, 10. D.—peritis C. but then vel should be prefixed. D.—impetitis or
rather petitis conj. SL, on P. 14. pr. DU. D. ED. ^k ad binas conj. SB. ^l ad.
from Pol. and Plut. 'Eight galleys were joined, two and two together.' S. L.—om. Mss.
SB. ^m em. C. pr. D.—unaves P. but cf. xxvii, 42, a. ED.—navis L. pr. DU.—aves
cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ⁿ παλαιστριαίς, Pol. S. cf. L, Pol. iii, 4; R. PL, on Vit. A.
iii, 1; 3. Livy perhaps is speaking of the interior, as Polybius is of the exterior dimension
of these loopholes. DU.—introrsum, extrorsum palmaribus conj. ad. HG.

2 Moles is 'any thing of weight, magni-
tude, and difficulty; a multiplicity of af-
fairs, perils, toils, and cares; preparation,
zeal, effort, exertion, risk; or that which
calls for such things:' i, 38; ii, 16; iv,
54; v, 12; vi, 2; 14; 19; viii, 13; xxv,
11. R. cf. xxi, 43, 11. Our author betrays
but a superficial acquaintance with natural
philosophy; it was by his knowledge of pure
mathematics that Archimedes was so distin-
guished. C.

Archimedes. R.

4 The velites used seven spears, called
velitares xxvi, 4; xxxviii, 20; in Greek
γρόφοι, and the men γροφομέχαι or γροφο-
φόροι. The handle was of the thickness of a
finger and a yard long. The head about 9
inches long, and very thin and pointed, so as
to bend with the first blow and become use-
less: Pol. vi, 22. C. R.

5 See the description of the sambucæ, Pol.
viii, 6; cf. xxxix, 6. R.

6 This is not stated by Pol. DU. but is
implied by κατισύκνωσις.

cavis⁷ aperuit, per quæ cava pars sagittis pars scorpioni-^{Q.F. Max. 4}
 bus⁸ modicis ex occulto petebant hostem. quæ⁹ propius ^{M C Marc. 3}
 quædam⁹ subibant naves, quo⁹ interiores⁹ ictibus tormen-
 torum essent, in eas tollenone⁹ super⁹ murum eminente ^{P. viii, 7.}
 ferrea¹⁰ manus¹ firmæ catenæ illigata cum injecta proræ
 esset, gravi¹¹ libramento¹ plumbi recellente¹¹ ad solum,
 suspensa prora navim in puppim statuebat; dein remissa
 subito velut ex muro cadentem navim cum ingenti tre-
 pidatione nautarum ita undæ affligebat¹¹, ut, etiamsi recta
 reciderat, aliquantum aquæ acciperet. ita maritima op-
 pugnatio est elusa, omnisque¹² vis est¹ eo versa¹ ut totis
 viribus terra aggrederentur. sed ea quoque pars eodem
 omni apparatu tormentorum instructa erat, Hieronis im- ^{P. viii, 8 sq.}
 pensis curaue per multos annos, Archimedis unica arte¹².

* Equivalent to si. B.—quum conj. DU. P P. PE. ME. L. N.—quidem vulg.—
 mania conj. G.—om. 2 L. D. VI. pr. C. 9 quod conj. G.—quum conj. D. 1 em.
 cf. xxxviii, 5; tolleno dicitur machinæ genus, quo trahitur aqua in alteram partem prægravante
 pondere, Fest. tolleno dicitur, quoties una trabs in terram præalte defigitur, cui in summo vertice
 alia transversa trabs longior dimensa medietate connectitur eo libramento ut si unum caput
 depresseris, aliud erigatur, Vitruv. iv, 21; S. hortos villæ jungendos non est dubium, riguosque
 maxime habendos; si contingat, profluo amne; si minus e puteo rota organive pneumaticis vel
 tollenonum haustu, Pliny xix, 4; Col. x, 25. G. L, Pol. i, 6. DU. Tac. H. iv, 30; (E.)
 πᾶρξον Pol. πᾶρξ Plut. carchesium versatile Vitruv. x, 5; 22; 'the swipe or lever of a
 well,' πᾶρξ, πᾶρξον, in shape resembling the letter T; R. such as is used in the market
 gardens round London. ED.—tolenno e P.—tolendo e P 2d. 1 PE.—tollendo e 1 PE 2d. 2 PE.
 ME. V. three P. F. 1, 3, 4 L. H. GA.—tollendo cet. Mss. 1 desuper S. B. HF. HV.
 BR. 1 manu S. three P. al. pr. S. 1 em. G.—graveque vulg.—graveque conj.
 G 2d. pr. DJ. 1 libramentum conj. G 2d. pr. DJ. 1 em. (recellere, reclinare;
 et excellere, in altum extollere, Fest.) G.—recelleret vulg. G 2d. pr. DJ. 1 4 L. GA.—
 omnis quæ P. F. C. 1 L.—omnis ubi 5 L. HF. HV. B. 1 isse se F. C. 1 L.—ipse se
 P. 4 L.—in se GA.—cum omnia essent 5 L. HF. HV. and (tr. essent and adversa.) B.
 1 em. cf. xxv, 14; xxvi, 4. G.—aversa P.—aversa F 2d. 3 L. H.—adversa F. C. 1, 4, 5 L.
 GA. HF. HV. B.—dictum ad. 2 L.—edictum ad. 5 L. HF. HV.—edictum est a Marcello
 ad. B. 1 a unicam artem F. if so, the full stop must be placed after annos. D.

⁷ From *cavum*, Plaut. Men. i, 2, 49; Cels. vii; *cavus*, in the masculine, also occurs, Col. xii, 8; V. Hor. S. ii, 6, 116; Phæd. iv, 5, 1; and *cava*, in the feminine. GS, ind. R. A. S. D.

⁸ *Scorpiones dicebant, quas nunc manuballistas vocant: ideo sic nuncupati, quod parvis subtilibusque spiculis mortem inferant*; Veg. R. M. iv, 22. There were two sorts, the great and small; these latter could be used by one man, see L, Pol. iii, 4. C. and were called *πᾶρξον*. Pol. or *πᾶρξον βραχύτερον*. Plut. cf. xxvi, 6; 47; 49; xxix, 7; Amm. xxiii, 4, 8; Philo de Tel. Const. p. 73. R. RS.

⁹ 'So close that the missiles did not touch them, but flew over their heads.' cf. vii, 10.

E. DCE. R. GR, on Amm. xiv, 2. D.

¹⁰ 'A grappling iron'; xxvi, 39; xxxvi, 44; xxxvii, 30; *asser falcatus*, xxxviii, 5; [cf. xlii, 63; ST.] *harpago*, *asser ferreo unco præfixus*, xxx, 10; Curt. iv, 2, 12; [but these two authors have confounded the *ferrea manus* and the *harpago*; SE, on Veg. v, 14; SF, M. N. ii, 7, 164.] 3, 24 sq. These claws are joined with *πᾶρξον* by Diod. xvii, 44; App. B. C. v, 106; and Curt. they are made the same by Pol. i, 22; (SW.) 27 sq; Front. St. ii, 3, 24; Aur. V. *lupi ferrei* are somewhat similar, xxviii, 3, 4. R.

¹¹ Cf. xxi, 35; R. xli, 18; *ad quas scopulos afflictam navim videres*, Cic. p. Rab. 9. S. G, Obs. iv, 8. *Affligere* is much the same as *illidere*, Virg. Æ. i, 112.

Q.F. Max. 4 natura etiam juvabat loci, quod saxum, cui imposita muri
 MC Marc. 3 fundamenta sunt, magna parte ita proclive est, ut non
 solum missa tormento¹², sed etiam quæ pondere suo pro-

The Ro- mans, frus- trated in their as- saults, con- vert the siege into a blockade. voluta essent, graviter in hostem inciderent. eadem causa ad subeundum arduum aditum¹³ instabilemque ingressum præbebat. ita consilio habito, cum omnis conatus ludibrio esset, absistere oppugnatione atque obsidendo tantum arcere terra marique commeatibus hostem placuit.

Marcellus takes other towns. CS. i. 13, 186; Pl. xxxii, 2; D. xiii, 19; S. xiv, 269; OF. iv, 487. Interim Marcellus cum tertia fere parte exercitus ad 35 recipiendas urbes profectus quæ in motu rerum ad Carthaginienses defecerant, Helorum atque Herbessum de- dentibus ipsis recipit, Megara vi capta diruit ac diripuit ad reliquorum, ac maxime Syracusanorum, terrorem. per idem fere tempus et Himilco, qui ad Pachyni promon- torium classem diu tenuerat, ad Heracleam quam vocant Minoam quinque et viginti millia peditum, tria equitum, duodecim elefantos exposuit, nequaquam cum quantis copiis¹ ante tenuerat ad Pachynum classem. sed postquam ab Hippocrate occupatæ Syracusæ erant, profectus Car- 24. thaginem, adjutusque^a ibi et ab legatis Hippocratis litteris- que^b Hannibalis, qui 'venisse tempus' aiebat^c 'Siciliæ 'per summum decus repetendæ,' et ipse haud vanus præsens monitor² facile perpulerat ut quantæ maximæ possent peditum equitumque copię in Siciliam traji- cerentur. adveniens Heracleam, intra paucos dies inde Agrigentum recipit; aliarumque civitatum, quæ partis Carthaginensium erant, adeo accensæ sunt spes ad pel-

Hippocrates with a large force marches out of the town. lendos Sicilia Romanos, ut postremo etiam qui obside- bantur Syracusis animos sustulerint, et parte copiarum satis defendi urbem posse rati, ita inter se munera belli partiti sint, ut Epicydes præesset custodiæ urbis, Hip-

^a P. H. al. Mss. em. L.—aditusque F 2d. V. S. LI. 1, 3 P. 1, 3, 4 L. ant. Edd.—adictusque F.—auditusque V marg. 5 L. HF.—auditisque 2 L. B.—accitusque conj. FA. PN. adv. V. GL. S. L. ^b et literisque al.—alterisque conj. S. ^c aiebant al. S. L. PM. adv. GB.

¹² This is the engine, and not the weapon; xliv, 35; 10; Apul. viii, p. 205; Cæs. B. G. viii, 14; Curt. iv, 3. G, Obs. ii, 8; nn, on Cæs. B. C. iii, 51. DU. Sil. vi, 279; Curt. vii, 9, 7; viii, 2, 26; Cic. T. Q. ii, 24. D.

¹³ Cf. d and e.

¹ 'With such great forces as those were not,' i. e. 'with much larger forces than those were.' C.

² 'Being present in person as a monitor of no small weight.' C.

pocrates Himilconi conjunctus bellum adversus consulem Romanum gereret. cum decem millibus peditum, quingentis equitibus nocte per intermissa custodiis loca profectus castra circa Acrillas urbem ponebat. munientibus supervenit Marcellus ab Agrigento jam occupato, cum frustra eo praevenire hostem festinans tetendisset, rediens, nihil minus ratus quam illo tempore ac loco Syracusanum sibi exercitum obvium fore; sed tamen metu Himilconis Poenorumque, ut quibus nequaquam eis copiis quas habebat par esset, quam poterat maxime intentus atque agmine ad omnes casus composito ibat. forte ea cura, quæ erat adversus Poenos præparata, adversus Siculos usui fuit¹. castris ponendis incompositos ac dispersos nactus^a et plerosque inermes, quod peditum fuit, circumvenit: eques levi certamine inito cum Hippocrate Acras perfugit.

Ea pugna deficientes^b ab Romanis cum cohibuisset Siculos, Marcellus Syracusas rediit; et post paucos dies Himilco adjuncto Hippocrate ad flumen Anapum^c, octo ferme inde millia, castra posuit. sub idem fere tempus et naves longæ quinque et quinquaginta Carthaginiensium cum Bomilcare classis præfecto in magnum portum Syracusas ex alto decurrere²; et Romana item classis, triginta quinquereemes legionem primam Panormi exposuere; verumque ab Italia bellum, adeo uterque populus in Siciliam intentus, fuisse^e videri poterat^f. legionem Romanam, quæ exposita Panormi erat, venientem Syracusas prædæ haud dubie sibi futuram Himilco ratus via decipitur: mediterraneo namque Poenus itinere duxit; legio maritimis locis, classe prosequente, ad Ap. Claudium Pachynum cum parte copiarum obviam progressum pervenit. nec diutius Poeni ad Syracusas^g morati sunt: et Bomilcar, simul parum fidens navibus suis, duplici facile numero classem habenti-

Q.F.Max.4
MC Marc.3

St. PM.
308; CS.
ii, 10, 354.

He is routed
by Marcellus.

CS. ii, 10,
352; St.
S. xiv, 515;
CS. i, 13,
176.

Reinforcements sent from Rome and Carthage to the respective armies.

21, 8.

^a F. ed. G. C. D. R. cf. 31, 1. ED.—*nactus* cet. Mss. ed. BK. ^b *defugientes* F. C. V. ^c em.
¹ P. 2—4 L. H. GA. ant. Edd.—*diffugientes* 2, 3 P. cf. Hor. O. i, 35, 26. GB. ^d *duo* conj. CV. adv. D. ^e *fuit*,
CV. G.—*Anatim* Mss. a river of Africa. G. ^f *optarat*
(tr. the comma) conj. BK. The present punctuation is by CL. pr. C. D.
conj. S. adv. GB. ^g em. G. pr. C.—*ad Syracusis* P. PE.—*Syracusis* vulg.

¹ L. iii, 33; xxxi, 42. D.

² Cf. Her. viii, 132, n. 87.

Q.F.M. 11. 4
M.C. Marc. 3

bus Romanis³, simul inutilem moram⁴ cernens, nihil aliud ab suis quam inopiam⁵ aggravari sociorum¹, velis in altum datis in Africam transmisit⁴, et Himilco secutus nequicquam Marcellum Syracusas, si qua, priusquam majoribus copiis jungeretur, occasio pugnandi esset, postquam ea nulla contigerat tutumque ad Syracusas et munimento et viribus hostem cernebat, ne frustra assidendo spectandoque obsidionem sociorum tempus tereret, castra inde movit, ut quocunque vocasset⁵ defectionis ab Romanis spes, admo- veret exercitum ac præsens suas res fiventibus adderet animos. Murgantiam primum, prodito ab ipsis præsidio Romano, recepit, ubi⁴ frumenti magna vis commeatusque omnis generis convecti erant¹ Romanis².

Himilco takes Mur-
gantia.

Several towns in Sicily revolted to him. S. xiv, 238 sq; D. v, 3; CV. iv, 48; v, 72. L. Pinarius the governor of Henna, is on his guard against the treachery of the towns-people.

Ad hanc defectionem erecti sunt et aliarum civitatum³⁷ animi; præsidiaque Romana aut pellebantur arcibus aut prodita per fraudem opprimebantur. Henna¹ excelso loco ac prærupto undique sita cum loco inexpugnabilis erat, tum præsidium in arce validum præfectumque præsidi⁴ haud sane opportunum⁵ insidiantibus habebat. L. Pinarius erat, vir acer, et qui plus in eo, ne posset decipi², quam in fide Siculorum reponeret. et tum intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam⁶ tot auditæ proditiones defectiones- que urbium et clades præsidi⁴orum. itaque nocte dieque juxta parata instructaque omnia custodiis ac vigiliis erant,

¹ opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. ST. R.—*utilem moram* 5 L. H.—*ut illi in mora* F.—*inutili mora* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ² opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. ST. R.—*inopia* F. C. 2, 3 L. H. B. HF. HV. GA. ed. G. D. ³ pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. ST. R.—*sociis* al. Mss. ed. G. D. ⁴ quo conj. FB. but the construction is *ubi erant Romanis magna vis frumenti commeatusque... convecti*. D. ⁵ pl. and opt. Mss. Edd. pr. cf. 39; 41; xxv, 13; 20 twice; xxvii, 8; xxix, 36; ii, 14, 3. D.—*convectarent* 2 P. F 2d. pr. cf. Virg. *Æ.* iv, 404; vii, 749; ix, 613; G. Sil. xv, 389; but Livy nowhere uses this verb. D. It would require *magnam vim*. GR. G. ⁶ P. two PE. F. ME. ed. C. D.—*Romani* three P. pr. GB. G. ⁷ *præsidi* F.—*præsidio* F. 2d. as in xxxiv, 25; but the genitive is also used, as in xxxviii, 37; cf. iii, 29, 4. D. ⁸ Cf. iv, 13; viii, 25; ii, 13; xxviii, 19; D. vi, 24; C. xxiv, 21, 9; *terribiles*. Her. vi, 102, n. 34; vii, 59, n. 22. ED.—*opertum* 3 P.—*opertum* conj. as *patere* below, and *patere insidiis*, Curt. iv, 10. GB. ⁹ P. F.—*cavendum omni cura* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

³ The Roman fleet consisted of 100 ships, c. 27; therefore the 30 galleys just mentioned, were either a detached squadron, or a reinforcement of fresh vessels. D.

⁴ From xxv, 25, it appears that he returned to Syracuse between this and then, which our author has omitted to notice. PZ, A. II. iv. D.

⁵ Cf. Virg. *E.* iii, 49. (CD.)

¹ Henna from its elevated site in the centre of Sicily was called the *ὀρεαλὴς* of the island: R. cf. nn, on Sil. i, 93; OU, on Lac. vi, 740. D.

² *Terum ut errare potuisti; (quis enim id effugerit!) sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt?* Cic. ad Pl. ep. 15. ST.

nec ab armis aut loco suo miles abscedebat. quod ubi Hennensium principes, jam pacti cum Himilcone de pro-
 ditione praesidii, animadverterunt, nulli occasione fraudis Romanum patere^d, palam rentur^e agendum. ‘urbem
 ‘arcemque suae potestatis’ aiunt ‘debere esse, si liberi
 ‘in societatem, non servi in custodiam traditi essent
 ‘Romanis. itaque claves portarum reddi sibi æquum’ cen-
 sent. ‘bonis sociis fidem suam maximum vinculum esse;
 ‘et ita sibi populum Romanum senatumque gratias habi-
 ‘turum, si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitia.’
 ad ea Romanus ‘se in praesidio impositum esse’ dicere
 ‘ab imperatore suo, clavesque portarum et custodiam arcis
 ‘ab eo accepisse, quæ nec suo nec Hennensium arbitrio
 ‘haberet, sed ejus qui commisisset. praesidio decedere apud
 ‘Romanos capital’ esse: id^f nece^h liberorum etiamⁱ suo-
 ‘rum’ jam^k parentes^l sanxisse^m. consulem Marcellum
 ‘haud procul esse: ad eum mitterent legatos, cujus juris
 ‘atque arbitrii³ esset.’ se vero negare illi missuros; te-
 starique, ‘si verbis nihil agerent, vindictam⁴ aliquam liber-
 ‘tatis suae quæsituros.’ tum Pinarius, ‘at⁵ illiⁿ, si ad
 ‘consulem gravarentur mittere, sibi saltem darent populi
 ‘concilium^o, ut sciretur utrum paucorum ea denuntiatio^p

Q.F. Max. 4
 MC Marc. 3

^d aperte ac propalam ad. 4 L? ant. Edd. from 38. D. ^e V marg. ed. D.—palam erat conj. L. pr. GB. ed. G. C.—palam rati c. V.—per vim erat c. SM.—patuerat P.—placuerat pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—placuit GA. HF.—aliter ad. HF. HV.—vi ad. B. ^f P. PE. F. KL. Sil. xiii, 155; (nn.) G. Col. vi, pr. Suet. iv, 24. D. an archaism for capitale (cet. Mss.) und. crimen or facinus; so capitalis noia iii, 55; capite sancire vii, 16; capitis causa iii, 11, or dies; capitis accusare or damnare, &c. R. ^g em. KL 1st and 2d. GR. pr. D.—et Mss. pr. GL. S. KL 3d. ed. G. C. D.—hoc ed. Cam.—et hoc Mo. pl. ant. Edd. pr. ST. (or quod conj.) V. ^h em. some: pr. GL. S. KL 1st and 3d. cf. morte tua sancienda sint consulium imperia, viii, 7; GR. which is the circumstance here referred to. V.—nec Mss.—om. Mo. V. KL 2d. Cam. ⁱ eam conj. G 1st. ^j om. V 2d. KL 2d. ^k em. GR.—eam pl. Mss. S. und. legem G. ad. legem some; pr. GL. ed. G. C. D. ad. rem KL 3d.—legem conj. G 1st.—id c. G 2d.—causa three P. Mo. vulg.—cruore V 1st. KL 2d. 1 Ed. pr. ST.—sanguine V 2d.—om. KL 1st. ^l pl. Edd.—putentes P.—petentes pl. Mss.—pariam V marg.—parens V 1st.—parentem V 2d. ^m sanxisset three P. V 1st. ⁿ em. G.—ad illi P.—aid illis P 2d.—ait illis cet. Mss. ^o em. G.—consilium Mss. ^p em. G. cf. iii, 36. R.—denuntia P. PE.—denuntiata ed. G. C. D. R. al.

3 Und. res, C. or id. R.

4 For vindicta, meaning the Carthaginians. R.

5 A form of expression very common, especially before pronouns; at being equivalent to tum: at ego ix, 1; ast ego x, 19; at tu i, 41; at ille Curt. iii, 8; at vos iii, 17;

cf. Virg. Æ. i, 542; at illi iii, 31; at mihi Plaut. Cap. iii, 5, 25; at sibi x, 26. G, Obs. iv, 26, 415; and on i, 28, 9; Plaut. Mer. iv, 4, 34; GR, on iii, 56, 12; TO, on V. M. iii, 2, ex. D, on i, 18, 9; cf. iii, 27; ix, 8. R. Compare the use of ἀλλὰ, Her. i, 55, n. 92; viii, 140, n. 4; ix, 42, n. 39.

Q.F.Max.4 'an universæ civitatis esset^a.' consensa^r in posterum diem
MC Marc.3 concio^a.

His address
to his sol-
diers.

Postquam ab eo colloquio in arcem sese recepit, con-38
vocatis^a omnibus^b "credo ego vos audisse, milites," inquit,
"quemadmodum præsidia Romana ab Siculis circumventa
"et oppressa sint per hos dies. eam vos fraudem deum
"primo benignitate¹, dein vestra ipsi virtute, dies noctes-
"que perstando ac pervigilando in armis, vitâstis, utinam
"reliquum tempus nec patiando infanda nec faciendo tra-
"duci possit^c. hæc^d occulta in^e fraude^f cautio^g est^h, qua
"usi^b adhuc¹ sumus^j: cui³ quoniam^k parum succedit^l,
"aperte ac propalam claves portarum reposcunt; quas simul
"tradiderimus, Carthaginensium extemplo Henna erit,
"fœdiusque hic trucidabimur quam Murgantiæ præsidium
"interfectum est. noctem unam ægre ad consultandum
"sumpsi⁴, qua vos certiores periculi instantis facerem.
"orta luce concionem habituri sunt ad criminandum me
"concitandumque in vos populum. itaque crastino die aut
"vestro aut Hennensium sanguine Henna inundabitur.
"nec præoccupati^m spem ullamⁿ nec occupantes periculi

^a P. PE. F. 3 L. B 2d.—esse V. 1, 4 L. B.—essent al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. R. ^r em.
G 1st. 'granted unanimously.' RS. cf. i, 32, C. according to F. viii, 6, 3; xxvii, 9; Gell.
xv, 26; Cic. Fin. ii, 35, ext. cf. G, on ix, 7. R.—consensum pl. Mss.—consensâ conj.
G 2d.—consensu ed. G. C. D. cf. iii, 38. R.—concessâ c. G 3d. cf. ix, 7, 7. D. ^g opt.
Mss.—concione, 5 L. G 2d and 3d.—statuitur concio 3 L.—edicitur ad. some Mss. ed. G. C.
D. R.—dicitur ad. 5 L. ^a convocatio F. 4 L. H. N.—convocati milites HV.—convocat
3 L. ^b em. cf. xxv, 38. GR.—militibus vulg. ed. G. C. D.—militibus omnibus L. pr.
D.—quibus P. PE. ME. V. C. F. 4 L. H. N. HV.—suis conj. G 2d. pr. C.—sociis VI.
2 L.—ocius G 1st.—omnes 3 L. ^c tamen defendenda injuria est. Ænenses, milites, prin-
cipes civitatis hujus, quia Himilconem omnem pene iterum a nostra fide Siciliam ad se traduxisse
vident, res novas et ipsi volunt. collocuti cum eo jam de defectione, et ne gratuitum scelus sit,
accessionem, mercedem nos et pretium nefariæ proditiōis invicem pacti sunt. conj. ad. KL.
^d P. PE. ME. V. 1, 3 P.—hac 2 P.—sub B.—ab vulg. V 1st.—sed V 2d.—nec KL.
^e H. ed. (cf. ne quam occultam in fraudem incautus rueret, x, 34.) G. C. D.—occultam P.
PE. ME. V. KL.—occulta pl. Mss. V. vulg. ^f fraudem conj. cf. quid tibi hanc notio est
amicam meam? Plaut. Tru. ii, 7, 62; quid istum tibi tactio est? id. Cur. v, 2, 27; quis tibi
huc reditio est? quis vestem mutatio est? Ter. Eu. iv, 4, 4; see Donat. l. c. Ter. Ad. iii, 3, 66;
speculator consilia, Sall. J. 108; æmulus factu, id. Hist. 3. (PM.) KL. ^g cautione
2 P.—cautio B. ^h 2 P. B. HV. 2, 5 L. V 2d.—qua si V. 1 L.—quam si P. F. C. PE.
ME. 1, 3 P. H. 3 L.—quaque si GA.—qua quia 4 L. vulg.—quæ quia ed. MD. al.—qua vi
V 1st.—quam enisi conj. KL. ⁱ ad hoc 2 L. ^j minus 4 L. GA. vulg. ^k P. PE.
F. C. ME. B. 2, 4 L.—cuiquam 1, 3 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. HV. vulg.—quoniam 2 P.—enquam
GA.—qua quom c. KL. ^l pax succedit GA.—successit 4 L. vulg.—non procedit c. KL.
^m 2 P. 1, 4, 5 L. V 1st. ed. Cam.—præoccupatis pl. Mss.—præoccupantes L.—occupati V 2d.
ⁿ 2 P. M. V 1st. pr. G. ed. D.—peculium (om. spem) cet. Mss.—præsidii conj. V 2d. ed.

1 Μισία γι θιός, Her. vii, 139, n. 77.

2 'In the case of secret treachery, such
caution as we have hitherto used is amply

sufficient.' C.

3 Meaning occultæ fraudi. C.

4 Cf. ii, 4. R.

“ quicquam habebitis⁵. qui prior strinxerit ferrum, ejus
 “ victoria erit. intenti ergo omnes armatique signum ex-
 “ spectabitis. ego in concione ero, et tempus, quoad
 “ omnia instructa sint, loquendo altercandoque traham.
 “ cum toga⁶ signum dederō, tum mihi” undique clamore
 “ sublato turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro; et
 “ cavete, quisquam supersit⁷, a quibus aut vis aut fraus
 “ timeri possit. vos⁸, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor,
 “ ceteri superi infernique dii, qui hanc urbem, hos sacratos
 “ lacus lucosque colitis⁹, ut ita nobis volentes propitii
 “ assitis¹⁰, si vitandæ, non ferendæ¹¹ fraudis causa hoc
 “ consilii capimus. pluribus vos, milites, hortarer, si cum
 “ armatis dimicatio futura esset. inermes, incautos ad
 “ satietatem trucidabitis. et consulis castra in propinquo
 “ sunt, ne quid ab Himilcone et Carthaginensibus timeri
 “ possit.”

39 Ab hac adhortatione dimissi corpora curant. postero Public
 die alii aliis locis ad^a obsidenda^b itinera^c claudendosque^d meeting of
 oppositi^e exitus; pars maxima super theatrum¹ circaque, of Henna.

Cam.—subsidii V 3d.—peculii ed. G. C.—perfugii conj. C. rather *perfugium* D. all these
 om. *spem* ° om. H. GA. N. ant. Edd.—ad. A. it is an elegant pleonasm, as in *præf.*
 ii, 29; D. xl, 8; Sil. i, 46. R. ° ab B. HV. 2, 4 L. 1 P. R.—om. F. pr. D. ° V.
 F 2d. H.—obsidendos 3 P.—obsidendas al.—obsidendis 1 P. F. B. R. HF. HV. 2—4 L.
 pr. D. ° V. F 2d. H.—itineribusque B. HV.—itineribus 1, 3 P. F. HF. 3, 4 L. pr. D.
 ° pl. Mss. Edd.—ad claudendos. B. HF. HV.—claudendis 4 L.—claudendoque 3 L. pr.
 (our author being fond of this variation of construction; cf. xxi, 5, b; xxxiv, 32; xxxviii,
 39, 10.) D. ° V. 1 P. B. R. HF. HV. 1, 2 L. al. Mss. cf. xxix, 32; *obsedere alii telis*
angusta viarum oppositi, Virg. *Æ.* ii, 332; (nn.) G. xxiii, 29, d; xxv, 15. R. pr. C. D. ed.
 ST.—oppositis F 2d. H.—opponitis F.—oppinitis P.—oppidanis 2 P. C? V 2d. ant. Ed. ed.
 G. C. D.—obsessis V 3d.—obsiti 3 P. L. 4, 5 L.—opsiti 1 PE.—opstri 3 L.—oppidi conj.
 G 1st.—opportunos conj. cf. xxv, 30; xxvii, 28; xxx, 12; GR. 21, 9. R.

5 ‘ If they anticipate you, you have nothing to hope; if you anticipate them, you have nothing to fear.’ R. cf. *μὴ φθάσαι προειβουλευμένοι, τολμηρῶς πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ἰχθύων*, Thuc. iii, 83.

6 Cf. BU, on Suet. i, 9. D.

7 Und. *eorum*. G.

8 It was from a meadow near Henna, surrounded by lakes and groves, that Pluto was fabled to have carried off Proserpine: cf. 39; Diod. v, 3; nn, on Ov. M. v, 385; SN, on Cal. H. C. 9; 15; 31; *vos etiam atque etiam imploro atque appello, sanctissimæ deæ, quæ illos Hennenses lacus lucosque colitis*, Cic. Ver. v, 72; R. Her. viii, 65, n. 90.

9 Cf. xxxi, 30. D.

10 The presence of the gods was deemed to imply their succour and protection, iii, 25; x, 39 sq; [as their withdrawing from a besieged city was supposed to precede its capture; ED.] hence *præsens* was used as synonymous with *secundus*, with which it is sometimes joined, vii, 26. *Adesse* may also be a metaphor taken from the attendance of a patron or advocate on the day of trial: xxvi, 48, 4; R. *παράκλητος*, I John ii, 1.

11 For *inferendæ* or *afferendæ*; cf. Virg. *Æ.* xi, 708, v. l. (SV.) Cic. At. vii, 25; G. xxiii, 9, 5. D. It is used in the sense of ‘passing into a law,’ iii, 18; 25. *inferre fraudem* occurs, xxvii, 28. DU.

1 The theatre was often the place for

[illegible]

Hæc enim res latere imperitum et præsum Hen-
 dum videtur. Quod si quis hanc rem per se spectare tempera-
 rit, et cum aliis observationibus notis hunc ex ciades:
 et si quis in hanc notam sine matreque vel eo insignem
 humilitate notam non in summa iusta vestigia
 in facie notam præcipue. Quod cum de curia Sci-
 iam potest, et cum hanc iusticia notam non homi-
 num notam non cum hanc notam notam notam esse, cum
 notam non notam hanc notam notam notam ad Poenos
 Hippocratis hanc Matrem hanc Arigenum sese
 et notam hanc hanc et notam notam notam ad Hen-
 dum notam notam notam Matrem retro in Leontinos

[illegible]

holding large public meetings was, for instance, April 22, 23, 24, 1919. These failures in action in order to secure for the movement being carried by the large concentration of military, U.S.

- 2 It is ridiculous. C.
- 3 'The pit of the theatre.' R. cf. Her. i, 191. n. 3: Jæ. B. J. vii, 17.
- 4 That is 'the news of it.' R.
- 5 The principal men in the town. R.

redit; frumentoque et com meatibus aliis in castra con-^{Q.F.Max.4}
 vectis, praesidio modico ibi relicto, ad Syracusas obsidendas ^{MC Marc.3}
 venit. inde Ap. Claudio Romam ad consulatum petendum
 misso, T. Quinctium Crispinum⁶ in ejus locum classi
 castrisque praeficit veteribus. ipse hibernacula quinque
 millia passuum^m Hexapylo^a (Leonta vocant locum) com-
 muniit aedificavitque. haec in Sicilia usque ad principium
 hiemis gesta⁷.

Eadem aestate et cum Philippo rege, quod jam ante ^{War with}
 suspectum fuerat, motum bellum est. legati ab Orico ad ^{Philip.}
 M. Valerium praetorem^a venerunt, praesidentem classi¹ ^{xxxiv, 52;}
 Brundisio Calabriaeque circa littoribus, nuntiantes ' Philip- ^{Pl. iii, 23,}
 ' pum primum Apolloniam² tentasse, lembis biremibus ^{26.}
 ' centum viginti flumine³ adverso subvectum; deinde ut ^{20; xxiii,}
 ' ea res tardior spe fuerit, ad Oricum clam nocte exer- ^{24.}
 ' citum admovisse; eamque urbem, sitam in plano, neque ^{xxxii, 5 sq;}
 ' moenibus neque viris atque armis validam, primo impetu ^{Sc. p. 21;}
 ' oppressam esse.' haec nuntiantes orabant ut ' opem ferret ^{Str. vii, 5,}
 ' hostemque haud dubium Romanis^b terra ac^c maritimis ^{9, p. 316;}
 ' urbibus^d arceret, quae ob nullam aliam causam nisi quod ^{P. v, 110.}
 ' imminerent^e Italiae peterentur.' M. Valerius, praesidio
 loci ejus⁵ relicto P. Valerio legato^e, cum classe in- ^{Oricum}
^{taken by}
^{Philip.}

^m mille et quingentis passibus conj. CF. cf. Thuc. vi, 97. GL. ^a ab Hexapylo FR.
 but the dative, (by a Grecism,) is often put for the ablative with *ab*; as *Furio*, v, 12; *Gallis*,
 vi, 14; *nulli*, ix, 36; xxxv, 17; xlv, 27; *Sil.* iv, 391; 543; vi, 619; 644; vii, 431;
 640; *D.* on vi, 11, 4. R. ^a *propraetorem* conj. PZ. ^b *Romani* conj. RB. ^c *terra*
sut ed. G. C. D.—*maeactgrra acterra ac P.—mari ac terra* conj. RB. pr. R.—*Macedonem*
Epiri conj. G 2d. adv. C.—*Macedonem terra c.* G 1st. ^d U. 2 P. B 2d. LT. RB. G
 2d.—*uribus* 3 P. F. 3—5 L. H. GA. B. G 1st. ed. G. C. D. ^e var. Mss.—M. Valerius

6 See again in xxv, 26. T. Quinctius Crispinus is also mentioned as being [a member of a troop DU.] in Campania, and there engaging Badius, at an intermediate time; ib. 18. W'E. Unless therefore Livy is following different authorities, we may infer that there were two persons of the same name; D. of which there are several other instances.

7 Livy appears to have thrown into one the transactions of two years: since (1) nothing is recorded as being transacted in Sicily during the consulship of Sempronius and Fabius, excepting merely the petition of the army of Cannae to Marcellus and his letter to the senate on this subject; and (2) it appears from Pol. viii, that Marcellus lay before Syracuse for eight months, before he set out to check the revolt of towns in alliance with

Rome, and to meet the Carthaginian forces. Now these eight months would, in all probability, bring the time down to the end of Marcellus's consulship; his expedition would consequently fall in the ensuing year. C.

1 For *classe*; as in xxiii, 41; xxviii, 7; xxx, 9; cf. xxxvi, 5; STA, on Cat. 65, 211; DU. Virg. *Æ.* viii, 11; C. iv, 34; thus *igni* i, 41, 3; iv, 9, 8; *imbri* xxi, 56; *amni* xxxii, 10, 8; *cædi*, &c. cf. *Sil.* viii, 125; x, 462; *D. R. sorti* xxviii, 45, s.

2 A city of Illyricum, on the Adriatic, is here meant. R.

3 The Aous. R.

4 ' Were situated near and over against Italy;' xxxvii, 26. D.

5 Viz. ' Brundisium and the coast of Calabria' mentioned above. DCE.

Q.F.Max.4 structa⁶ parataque, et, quod^f longæ naves militum capere
 MC Marc.3 non poterant, in onerarias impositis, altero die Oricum per-
 venit; urbemque eam levi tenente præsidio, quod recedens
 He besieges inde rex⁸ reliquerat^h, haud magno certamine recepit. legati
 Apollonia. eo ab Apollonia venerunt, nuntiantes 'in obsidione sese,
 110. i, 9, 2. 'quod deficere ab Romanis nollent, esse, neque sustinere
 'ultra vim Macedonum posse, nisi præsidium mittatur
 'Romanumⁱ.' 'facturum se quæ vellent' pollicitus, duo
 xxiii, 7, 3. millia^j delectorum militum navibus longis^k mittit ad ostium
 fluminis^l cum præfecto sociûm Q. Nævio Crista, viro im-
 pigro et perito militiæ. is expositis in terram militibus,
 navibusque Oricum retro, unde venerat, ad ceteram clas-
 sem remissis, milites procul a flumine per viam minime
 ab regiis obsessam duxit, et nocte, ita ut nemo hostium
 sentiret, urbem est^l ingressus. diem insequentem qui-
 evere, dum præfectus juventutem Apolloniatum armaque
 et urbis vires inspiceret. ubi ea visa inspectaque satis
 animorum fecere, simulque ab exploratoribus comperit
 quanta socordia ac negligentia apud hostes esset, silentio
 noctis ab urbe sine ullo tumultu egressus castra hostium
 adeo neglecta atque aperta intravit, ut satis constaret prius
 mille hominum vallum intrâsse quam quisquam sentiret,
 ac si cæde abstinuissent, pervenire^m ad tabernaculum re-
 gium potuisse. cædes proximorum portæ excitavit hostes.
 inde tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut non modo⁷
 aliusⁿ quisquam arma caperet aut castris pellere hostem
 conaretur, sed etiam ipse rex, sicut somno excitus erat,
 prope seminudus fugiens, militi quoque, nedum regi vix
 decoro habitu, ad flumen navesque perfugerit. eodem et
 alia turba effusa est. paullo minus tria millia militum in

The Ro-
mans storm
the Mace-
donian
camp.

Flight of
Philip.

duobus millibus, præsidioque [cf. Cæs. B. G. v, 9.] eis T. Valerio, relictis, conj. G. adv. DU.
 D. ^f quot ed. GT. but cf. xxxviii, 11; 8; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, 77. DU. quod militum
 for militibus, quantum eorum or quotquot, R. or quos milites; cf. ii, 15; xliii, 6; xlv, 2; D.
 therefore impositis follows. RS. ⁸ conj. ad. G. ^h Philippus ad. ed. G. C. D. adv. pl.
 Mss. ⁱ mittatur Romanus, conj. V. but und. M. Valerius with pollicitus. R. ^j P.—
 mille F. A. pr. D.—var. cet. Mss.—lx conj. V.—consul (and ad. trecentos after militum)
 ant. Edd. ^k naves longas conj. V. ^l et and est om. conj. G. adv. Mss. ^m per-
 veniri cf. 26. conj. DU. ⁿ haud or vir conj. R.

6 'Furnished,' xxiii, 8; xlii, 19; 'stocked,' cf. xxii, 3, 4; C. instead of sed etiam: but
 vi, 5; cf. Pliny Ep. viii, 17. R. Hence the in point of sense, perfugerit implies a nega-
 word instrumentum. tion of arma capere &c; as deterritum does in

7 The negation ne quidem should follow, Cic. At. ii, 1. RS.

castris aut capta aut occisa. plus tamen hominum ali-
 quanto⁸ captum quam cæsum est. castris direptis Apol-
 loniatæ catapultas ballistas tormenta⁹que alia, quæ oppu-
 gnandæ urbi comparata erant, ad tuenda mœnia, si quando
 similis fortuna venisset⁹, Apolloniam devexere; cetera
 omnis præda castrorum Romanis concessa est. hæc cum
 Oricum essent nuntiata, M. Valerius classem extemplo
 ad ostium fluminis duxit, ne navibus capessere fugam rex
 posset. itaque Philippus neque terrestri neque navali cer-
 tamini¹⁰ satis fore parem se fidens, subductis atque¹¹ in-
 census navibus terra Macedoniam petiit, magna ex parte
 inermi exercitu spoliatoque. Romana classis cum M. Valerio
 Orici hibernavit.

Q.F. Max. 4
MC Marc. 3

PA. 51, p.
1051; P.
viii, 10, 1.

- ⁴¹ Eodem anno in Hispania varie res gestæ. nam prius-
 quam Romani annem Iberum transirent, ingentes copias
 Hispanorum Mago et Hasdrubal fuderunt. defecissetque
 ab Romanis ulterior Hispania, ni P. Cornelius raptim
 traducto exercitu Iberum dubiis sociorum animis in tem-
 pore advenisset. primo ad Castrum Album^a (locus est
 insignis cæde magni Hamilcaris) castra Romani habuere.
 arx erat munita, et convexerant¹ ante frumentum. tamen
 quia omnia circa hostium plena erant, agmenque Roma-
 num impune^b incursatum^c ab equitibus hostium fuerat, et
 ad duo millia aut moratorum aut palantium per agros
 interfecta, cessare inde Romani propius pacata loca, et ad
 montem^d Victoriæ castra communivere. eo Cn. Scipio
 cum omnibus copiis et Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius, tertius
 Carthaginiensium dux, cum exercitu justo advenit; con-
 traque² castra Romana trans fluvium³ omnes consedere.
 P. Scipio cum expeditis clam profectus ad loca circa

Affairs in
Spain.

D. xxv, 1 sq;
L. xxi, 2, 2;
S. i, 143.

xxi, 47, 3.

xxiii, 34.

^a F. 3—5 L.—*certamine* pl. Mss. (und. *Romanis*: cf. i, 9.) ed. G. C. D. R. P em.
 DU. pr. R.—aut Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^a em. "Ανα Διουχῆ, Diod. cf. PR, on V. Æ. xii,
 164; HS, on O. M. iv, 48; BU, ib. viii, 33.—Altoin 3 P.—Alti cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.
^b *importune* conj. U.—ubi ad. 4 L.—ibi ad. 5 L. ^c 3 P. B. GA. al. This word
 properly applies to the charging of cavalry, viii, 38; xxii, 28. R.—*inversatum* pl. and opt.
 Mss.—*versatum* HV.—*varatum* 4, 5 L. U. LT. adv. GB. G. cf. HS, on Ph. ii, 7, 7. D.—
diversatum conj. G. ^d *portum* conj. i. e. 'Santander;' cf. Pliny iv, 20 s. 34: unless
 the port and the mountain both bore the same name. R.

⁸ Cf. ii, 39; (nn.) x, 39. D.

¹ Und. *Romani*. D.

⁹ For the compound *evenisset* or *obvenisset*,
 as in ix, 12; x, 45; xxix, 20; xliv, 17;
 Just. xiii, 4; E, on Cic. Ver. v, 6. R.

² 'Over against,' iii, 26; xxvii, 15; cf.
 v, 37, 8. D.

³ 'The Ebro.' R.

2. 7. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Battle of Munda.

Battle of Auringe.

* P. PE. V. pr. G. C. ed. D.—decem millia D. L. N. GA. 2 L. H. HV.—decem millibus ed. G. C.—decem V. 1 L. B.—quam decem B 2d.—hominum ad. P. PE. GA. N.—hastium ad. D. 1 P. GA. N. D. ed. cf. xlii, 23. D.—captum P. PE. ed. G. cf. 42. D.—capta P 2d. al. Mas. 2 Probably the same city as Oringis, xxviii, 3; and Oningis, Pliny ii, 1 s. 3. (H.D.) R.—Auringem F. 3 L.—Aurigerem 4 L.—Auringen 2 L.—Aurigem 5 L. The AVRIOTANI are mentioned more than once upon marbles. D.

4 Imilce; cf. xxi, 11; nn, on Sil. iii, 97 sq; SW, on App. Hisp. R.
 5 The besiegers lay before the town in two separate encampments. C.
 6 'Villena,' half-way between Murcia and Valentia. CLU.
 1 Three miles distant from the modern Munda, and the scene of a bloody battle, in which Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey the great. cf. Sil. iii, 400; D, on xl, 47. R.

victoria fuit: minus tamen dimidio hostium quam antea, quia pauciores superfuerant qui pugnarent, occisum. sed gens^b nata instaurandis reparandisque^c bellis^d, Magone^e ad conquisitionem militum a^f fratre^f misso^h, brevi replevit² exercitum animosque ad tentandum de integro certamen fecit. aliiⁱ plerique milites, sicut^j pro parte³ toties intra paucos dies victa, iisdem animis quibus priores^k eodemque^l eventu pugnare. plus octo millia hominum cæsa, haud multo minus quam mille captum^m, et signa militaria quinquaginta octoⁿ; et spolia plurima Gallica fuere^o, aurei torques armillæque⁴, magnus numerus. duo etiam insignes reguli Gallorum (Moenicapto et Civismaro nomina erant) eo prælio ceciderunt. octo elephantis capti, tres occisi.

Cum jam^p res prosperæ in Hispania essent, verecundia⁵ Romanos tandem cepit Saguntum oppidum, quæ⁶ causa belli esset, octavum^q jam annum sub hostium potestate esse. itaque id oppidum, vi pulso præsidio Punico, receperunt, cultoribusque antiquis, quos vis^r reliquerat belli, restituerunt; et Turdetanos^s, qui contraxerant eis cum Carthaginensibus bellum, in potestatem redactos sub co-

Q.F.Max.4
M C Marc.3

A third victory gained by Cn. Scipio.

Saguntum is retaken.

xxi, 6; 12;
xxviii, 39;
xxxiv, 17.

^b Meaning 'the Barcine family' (viz. Hasdrubal and Mago, Hannibal's brothers, and sons of Himilco) and not the Punic nation: cf. xxi, 10. *ST.*—*gens*, conj. *G* 1st.—(ut in gente *G* 2d.—(*gens* *G* 3d. ^c *parandisque* ed. *GR.* *CL.* but cf. iv, 45, 3. *D.* ^d *bellis*) conj. *G* 2d.—(*bellis*!) *G* 3d. but this savours more of Florus. *D.* ^e *Magone* *G* 1st.—*Mago*, *G* 2d. 3d. ^f *a* ad. conj. *DU.* *C.* pr. *D.* meaning Hasdrubal. *ST.*—om. ed. *G.* *C.* *D.* Then *fratre* is in apposition to *Magone*, except in *G* 2d. ^g *Hannibalis fratrem* (om. *a*) conj. *G* 1st. ^h *misit*. as *ea res excivit Metium. ducit &c*; i, 23. *G* 1st.—*missus* *G* 3d. ⁱ 'The fresh levies' are here meant; many of which were Gauls. 'Though the troops were different, their feelings were the same.' *C.* or 'The other troops' are opposed to 'the members of the Barcine family, their commanders.' *ST.*—*Galli* conj. *V.* pr. *C.* *D.* ed. *Cam.*—*at hi* conj. *G.* ^j *siquidem* *HV.*—*si quæ* 1, 3 *P.* 4 *L.*—*sique* 2 *P.* *F.* *V.* 1—3 *L.* *H.*—*ique* conj. *V.* pr. *D.* ^k *em.* *V.* pr. *G.* *D.*—*prius* 3 *P.* *R.* *L.* *PE.* 5 *L.* *HF.* *HV.* *B* 2d. ed. *G.* *C.* *D.* *DJ.*—*pr.* *P.* *F.*—*P.* *R.* 1 *P.* *ME.* *V.* 2—4 *L.* *H.*—*prior* 1 *L.*—om. 2 *P.* *al.*—*orta* ad. *P.* *F.* 1, 2 *P.* *ME.* *PE.* *V.* 1—4 *L.* *H.* *al.*—*n.* ad. 5 *L.*—*coorti* ad. *HF.* *HV.*—*sunt adorti* ad. *B* 2d. ^l *ita eodem* 2, 3 *P.* *R.* *L.* ed. *ST.* *R.* pr. *ED.*—*ita eodemque* 5 *L.* ^m *P.* ed. *C.* *D.*—*capta cet.* *Mss.* ed. *G.* ⁿ *et...octo* om. *G.* *CL.* *DJ.* ^o *annuli* ad. *G.* adv. *C.* *D.* ^p *tam* conj. because affairs had been prospering ever since the Scipios had taken the command. cf. *qui tam pro corrupto dicis*, Plaut. *Bac.* iii, 3, 16; *PZ.* pr. *C.* *tam vires pares*, vii, 8. *D.*—*ita* conj. *R.* for Livy would rather have transposed *res tam.* *DCE.* ^q *quintum* according to Livy, xxi, [6; *R.* 15; *C.*] *sextum* according to *Pol.* *GL.* ^r *ex iis* (and *bellum*,) or *ex iis vis* conj. cf. xxv, 2; ix, 13; xxvi, 33; xxix, 15. *G.*—*et vis* or *et ius* pl. *Mss.*—*et suis* *P.* *PE.* *F.*—*et ejus vis* 5 *L.*—*et is* *N.* ^s *Edetanos* conj. *DJ.* adv. *D.*

² 'Recruited,' either metaphorically, cf. *RR*, on *V.* *P.* ii, 56; *E.* or literally. *R.*

³ 'On the side:' cf. xxxv, 31; 50. *R.*

⁴ See *Her.* viii, 113, n. 19.

⁵ 'Shame,' iii, 62; v, 14; xxxvi, 27. *R.*

⁶ The relative between two nouns agrees with the latter; cf. xxxiii, 8; *GR.* xxxii, 30, 5; *D.* ib. 4, 1; (*G.*) xxix, 11, 4; *ea* (for *id*) *erat confessio*, i, 45; 29; iii, 36; 38; xxxix, 10. *R.*

legiones. M. Æmilius prætor, cujus peregrina sors erat, ^{Q. FabMax. Ti.S.Grac.2} jurisdictione M. Atilio collegæ prætori urbano⁴ mandata Luceriam provinciam haberet legionesque duas, quibus Q. Fabius, qui tum consul erat, prætor præfuerat. P.^c Sempronio provincia Ariminum^d, Cn. Fulvio Suessula cum binis item legionibus evenerunt⁵, ut Fulvius urbanas legiones duceret, Tuditanus a M.^o Pomponio acciperet. prorogata imperia provinciæque, M. Claudio Sicilia finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset, Lentulo proprætori provincia vetus, T. Otacilio classis. exercitus nulli additi^{7, 7.} novi. M. Valerio Græcia Macedoniaque cum legione et classe quam haberet; Q. Mucio cum vetere exercitu (duæ autem legiones erant) Sardinia; C. Terentio legio una, cui jam præerat, et^f Picenum. scribi præterea duæ legiones urbanæ jussæ et viginti millia sociorum. his ducibus, his copiis adversus multa simul aut mota aut suspecta bella munierunt Romanum^h imperium.

Consules duabus urbanis legionibus scriptis supplemento in alias lecto, priusquam ab urbe moverent, prodigia procurârunt quæ nuntiata erant. murus ac portæ⁶ tactæ^h, et Ariciæ etiam Jovis ædes de cælo tacta fueratⁱ. et alia ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris. navium longarum species in flumine Tarracinæ⁷, quæ nullæ erant, ^{iv, 69; S. iv, 532; viii, 382.} visæ; et in Jovis Vicilini templo, quod in Compsano^j agro ^{xxiii, 37, g. x, 39.} est, arma concrepuisse; et flumen Amiterni^k cruentum fluxisse. his procuratis ex decreto pontificum profecti consules, Sempronius in Lucanos, in Apuliam Fabius. pater ^{Fabius the consul} filio legatus ad Suessulam in castra venit. cum obviam

^c P. ed. C. D. pr. G.—prætori ed. G. ^d et Gallia conj. ad. PG. but unnecessarily, for Gaul was called *Ariminum*, xxviii, 38, g; because this was the seat of government: Tac. A. iv, 27, 3. cf. xxx, 1; xxxii, 1. The same province is called *Gallia*, xxv, 3; xxvi, 1; and *Gallica provincia*, Suet. v, 24. (E.) cf. S. de A. J. I. 26; NO, C. P. i, 1. DU. ^e em. P. ^f ad. G. D. L. N. ^g *Romani* conj. R. ^h om. conj. G.—This is perhaps corrupted from the name of some city. D. ⁱ fuerant P. V. 3, 5 L. L. al. pr. G.—fuerunt 4 L. ^j *Consano* N?—*Compsino* 1 PE. F. 1, 2, 4 L. V. H. N?—*Compino* D.—*Compino* 2 PE.—*Cossina* 5 L.—*Cossano* al.—*Comptino* P.—*Pomptino* conj. G. ^k *Aternum* conj. CV. cf. 47.

4 So that Atilius held both the prætorships, as was often done: cf. xxv, 41, 8. R.

5 'Fell,' not by lot, but by decree of the senate; cf. xxiii, 25; xxvii, 22; as on other occasions during the war, 9; 10; 11. Otherwise the word *provinciæ* would have been

omitted at the beginning of the chapter; cf. xxvii, 7; 36; xxviii, 10. DU.

6 Und. *urbis* viz. 'of Rome.' G. But then *visa* or *facta* would be used instead of *nuntiata*. JA.

7 'In the river Ufens at Tarracina.' R.

‘stet^b semper, aliunde sentiat, infidus socius, vanus hostis: Q. Fab. Max.
‘ad⁶ Faleriorum⁷ Pyrrhive¹ proditorem¹ tertium transfugis^{Ti.S.Grac.2}
‘documentum esset^k.’ contra ea consulis pater Fabius^{v, 27; xiii,}
‘temporum oblitos homines in medio ardore belli, tan-^{ep. G. iii, 8;}
‘quam in pace, libera de quoque arbitria agere⁸ aiebat; ^{CO. iii, 22,}
‘qui^l, cum illud^m potius agendum atque eisⁿ cogitandum ^{86; V. vi,}
‘sit, si quo modo fieri possit, ne qui socii a^o populo Ro- ^{5, 1; PP.}
‘mano^p desciscant, id non^q cogitent^r; *documentum autem*^{396; C. i,}
‘dicant¹ *statui oportere*², si quis resipiscat et antiquam
‘societatem respiciat. quodsi abire ab Romanis liceat,
‘redire ad eos non liceat, cui dubium esse quin brevi
‘deserta ab sociis Romana res foederibus Punicis omnia
‘in Italia juncta visura sit? se tamen non eum esse qui
‘Altinio fidei quicquam censeat habendum. sed mediam
‘consecuturum consilii viam. neque eum pro hoste neque ^{xxvii, 20, b.}
‘pro socio in praesentia habitum libera⁹ custodia haud
‘procul a castris placere in aliqua fida civitate servari per
‘belli tempus; perpetrato bello, tum consultandum utrum
‘defectio prior plus merita sit poenae an hic reditus veniae.’
Fabio assensum est, catenisque ligatus^v traditur^w et ipse et

^b em. G, Obs. iv, 11, pp. 169 sqq.—var. Mss. conj. V. SB. SG. KL. ¹ Pyrrhique
conj. R. ¹ proditores conj. DU. ^k is sit conj. R. Had the construction been
direct, *sit* would have been used; the oblique construction renders *esset* proper. D. Und. *se*
ansere ST. and *ut*. RS. ^l em. G 2d. ed. D.—Q B.—et F. C. V. 2—5 L. H. GA.
HV.—om. V. GL. G. C. ^m quod illis conj. G 2d. ⁿ om. conj. G 2d.—*eos* pl.
Mss.—*inter eos* HV. ^o om. F 1st. C. V. 1, 3—5 L. GA. HV. ^p *populi Romani*
(and om. a) conj. G 2d. ^q em. conj. G 2d. ed. D.—et non Mss. ed. G. C. DJ.—*vel*
qui desciderunt, etiam novo metu (or *novo metu redire*) conj. V.—*neque* conj. GL.—*Pœnum*
conj. G 1st. ^r em. G 2d. ed. D.—*vacitent* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. DJ. GL. G 1st.—
vacitivum S.—*dubitent* conj. V.—*vacillent* conj. al. pr. TL, O. C. i, 10.—var. conj. SG. KL.
^s aut M.—*haud* V.—*neque gravius in eum* GL.—om. M. ^t V. SB. G 2d. ed. D.—
ducant M. GL. ed. G. C.—*dicatur* G 1st.—om. conj. M. ^u *num vacitivum* ad. M.—
non vacitivum conj. (cf. *οὐτε ἀνίλαιστον καταστῆσαι τοῖς ἀποστάταις, ὡς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγνώταις*,
Thuc. iii, 46.) M. ^v *ligati* 2 PE. conj. G 1st.—*ligatis* F. V. 3 L. N. opt. Mss of G.—
om. conj. G 2d. ^w ant. Edd. GT. und. *custodibus* or *in custodiam*: R. *ἡ κατόνταρχος*
παρίδωκε τοὺς δισμῖους τῇ στρατωσιδάρχη, Acts xxviii, 16; whereas the dative is omitted in
St Matthew iv, 12; St Mark i, 14. ED.—*traditus* F. 2 PE. C. 1 L. H. ed. A. pr. G.

6 ‘In addition to;’ as *ad cetera*, xxx, 1; DU. *ad id*, iii, 62; *ad omnia*, xxxv, 32. D.

7 Both these traitors were punished as they deserved: one was the schoolmaster who offered to betray the children of the Faliscan nobles to Camillus; the other, Nicias or Timochares, the king’s physician, who made Fabricius a proposal to poison Pyrrhus. S.

8 Thus *arbitria belli pacisque agere, trac-*

ture, captare, suscipere, xlv, 15, 3; Tac. A. xii, 60; V. Pat. ii, 50; Just. xxii, 2; *arbitrum pacis ac belli esse*, Just. v, 2; *modum pacis ac belli facere*, ix, 14. G, Obs. iv, p. 175. D. R.

9 This is described below; (Gr. *φυλακή ἡλευθέρια, ἡλευθέρια ἄδισμος, δισμωτήριον ἡλευθέριον*.) cf. nn, on V. Pat. i, 9; Sal. C. 43; 50; VA, and IVE, on Diod. Ex. de V. et V. pp. 571; 581; R. Acts xxviii, 16; 30.

Q. Fab Max. fideque data inter signa aciesque Arpini repente pro Roma-
 Ti. S. Grac. 2 nis adversus Carthaginiensem^c arma verterunt. Hispani
 quoque, paullo minus mille homines, nihil præterea cum
 consule pacti quam ut 'sine fraude Punicum emitteretur
 'præsidium,' ad consulem transtulerunt signa. Carthagi-
 niensibus portæ patefactæ, emissique cum fide incolumes
 ad Hannibalem Salapiam venerunt. Arpi sine clade ullius,
 45. præterquam unius veteris proditoris, novi perfugæ, restituti
 ad Romanos^d. Hispanis duplicia cibaria^e dari jussa; ope-
 raque eorum forti ac fideli persæpe res publica usa est.

A troop of
 Campanian
 horse comes
 over to the
 Romans.

Cum consul alter in Apulia alter in Lucanis esset,
 equites centum duodecim nobiles Campani, per speciem
 prædandi ex hostium agro permissu magistratuum^d ab
 Capua profecti, ad castra Romana quæ super Suessulam
 erant venerunt, stationi militum qui essent dixerunt: 'collo-
 'qui sese cum prætore velle.' Cn. Fulvius castris præerat;
 cui ubi^e nuntiatum est, decem ex eo numero jussis iner-
 mibus deduci ad se, ubi quæ postularent audivit (nihil
 autem aliud petebant quam ut 'Capua recepta bona sibi
 'restituerentur'), in fidem omnes accepti. et ab altero
 prætore Sempronio Tuditano oppidum † Aternum^f expu-
 gnatum. amplius septem^g millia hominum capta, et æris
 argentique signati aliquantum. Romæ foedum incendium
 iv, 16; v, 19; per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit^h: solo æquata omnia
 xxi, 62; xxvii, 37; inter Salinas ac portam Carmentalem cum Æquimælio
 xxv, 7; xl, Jugarioque vico. in templis Fortunæ ac Matutæ et Spei
 51; V. vi, 3; 1; C. i, 356; extra portam late vagatus ignis sacra profanaque multa
 406; 405; absumpsit.
 421; 456.

^c P. C. F. N. opt. Mss of C. pr. GR. ed. D.—*Carthaginienses* ed. G. C. ^d *magis-*
tratus conj. cf. xxxiii, 10; xxvi, 13; GR. pr. cf. xxxiii, 35; xxvi, 6. DU. adv. Mss. D.
^e *ut* conj. as *ubi* follows. R. ^f There was a town of this name in Picenum, and another
 in Lucania; whereas Sempronius's province was Ariminum, 10; 44. R.—*Atrium* F. 1—3,
 5 L. H.—*Atrium* HV.—*Atrium* N.—*Atria* or *Atrianum* conj. D. or *Aquinum* ED.—*Clit-*
ernum or *Cliternam* c. SB. pr. GL. adv. D.—*Claternum* c. CV, I. A. i, 28, p. 289. rather
Claternam 'Quaderna'; *Κλίστερα* Strabo v, 1, 11, p. 216. R.—*Tifernum* (viz. that in Umbria,
 not in Samnium, ix, 44; x, 14.) or *Ravennam* c. R. or *Claverniam* ED. ^g em. SB.
 pr. GL.—Lxx pl. Mss.

⁴ For *Romanis*; RS. as *ad parentes*, ii, L. iv, 16; Veget. ii, 7. R. The soldiers to
 49; *ad consulem*, xxvii, 15; *ad infestos*, whom these rations were given, were called
 xxviii, 22; G. *ad propinquos*, ii, 13; cf. v, *duplicarii*, ii, 59. D. Cf. Genesis xliii, 34.
 27. D. ⁶ 'Lasted'; ii, 3; iii, 19; 47; xxiii, 44;

⁵ 'A double ration of corn:' cf. L. de xxv, 15; 39; xxxiii, 22; xxxvi, 43. R. cf.
 M. R. v, 16; SL, on Pol. 7; DU. Var. L. DU, on vi, 35, 10. D.

48 Eodem anno P. et Cn. Cornelii, cum in Hispania res ^{Q.FabMax.} prosperæ essent, multosque et veteres reciperent socios et ^{Ti.S.Grac.2} novos adjicerent, in Africam quoque spem extenderunt. ^{Affairs in} Syphax erat rex Numidarum¹, subito Carthaginiensibus ^{Spain.} hostis factus: ad eum centuriones tres legatos miserunt, ^{Envoys sent} qui cum eo amicitiam societatemque facerent, et pollice- ^{to Syphax} rentur, 'si perseveraret urgere bello Carthaginienses, gra- ^{by the Sci-} 'tam eam rem fore senatui populoque Romano, et anni- ^{pios.} 'suos ut in tempore et bene cumulatam gratiam referant.' grata ea legatio barbaro fuit; collocutusque cum legatis de ratione belli gerundi, ut veterum militum verba audivit, quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset, ex comparatione tam ordinatæ disciplinæ animum advertit². tum primum³ ut 'pro bonis ac fidelibus sociis facerent,' oravit, ut^b 'duo 'legationem referrent ad imperatores suos, unus apud sese 'magister rei militaris resideret^c. rudem ad pedestria bella 'Numidarum gentem esse, equis^d tantum habilem. ita 'jam inde a principiis gentis majores suos bella gessisse, 'ita se a pueris insuetos⁴. sed habere⁵ hostem pedestri 'fidentem Marte; cui si æquari robore virium velit, et 'sibi pedites comparandos esse. et ad id multitudine homi- 'num regnum abundare. sed armandi ornandique^d et

^a hoc (or id) primum conj. cf. xxxv, 46. C.—primum id cf. G, on i, 29, 3. D. ^b om. conj. G. adv. cf. i, 17, 11. D. ^c 3 P. one PE. H.—rediret 1 P. one PE. ME. F. C. V. 2—4 L. L. N.—retieret P.—remaneret vulg. ed. G. C. D. from gl. ^d pl. Mss. cf. xxvii, 13; xxix, 1; RH. xl, 47; Tac. H. iii, 63; (RH. E.) on the other hand, *deforme* egmen, ix, 6; *deformis turba*, xli, 3. G. cf. also i, 43; xlv, 1; *armis ornatus*, vii, 14; *ornata armataque*, x, 40; *adornare*, vii, 10; thus *ornare classem* or *naves*; ix, 30; xxi, 50; xl, 26; xlii, 45; xliii, 9; &c. HS, and BU, on Ov. Her. 9, 103; DU, on Fl. i, 16, 7; D. *ornatu armare*, ix, 40; cf. E, on Suet. xi, 9. R.—*ordinandique* al. Mss. ed. A. cf. nn, on i, 43, 8; ix, 30, 4; V. Max. ix, 1, 2; Suet. i, 18; ii, 12. D. pr. as *ordinatos* below. R.

1 'Of the *Massæsyli*, a people of Numidia: xviii, 17, h; GL. xxix, 32 sq; τῶς ὅτι δὲ Νομάδων παρατίσεται ἄσπιτα φύλα, ἡ δὲ Μασσυσίαι τι καὶ ἀγρόνομοι Μασσυλῆς λέγονται. Dion. Per. 187 sqq; App. Lib. p. 6. Masinisea was king of the *Massyli*, another people of Numidia: below; App. l. c. Steph. Byz. Eust. on Dion. P. S. cf. xix, 28; xxx, 11; CE, G. A. iv, 5; nn, on Sil. xvi, 170 sq. D. Under the name of Numidians other tribes were comprised: Νομάδων δὲ Μασσυλίων καὶ Μασσυσυλίων καὶ Μασσαίων καὶ Μαυρουσίων, Pol. iii, 33, 15: Νομάδες, Μαυρουσίους, App. B. C. i, 42; Her. vii, 9; *Maurusios Numidas*, 49, f; cf. Pliny i, 1 sq. (HD.) R.

2 *Animum* or *animos advertere* occurs 18; iv, 45; xlv, 5; xl, 29; &c. cf. xxviii, 14, c; xxvi, 19, a; GR, and GV, on Cic. Am. 26; D. Cic. Fam. ix, 9; Cæs. B. G. i, 24; 52; iv, 12; 25; 32; vii, 25; Auct. de B. Afr. 20; Sal. J. 69; 93. (CO.) G. The compound *animadvertere* C. or the verb alone *advertere* (as in Greek προσέχιν, [St Matthew vi, 1; ED.] ἰσχύιν, προσποιῆσθαι, und. τὸν νοῦν,) is used in the same sense, [xxi, 26; ED.] xlv, 46; xlv, 5; &c. R. Xen. A. i, 5, 9.

3 'To horsemanship and to fighting on horseback.' R.

4 Und. *esse*. R.

5 'They had' viz. in the Carthaginians. R.

Q. Fab. Max. 'instruendi eos artem ignorare. omnia, velut forte con-
Ti. S. Grac. 2 'gregata turba, vasta^c ac temeraria⁶ esse.' 'facturos se in

Statorius 'præsentia quod vellet' legati responderunt, fide accepta ut
remains 'remitteret extemplo eum^f si imperatores sui non compro-
with him to 'bâssent factum.' Q. Statorio nomen fuit⁷ qui ad⁸ regem
discipline his forces. remansit. cum duobus Romanis reliquis^h Numidaⁱ legatos^j
in Hispaniam misit ad accipiendam fidem ab impera-
toribus Romanis. iisdem mandavit ut 'protinus Numi-
'das, qui intra præsidia Carthaginiensium auxiliares es-
'sent, ad transitionem perlicerent.' et Statorius ex multa
juventute regi pedites conscripsit, ordinatosque proxime

xxiii, 37, 1; morem Romanum instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi
35, 3. et servare ordines docuit; et operi^k aliisque justis^l mili-

Syphax de- taribus ita assuefecit, ut brevi rex non equiti magis
feats the fideret quam pediti, collatisque æquo campo signis justo
(Carthagi- prælio Carthaginiensem hostem superaret. Romanis quo-
nians. que in Hispania legatorum regis adventus magno emolu-
mento fuit: namque ad famam eorum transitiones crebræ
ab Numidis coeptæ^m fieri. ita cum Syphace Romanis
junctaⁿ amicitia est.

The Car- Quod ubi Carthaginienses acceperunt, extemplo ad Ga-
thaginians lam in parte altera Numidiæ (Massyliⁿ ea gens vocatur)
form a

^c em. cf. Gell. xix, 9; Cic. O. 45; Or. i, 25; iii, 12; 43; T. Q. v, 27; ad Her. iv, 12: 'rude, unpolished, disorderly.' RB. FS, on Mela iii, 13. ed. G. C. D.—*sua vasta* DU. ed. ST. —*rasca* conj. SM, on Vop. Car. 19; and Ex. Pl. p. 87.—*vesca* conj. (from *re* and *esco*, Gell. xvi, 5; or *vescor*;) 'eaten,' hence 'weak, thin, slender, unsound:' Lucil. Afran. Virg. G. iii, 175; (SV.) id. iv, 131; with Pliny xx, 19; Lucr. i, 327; Ov. F. iii, 446. G.—*sua* P.—*sua* F. PE. V. 1 L.—*sua* ista 3, 4 L. BS.—*sua* inscia pl. Mss. ^f *unum* conj. ad. 'the one who remained with the king.' R. ⁸ *apud* ed. S. al. but cf. vii, 7; G, Oba. iv, 6, p. 87; D. 32; i, 26; ii, 10; iii, 21; v, 20; vi, 34; x, 29; 35; &c. R. ^h HF. HV. ed. D. adv. R.—*relata* pl. and opt. Mss. ed. AS. G. C. al. 'responses or communica- tions?' cf. Ov. M. vi, 214. G.—*legatis* ed. JT. pr. G. C.—om. conj. P. G.—*rata* ea c. DJ. adv. D.—*re pucta* or *regnator* c. R. ⁱ pl. Mss. ed. D. 'the Numidian king;' R. cf. Her. i, 3, n. 78; 163, n. 82; iv, 119, n. 80; ii, 161; iii, 11 sq; 21; vi, 37; vii, 149; (WE.) viii, 143; (LR.) Xen. H. iii, 1, 6; A. i, 2, 12; Virg. Æ. ii, 104; 122; 128. ED.—*Numidasque* S. ed. AS. G. C. al.—*Numidis* P. F. H. GA. ^j pl. Mss. and Edd. —*legatis* GA.—*legatosque* al. Mss. ^k *opere* conj. G. cf. xxi, 16, c. ED. ^l om. conj. G. adv. D. ^m *capta* opt. Mss. pr. G. C. adv. cf. xxxv, 12, 9; ix, 26, 3; n, on Sil. viii, 468. D. ⁿ em. cf. i, 30; 57; xxvi, 25; xxviii, 17, h; 46; &c. GR. ed. C. cxxxv, ep. D.—*Massyla* ed. G. pl. Edd. adv. Mss.—*Massylia* S.—*Mæsuli* P.—var. cet. Mss. —*Mæsylæa* conj. DQ. pr. GB. adv. D.

6 'Done at random,' *temere*, x, 43; xxiii, 1, 3. R.
3; xxv, 38; xxxix, 15; xli, 2; Curt. v, 11; 8 'Duties, offices, services;' ix, 8: *thes*
Ter. Ph. v, 1; Cic. de F. 3; id. Div. ii, 68; also *justa funebria*. C. cf. G, Oba. iv, 6;
G. ii, 31; D. ib. 46; xxi, 5; R. xxv, 1; Cic. CO, on S. J. 11. D. 'All that good soldiers
p. Cec. 34; Ov. M. x, 574. ought to know and to practise.' R. xxviii,
7 Cf. xxx, 23; OI, on Front. St. i, 42, 4.

49 regnantem legatos mittunt. filium Gala Masinissam^a habebat† septemdecim^b annos natum, ceterum juvenem ea indole^c ut jam tum appareret latius^c regnum opulentiusque quam^d accepisset facturum. legati, ‘ quoniam Syphax se Romanis junxisset, ut potentior societate eorum adversus reges populosque Africæ esset,’ docent^e ‘ melius fore Galæ quoque Carthaginensibus jungi quam primum, antequam Syphax in Hispaniam aut Romani in Africam transeant: opprimi Syphacem nihildum præter nomen ex foedere Romano habentem posse.’ facile persuasum Galæ, filio Masinissa deposcente id bellum, ut exercitum mitteret; qui Carthaginensium legionibus conjunctis magno prælio Syphacem devicit. triginta millia eo prælio hominum cæsa dicuntur. Syphax cum paucis equitibus in Maurusios ex acie [Numidas]^f (extremi prope Oceanum adversus Gades colunt) refugit, affluentibusque ad famam ejus undique barbaris ingentes brevi copias armavit. cum quibus antequam in Hispaniam angusto diremptam freto trajiceret, Masinissa cum victore exercitu advenit; isque ibi cum Syphace ingenti gloria per se, sine ullis Carthaginensium opibus, gessit bellum.

Q. Fab. Max.
Ti. S. Grac. 2

league with
Gala.

Masinissa
defeats Sy-
phax.

The Celti-
berians are
the first who
serve as
mercenaries
in the Ro-
man camp.

^a On the orthography of this word, cf. *G.* on xxv, 34, 2; *nn.* on *Sil.* xvi, 117; *VR.* on *V. Max.* i, 1, 2; *CO.* on *S. J.* 5. ^b xxvii or xxv conj. for Masinissa lived, in round numbers, 90 years; (*Pol. exc. Peir.* p. 174; *Luc. Macr.* p. 471; *App. Pun.* p. 64;) he was upwards of 90, when he died; (*V. Max.* viii, 13, 1; *Livy* i, ep.) which was in 605 Y. R. (*V. Max.* v, 2, 3;) and was 90 in 603 Y. R. (*Cic. Sen.* 5; 10.) Therefore he was born in 513; and in this year 539, would be in his 27th year. Hence we may correct xlviii, ep. from *App. Pun.* p. 39, who is right in making him 88 in 602 Y. R. *WE. DU.* ^c em. cf. *Virg. A.* i, 21; iv, 199; *Hor. O.* ii, 2, 9; *Quint. Decl.* 268; (or *majus* conj.) *G. Sil.* ii, 61. *D.—lains* opt. *Mss.*—om. (with the *que*) cet. *Mss.* ^d *quod* ad. 1, 2 *P.* al. *Mss.* pl. *Edd.* pr. *ST.* cf. xxxv, 1. *R.* om. *G.* ^e em. *V.*—*id aiebant* *HV.*—*id agebant* *HF.*—*donec* cet. *Mss.* ^f om. conj. *M.* pr. *CE, G. A.* iv, 8. *C. adv.* cf. 48, 1. *R.*—*Numidis* conj. *S.*—*Numidarum* al. ^g 1 *P. P. PE. C.* V 2d. 5 *L. HV. D. L. N.* cf. xxv, 33; *G.* x, 37; 46; xxxviii, 15; 24. *D.—qua facta* al. *Mss.*—*quæ pacta* vulg. pr. *C.* cf. *Hor.* iii, 3, 21. *G. adv. D.—quæ facta* 3 *P. F.*—*quam pacta* 2 *P. B.* al. *Mss.* ant. *Edd.*—*quam pacti* (and *erant*) conj. cf. *Just.* ii, 15; *G.* 2d. so x, 46; xxvi, 50; xxxvi, 32. *D.* ^h om. *C. F.* 1st. pr. *GR. adv.* cf. 48. *DU. D.*

Q.FabMax. nibalis erant, miserunt. id modo ejus anni in Hispania
Ti.S.Grac.² ad memoriam insigne est, quod mercenarium militem in
castris neminem antequam tum Celtiberos Romani habu-
erunt¹.

¹ The Gauls, who deserted in the first Punic war, served in the Roman army, according to Pol. and Zon. C.

BOOK XXV.

EPITOME.

P. Cornelius Scipio, postea Africanus, ante^a annos ædilis factus est. Hannibal urbem Tarentum præter arcem, in quam præsidium Romanorum fugerat, per Tarentinos juvenes, qui se noctu venatum ire simulaverant, cepit. ludi Apollinares ex Marcii carminibus, quibus Cannensis clades prædicta fuerat, instituti sunt. a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus adversus Hannonem Pœnorum ducem prospere pugnatum est. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul ab hospite suo Lucano in insidias deductus, a Magone interfectus est. Centenius Penula, qui centurio militaverat, cum petisset a senatu ut 'sibi exercitus daretur,' pollicitusque esset, si hoc impetrasset, de Hannibale victoriam, octo millibus acceptis, militum dux factus conflixit acie cum Hannibale, et cum exercitu cæsus est. Cn. Fulvius prætor male adversus Hanni balem pugnavit; in quo prælio hominum sexdecim^b millia ceciderunt, ipse cum equitibus ducentis effugit. Capua obsessa est a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus. Claudius Marcellus Syracusas expugnavit anno tertio, et ingentem se virum gessit. in eo tumultu urbis captæ Archimedes, intentus formis quas in pulvere descripserat, interfectus est. P. et Cn. Scipiones in Hispania tot tantarumque rerum feliciter gestarum tristem exitum tulerunt, prope cum totis exercitibus cæsi anno octavo^c quam¹ in Hispaniam iverant. amissaque ejus provinciæ possessio foret, nisi L. Marcii equitis Romani virtute et industria contractis exercituum reliquiis, ejusdem hortatu bina castra hostium expugnata essent. ad triginta septem millia cæsa^d, ad mille octingentos triginta capti, præda ingens parta. dux² Marcius appellatus est.

DUM hæc in Africa atque in Hispania geruntur, Hanni- Q. Fab Max.
bal in agro Tarentino æstatem consumpsit spe per prodi- Ti. S. Grac. 2
tionem urbis Tarentinorum potiundæ. ipsorum¹ interim Hannibal at
et^a Sallentinorum ignobiles urbes ad eum defecerunt. Tarentum.
x, 2.

^a *legitimos* ad. ant. Edd. from gl. but cf. 2. C. D. om. GT. ^b em. cf. 21. A.—xx Mss.
^c *sexto* conj. as it was the 7th year of Cn. Scipio, and but the 6th of P. Scipio; 36. DL.
pr. C. ^d *cæsi* ed. G. pr. C. adv. Mss. ant. Edd. ^a ad. RU. pr. G.

1 For *postquam*; cf. vi, 29, 10. D. was honoured with this title as a distinction.
2 Marcius was chosen general before the C.
battle; 37. And it does not appear that he 1 Viz. the Tarentines. G.

Q. Fab. Max. eodem tempore in Brutiis ex duodecim populis qui anno
 Ti. S. Grac. 2 priore² ad Poenos desciverant, Consentini et Thurini^b in
 viii, 24; fidem populi Romani redierunt. et plures rediissent, ni
 x, 2. T. Pomponius Veientanus praefectus socium, prosperis ali-
 T. ii, 68, 2; quot populationibus in agro Bruttio iusti ducis speciem
 P. vi, 24; 26; nactus, tumultuario exercitu coacto cum Hannone con-
 L. M. R. ii, 10. fluxisset. magna ibi vis hominum, sed inconditae turbae
 agrestium servorumque, caesa aut capta est; minimumque
 jacturae fuit quod praefectus inter ceteros est^c captus, et
 tum temerariae pugnae auctor et ante publicanus³ omnibus
 malis artibus et rei publicae et societatibus⁴ infidus damno-
 susque. Sempronius consul in Lucanis multa praelia parva,
 haud ullum dignum memoratu fecit; et ignobilia oppida
 Lucanorum aliquot expugnavit.

Superstition Quo diutius trahebatur bellum, et variabant secundae
 spreads at adversaeque res non fortunam magis quam animos homi-
 Rome: iv, num, tanta religio, et ea magna ex parte externa, civitatem
 30; xxxix, 8; v, 17; incessit, ut aut homines aut^d dii repente alii viderentur
 25; 28; 40; vi, 41; facti. nec jam in secreto modo atque intra parietes^e abole-
 xxii, 9; xl, bantur^e Romani ritus, sed in publico etiam ac foro Capito-
 29; Ju. ii, 84 sq; iv, lioque mulierum turba erat nec^f sacrificantium nec pre-
 123 sq; vi, cantium^g deos patrio more. sacrificuli ac vates ceperant
 511—591. hominum mentes; quorum numerum auxit rustica plebs,
 ex incultis diutino bello infestisque agris egestate et metu
 in urbem compulsas^h, et quaestus ex alieno errore facilis⁷,
 quem velut ex concessae artis usu exercebant. primo se-
 cretae bonorum indignationes exaudiebantur; deinde ad

^b pr. CV, I. A. iv, 14, p. 1264.—Turini 2 L. V 2d. ant. Edd.—Taurini V. 4, 5 L. H. R. N.—Tauriani F. E.—Terinæi conj. Terina a city of the Bruttii near Consentia, (cf. Pliny iii, 5; with Ptol. iii, 1;) was razed by Hannibal during this war, because he despaired of being able to defend it; Strabo vi, p. 256. S. pr. PG, 540 Y. R. and MP, on Cic. At. iii, 2; who erroneously writes Thurinæi. DU. ^c quod and est conj. om. G. adv. D. ^d et...et conj. P. ^e em. 'were not kept up.' intra penates abrogari, Tac. A. xii, 41; [omnem disciplinam sacrificandi, praeterquam more Romano, abolere, xxxix, 16; S.] abolere, iii, 38, and abrogare, xxvii, 20, (v, 11; xxxiii, 16; abolere societatem, viii, 27; R.) being synonymous. G.—abolerebantur P.—abostenebantur PE.—ab hoste tenebantur pl. Mss.—var. cet. Mss. ^f a ad. H. ^g a precantium H.—aprecantium F. 1 P.—apprecantium conj. GB.

² See xxii, 61, 5.

³ Cf. xxiii, 7, 3.

⁴ Und. publicanorum. C.

⁵ 'The walls of private houses.' R.

⁶ Compare the description of the crowded

state of Athens at the time of the plague: Thuc. ii, 52.

⁷ 'The ease with which the foolish superstitions of others could be turned to their own account.' R.

patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res⁸. Q. Fab. Max. incusati graviter ab senatu ædiles⁹ triumvirique capitales¹⁰ ^{Ti. S. Grac. 2} quod non prohiberent, cum emovere^a eam multitudinem e foro ac disjicere¹ apparatus sacrorum conati essent, haud procul a fuit quin violarentur. ubi potentius jam esse id ^{Suppressed by decree of the senate.} malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus sedaretur, M. Atilio¹ prætori urbis negotium ab senatu datum est ut 'his religionibus populum liberaret.' is et in concione senatus consultum recitavit, et edixit ut 'quicumque libros 'vaticinos precationesve aut artem sacrificandi conscriptam^{T. vi, 12;} 'haberet, eos libros omnes litterasque^{S. ii, 31.} ad se ante calendas 'Apriles deferret; neu quis in publico sacrove loco novo 'aut externo ritu sacrificaret.'

- 2 Et aliquot publici sacerdotes mortui eo anno sunt, L. Election of Cornelius Lentulus pontifex maximus, et C. Papirius C. F. ^{priests to the vacancies caused by deaths.} Maso pontifex, et P. Furius Philus augur, et C. Papirius L. F. Maso^a decemvir sacrorum. in Lentuli locum M. Cornelius Cethegus, in Papirii Cn. Servilius Cæpio pontifices suffecti sunt; augur creatus L. Quinctius Flaminius, decemvir sacrorum L. Cornelius Lentulus.

Comitiorum consularium jam appetebat tempus; sed ^{Centho, dictator, Flaccus, master of horse, to hold the assembly.} quia consules^b bello intentos avocare^c non placebat, Ti. Sempronius consul comitiorum causa dictatorem dixit C. Claudium Centhonem. ab eo magister equitum est dictus

^a 1 P. marg. 1 Ed. V. S. cf. xxvi, 34; xxvii, 3; xxx, 23; xxxvii, 53; GB. xlii, 50, 6. D.—emoveri B. F. GA. REG. pr. FA. PN. ant. Edd.—commoveri 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L.—commovere HV.—moveri 3 P.—movere conj. V.—mori 2 P.—evomere cr. GT 4.—cum om. S. 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. GA.—eam om. conj. FA. PN. ¹ disjicere 2 L. conj. GB. 1 em. (and in 3; 12;) cf. xxiv, 44. S.—Æmilio Mss. ^a ed. FR. al. Edd. pr. S. L. PG. GB.—Lemasso (LEMASSO for L. P. MASSO) pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—L. Fulvius Masso ed. CU. ^b om. B 2d. DCE.—ad (and bellum) HF. ^c advocate II. DCE.—revocare 4, 5 L. HV.

8 'The evil grew to such a height, that it was taken up by the senators and made a ground of public complaint.' C. cf. iii, 41; viii, 33; xxxiii, 35; xxxiv, 1; V. Max. iii, 2, 24. R. As long as these peculiarities in religious worship were confined to domestic observances, the Romans connived at them, but no longer. cf. BS, de C. R. P. ap. R. ii. DU. Hence we see that Paganism was not tolerant; Paley, Evid. i, p. 29.

9 'The plebeian ædiles:' PG, 540 Y. R. because a similar duty was assigned to them, iv, 30; when no curule ædiles as yet existed. DU.

10 These magistrates were elected by the people to take cognizance of capital offences. Their power and jurisdiction were much abridged, about the year 608, by the institution of perpetual enquiries. After this period, their duties were restricted to the trial of the lowest of malefactors only at the Mænian column. They had also the superintendence of the prison and of the execution of condemned criminals. cf. Asc. Ped. in Div. and Pompon. de Or. Jur. C. Hence called *triumviri carceris*, xxxii, 26; xi, ep. nn, on Tac. A. v, 9, 5. R.

11 'And writings;' vi, 1. R.

L. Villius Tappulus^a et M. Fundanius Fundulus, ædiles Q. Fab Max. plebeii⁶, aliquot matronas apud populum probri accusâ-^{Ti.S.Grac.2} runt; quasdam ex eis damnatas in exilium egerunt. ludi CV. v, 14. plebeii per biduum instaurati, et Jovis epulum⁷ fuit ludorum causa.

3 Q. Fulvius Flaccus tertium, Ap. Claudius consulatum B. C. 212— ineunt. et prætores provincias sortiti sunt, P. Cornelius Y. R. 540. Sulla urbanam et peregrinam¹, quæ duorum ante sors Consuls, fuerat, Cn. Fulvius Flaccus Apuliam, C. Claudius Nero Q. Fulvius Flaccus 3, Suessulam, M. Junius Silanus Tuscos^a. consulibus bellum Ap. Claudius. cum Hannibale et binæ legiones decretæ: ‘alter a Q. Distribu- ‘ Fabio superioris anni consule, alter a Fulvio Centumalo tion of the ‘ acciperet. prætorum, Fulvii Flacci, quæ Luceriæ sub provinces and armies. ‘ Æmilio prætore, Neronis Claudii, quæ in Piceno sub ‘ C. Terentio fuissent, legiones essent. supplementum in ‘ eas ipsi scriberent^b sibi.’ M. Junio in Tuscos^c legiones urbanæ prioris anni datæ. Ti. Sempronio Graccho et P. Sempronio Tuditano imperium provinciæque Lucani^d et Gallia^e cum suis exercitibus prorogatæ; item P. Lentulo, qua vetus provincia in Sicilia esset; M. Marcello Syra-^{xxiv, 44; 7,} cusæ et qua Hieronis regnum fuisset; T. Otacilio classis, ^{7; xxvii,} Græcia M. Valerio, Sardinia Q. Mucio Scævolæ, His- ^{8, m.} pania² P. et Cn.³ Corneliis. ad veteres exercitus duæ

^a em. S. PG.—T. Appulus H. 2, 5 L.—var. cet. Mss. ^a em. S. see c.—var. Mss. from having filled up differently the broken word *tus cos.* S.—*Hetruriam* conj. V. GL.
^b G. VI. 2 L. HV. ed. (it being usual for the consuls to enroll the recruits.) C.—*ipse scriberet* pl. Mss.—*quisque scriberet* ed. G. D. ^c em. S. see a.—*intus cos* F. 4 L.—var. cet. Mss. ^d *Lucanie* F 2d —*Lucania* 1 L. V 2d. pr. R.—*Lucaniæ* pr. ST. ^e 1 L. V 2d. ed. FR. i. e. ‘Cisalpine Gaul.’ C. cf. xxiv, 44. R. pr. D.—*Galliæ* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. cf. xl, 19, 9. D.

6 The curule ediles were sometimes the prosecutors in these cases, as well as for other crimes; for instance, poisoning. cf. L, exc. o on Tac. A. ii; and de Mag. Rom. 13; x, 31; viii, 18; DU. ib. 22; nn, on T. A. ii, 85, 2. R.

7 This was a banquet in the capitol, at which the priests were entertained. C. It was provided under the direction of the *triumviri* (afterwards *septemviri*) *epulones*: xxxiii, 42; xl, 42: *sacrificium epulare ludorum*, Cic. Or. iii, 19; de H. R. 10. R.

1 Cf. 41, 8. R.

2 ‘Hither and further Spain.’ R.

3 The insertion of this name creates some difficulty, for Cn. Scipio seems to have acted as his brother’s legate, xxi, 17; 32; 40;

xxii, 22. Where Livy mentions their proceedings, xxiii, 26; 48; xxiv, 41; 48; he says nothing of their being continued in the command. We may indeed suppose that after 536 Y. R. (in which his brother came into Spain) the people gave him command though but a private person: of this however we have no previous instance elsewhere. They are indeed both called *imperatores Romani*, 32; 37; xxvi, 41; and Cn. Scipio *imperator*, ib. 2: but a master of horse is called *imperator*, viii, 30; 33; and the army is represented as being under the guidance and auspices of P. Scipio; xxvi, 41. DU. One of the conj. of RL is true, xxviii, 28, 14: cf. also xxxviii, 58. D.

Q.F. Flac. 3 urbanæ legiones a consulibus scriptæ, summaque trium
Ap. Claud. et viginti legionum eo anno effecta est.

23 legiones.

Fraud of
Postumius
the publi-
can. C. i,
203.

xxiii, 49.

xxvii, 25.

He is pro-
secuted by
two tri-
bunes of the
people for
a heavy
penalty.

Delectum consulum M. Postumii Pyrgensis cum magno prope motu rerum factum impediit. publicanus erat Postumius, qui multis annis parem fraude avaritiaque neminem in civitate habuerat præter T. Pomponium Veientanum, quem populantem temere agros in Lucanis ductu Hannonis priore anno ceperant Carthaginienses. hi⁴, quia publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis in iis quæ portarentur ad exercitus, et ementiti erant falsa naufragia, et ea ipsa quæ vera renuntiaverant fraude ipsorum facta erant, non casu. in veteres quassasque⁵ naves paucis et parvi pretii rebus impositis, cum mersissent eas in alto, exceptis in præparatas scaphas nautis, multiplices⁶ fuisse merces ementiebantur⁷. ea fraus indicata M. Atilio⁸ prætori priore anno fuerat, ac per eum ad senatum delata, nec tamen ullo senatus consulto notata, quia patres ordinem⁶ publicanorum in tali tempore⁷ offensum nolebant. populus⁸ severior vindex fraudis erat; excitatque tandem duo tribuni plebis Sp. et L. Carvili, cum rem invisam infamemque cernerent, ducentûm millium æris multam M. Postumio dixerunt⁹. cui certandæ¹⁰ cum dies advenisset, conciliumque tam frequens plebis adesset ut multitudinem area Capitolii vix caperet, perorata causa spes una videbatur esse, si C. Servilius Casca tribunus plebis, qui propinquus cognatusque¹ Postumio erat, prius-

¹ P. PE. 1 P. F. C. 2, 4, 5 L. HV. L. cf. *dolia non quassa sed integra*, l. 7, D. de act. empt. Sen. ad Marc. 11; *rates quassæ*, Hor. O. i, 1, 17 sq.; G. xxvi, 51; (G.) *navem quassam non deduceret in mare*, Sen. de O. Sap. 30; de Br. V. 10. (G.) D.—*quassatasque* H. al. Mss. cf. Virg. Æ. i, 551; GB. xxx, 39; xxxvii, 31. D.—*quassatas* V. 1 L. ant. Ed.—*cassatas* B.—*cassatasque* B 2d.—*cassasque* 2 P. as *cassa* nur 'a rotten nut.' GB. ⁸ *comminiscebantur* conj. R. ⁴ em. cf. 1, j. S. ¹ *cognatione* conj. R.

⁴ Postumius and Pomponius. R.

⁵ 'Many times the actual value.'

⁶ 'The body;' as *ordo scribarum, libertinorum*, &c. R.

⁷ 'At such a conjuncture, crisis, or critical period;' Lucr. i, 94; ED. when the exchequer was so impoverished; xxiii, 48 sq. R.

⁸ *Populus* and *plebs* are here used indiscriminately. GL. The patricians are properly contained under the term *populus*, ii, 56; but they were excluded from the *comitia*, ib. and 60; Gell. xv, 27. S.

⁹ The magistrates could not fine any one;

they could only 'name' a fine, which was afterwards ratified or remitted by the people. *Multa certatio* (4; Cic. Leg. iii, 3, 6; id. Phil. xi, 8;) was the discussion when this alternative was proposed to the public assembly, in the shape of a law, by the magistrate, who was said *anquirere pecunia* or *capite*, xxvi. 3. S. The party which gained the majority of suffrages was said *vincere* (E, C. C.) *judicium* or *judicio*, *νικᾶν μάχην* or *μάχην*. cf. Cic. p. Mil. 14; S, de Jud. ii, 10; GC, de C. R. ii, 2. R.

¹⁰ The dative as *dies argento*, Cato R. R. 147. D.

quam ad suffragium tribus vocarentur intercessisset. testi- Q.F. Flac. 3
bus¹¹ datis¹¹ tribuni populum summo¹²; sitellaque^k Ap. Claud.
allata¹ est, ut sortirentur † ubi Latini^m suffragium ferrent.
interim publicani Cascae instare ut ‘concilio diem exi-
meret¹³’ populus reclamare: et forte in cornu¹⁴ primus
sedebat Casca, cui simul metus pudorque animum ver-
sabat. cum in eo parum praesidii esset, turbandae rei causa The publi-
publicani per^a vacuum^o summoto^v locum^a cuneo^r irrupe- cans auda-
runt, jurgantes simul cum populo tribunisque. nec procul interrupt the
dimicatione res erat, cum Fulvius consul tribunis “nonne proceed-
“videtis” inquit “vos in ordinem¹⁵ coactos esse, et rem ings.

¹ *testulis* ed. MT. ^k P. conj. cf. Cic. N. D. i, 38; derived from *situla*; Plant. Cas. ii, 4, 17; V. Cic. p. Corn. in Asc. twice. G. xxi, 42, 2. R. pr. S. GB. ed. MT. al. Edd.—*sitellaque* conj. BE.—*cistulaque* c. cf. Auct. ad Her. i, 12. V.—*cistellaque* c. CU.—*scitoque* lex c. FA. PN.—var. Mss. ^l ed. MT. al. Edd. conj. BE.—*lata* pl. Mss.—*delata* conj. cf. Cic. p. Corn. G. Cic. N. D. ad Her. ll. cc.—*quas lata* (and om. *que*) F. V. H. L. 2, 4, 5 L. B. R. HF. HV. GA. which is probably formed from *que delata* ED. ^m pr. S. A. J. I. i, 4; GC. C. R. ii, 3. DJ. adv. G, ep. 218, (t. iii, Syl. Ep. BU.) SN, O. R. i, 7. DU. C. D.—*ubi laturo* ed. Cam. pr. ST.—*tribus, ac dein* conj. i. e. ‘they cast lots, which should vote first.’ G. pr. C.—, *ac sortiti* c. ST.—*qui* c. DCE. ⁿ in conj. but cf. Hor. Ep. i, 19, 21. G 3d. ^o in ad. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G 2d.—*vi* H. ant. Edd. pr. V. GB. G 1st.—*per* conj. G 3d.—*a* c. DCE. ^p pl. Mss. V. ant. Ed. GB. ‘by the crowd being removed and a space cleared;’ see above, 12; ii, 56 twice; viii, 18; xxvi, 38; xxviii, 27; (und. *populo per lictores*;) see a marble in GT, p. 124, n. 1; L, El. i, 23; SM, Euch. i, 1; Pliny viii, 46; Lact. vi, 1; G. GH, de J. M. i, 4; GD, on Ph. i, 25; BU, on Petr. 51, p. 252; and Syl. Ep. t. ii, p. 607; T, Adv. xxiv, 19; SM, on Sol. p. 217. (adv. HD.) D. RB.—*summos* conj. G 2d and 3d.—*summotis* conj. DCE.—*summo* P. H. 2 P. B.—*summa* 1 Ed.—*occupato* ad. B. 1 Ed. ^q L. G. RB. DCE.—*loco* pl. Mss. 1 Ed.—*tolo* P.—*eo* conj. V. ant. Ed. GB.—*inde* conj. V 2d. ^r P. L. ant. Ed. cf. 4. GB. cf. ii, 50; vii, 24; xxxiv, 15; in *trigonum* (*quem cuneum vocant*) *acies mutanda est*, Veg. i, 26. G. RB. DCE. adv. because there was no need of ‘a wedge’ being formed to force their way into a vacant space. ST. But a crowd is rendered more dense by being driven back: and it requires considerable force to get through the ring immediately surrounding the open space; as every one who has been in a crowd must have experienced. ED.—*cuncto* conj. V 2d.—*meo* C.—*in eo* (or in *eos* 1 Ed.) pl. Mss.—om. H, V 1st. G 3d.

11 ‘The evidence having been brought forward,’ by the accuser before the judge; xxvi, 3; Cic. Fin. ii, 19; *testibus editis*, iii, 71; Cic. V. i, 9. S. G.

12 ‘They ordered the officers in attendance upon them, to desire those who had no right of voting to withdraw:’ “*si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites*,” ii, 56; cf. iii, 14; xlv, 29; HD, on Pl. viii, 46; MI, on H. O. ii, 16, 9. R. G.

13 Used often by Cicero; the same as *diem tollere*, Leg. iii, 18; i. e. ‘to prevent the assembly from coming to any decision, by speaking at length or by some other means, S. as by interposing with the tribune’s privilege of intercession: C. cf. i, 50; Cic. ad. Q. Fr. ii, 1; 6. R.

14 ‘The end or extreme point,’ as *cornu lunæ*, *promontorii*, *antennæ*; thus *judicii*

assidebat in cornu tribunalis, Tac. A. i, 75; the same as *assidebat in parte primori*, Suet. iii, 33; or in *primore capite*, cf. Sid. Ep. i, 7. DU. The tribune’s bench was semicircular. ST. cf. nn, on V. Max. v, 7, 2. R.

15 *In ordinem redactus est, id est, inter viles et abjectos connumeratus est. Livius lib. xxx, “tribuni plebis in ordinem redacti,” pro contemptissimis habiti sunt. hinc etiam “extra ordinem redacti” pro egregiis dicuntur. Attici ἰσχυρητικώτερος ἀριστῆς. Πανοφῶν Ἑλλ. δ, “ἢ δὲ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ εὐχαρὶς εἰ μᾶλλον καὶ συνταγμῖνος καὶ ἰσχυρητικώτερος ἀριστῆς.”* Prisc. xviii, 1173. S. The phrase occurs iii, 35; vi, 38; xliii, 16; Suet. v, 38; (WO.) nn, on Pl. Ep. i, 23; D. nn, on xxxv, 4. ‘To be humbled, degraded, treated with indignity,’ ‘to be reduced (as it were) to the ranks.’ R. ST.

Q.F. Flac. 3 “ ad seditionem spectare, ni propere dimittitis plebis
 Ap. Claud. “ concilium?” plebe dimissa senatus vocatur, et consules 4
 v, 32. referunt de concilio plebis turbato vi atque audacia publi-
 canorum. ‘ M. Furium Camillum, cujus exsilium ruina
 iii, 53 sq. ‘ urbis secuta fuerit, damnari se ab iratis^a civibus passum
 ‘ esse. decemviros ante eum, quorum legibus ad eam diem
 ‘ viverent, multos postea principes civitatis iudicium de se
 ‘ populi passos. Postumium Pyrgensem suffragium populo
 ‘ Romano extorsisse, concilium plebis sustulisse, tribunos
 ‘ in ordinem coegisse, contra populum Romanum aciem
 ‘ instruxisse^b, locum occupasse ut tribunos a plebe inter-
 ‘ cluderet, tribus in suffragium vocari prohiberet. nihil
 ‘ aliud a cæde ac dimicatione continuisse homines nisi
 ‘ patientiam magistratuum, quod^c cesserint in præsentia
 ‘ furori atque audaciæ paucorum, vincique se ac populum
 ‘ Romanum passi sint, et comitia quæ reus vi atque armis
 ‘ prohibiturus erat, ne causa quærentibus dimicationem
 ‘ daretur, voluntate ipsius^d sustulerint.’ hæc cum ab
 optimo quoque pro atrocitate rei jacta^e essent, vimque
 eam contra rem publicam et pernicioso exemplo factam
 Postumius senatus decrêset, confestim Carvili tribuni plebis, omissa
 is now tried multæ certatione¹, rei capitalis diem Postumio dixerunt²,
 for his life. ac ‘ ni vades daret, prehendi a viatore atque in carcerem
 ‘ duci’ jusserunt. Postumius vadibus datis non affuit³. tri-
 buni plebem rogaverunt⁴, plebesque ita scivit⁴, ‘ si M.

^a 2 P. BS. V marg. HV. cf. xxii, 40: GB. ed. cf. ii, 35. G.—*ingratis* al. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. BKII, on Pr. i, 6, 10; and Tib. ii, 3, 17. D. ^b VI. ed. C. D. cf. xxiii, 37. G.—*intruxisse* opt. Mss.—*introdurisse* al. Mss. ed. G. ^c qui conj. G. ^d ipsi or ipsi sua conj. cf. iii, 41; xxx, 7; xxxv, 45; nn, on v, 17; Cic. p. Lig. 3; de Fin. ii, 20. DU. ^e conj. U. ed. cf. xxiii, 22; Quint. ix, 2. (BU.) G. pr. R. cf. ii, 12; xxviii, 24; jactabatur ib. 25; xliii, 8; BU, on Suet. vi, 37; OM, ii, p. 186; VR, and TO, on V. M. i, 5, 8; CO, on S. J. 11. D.—*acta* Mss. pr. DJ. ed. C. D. ^f em. cf. iii, 55; xxvi, 33; xxvii, 6; xxxi, 50; Cic. Ph. i, 10. S. adv. GB. ed. G.—*vocaverunt* N. D. al. Mss. ant. Ed. V. but cf. BU, on O. H. xix, 191; MR, on St. S. i, 6, 46. D.—*locaverunt* P. F.

1 As in the case of Cn. Fulvius, xxvi, 3; cf. S. de Jud. ii, 10; GC, C. R. ii, 2. DU.

2 ‘ They fixed the day on which the accused was to surrender himself for trial upon the capital charge:’ ii, 35. R.

3 The same as *proliit*, below; ‘ was not forthcoming.’ R.

4 Hence the resolution which was passed was called *plebiscitum*; vi, 38; viii, 13; x, 8; iii, 64. If the enactment of a measure

was proposed, (xxiii, 14; xxxii, 20; &c.) it was said *rogari*; if the total repeal, *abrogari*; if the partial repeal, *derogari* or *exrogari*; if the enactment of a contrary measure, *obrogari*; if the rejection of a proposed measure, *antiquari*. The votes for the last mentioned course were expressed by writing on the tablets the initials A. P. i. e. *antiqua probo* ‘ I approve of the old state of things;’ for the others by v. n. i. e. *uti rogas* ‘ I vote for your proposing the resolution.’ R.

‘ Postumius ante calendas Maias non prodisset, citatusque ^{Q.F. Flac. 3}
 ‘ eo die non respondisset⁵ neque excusatus esset, videri⁶ ^{Ap. Claud.}
 ‘ eum in exilio esse; bonaque ejus venire, ipsi aqua et ^{He and}
 ‘ igni⁷ placere interdicti.’ singulis deinde eorum qui turbæ ^{some others}
 ac tumultus concitatores fuerant, rei capitalis diem dicere ^{go into ex-}
 ac vades poscere coeperunt. primo non dantes, deinde
 etiam eos qui dare possent, in carcerem conjiciebant; cujus
 5 rei periculum vitantes plerique in exilium abierunt. hunc
 fraus publicanorum, deinde fraudem audacia protegens
 exitum habuit.

Comitia inde pontifici maximo¹ creando sunt habita. ea ^{P. Licinius}
 comitia novus pontifex M. Cornelius Cethegus habuit². ^{Crassus}
 tres ingenti certamine petierunt, Q. Fulvius Flaccus³ con- ^{elected chief}
 sul, qui et ante bis consul et censor fuerat⁴, et T. Manlius ^{pontiff be-}
 Torquatus, et ipse duobus consulatibus et censura insignis, ^{fore his}
 et P. Licinius Crassus, qui et ædilitatem curulem petiturus ^{edileship.}
 erat. hic senes honoratosque juvenis in eo certamine vicit⁵.
 ante hunc intra centum annos et viginti nemo, præter P.
 Cornelium Calussam⁶, pontifex maximus creatus fuerat, qui
 sella curuli non sedisset.

Consules delectum cum ægre conficerent, quod inopia ^{Difficulty}
 juniorum non facile in utrumque, ut et novæ urbanæ ^{of raising}
 legiones et supplementum veteribus scriberetur, sufficie- ^{levies.}
 bat, senatus ‘absistere eos incepto’ vetuit, et ‘triumviros
 ‘binos⁴ creari’ jussit, ‘alteros qui citra, alteros qui ultra

¹ qui and fuerat conj. om. GT. adv. D.

² P. PE. F. ed. D.—devicit pl. Mss. ed.

G. C. ³ This name occurs no where else.—Scapulum conj. (P. Corn. Scapula was consul nearly [one hundred and DU.] twenty years before this.) S. pr. PG, 425 Y. R. p. 337. G. R.—Cænullam conj. cf. Raviliæ a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a cæsiis Cæsullæ; Fest. G. adv. P, thinking these to be female names: but L. Cass. Longin. Ravilla, a censor, is mentioned twice by Front. de Aq. i, p. 224. SCA, on Fest. D.

⁵ Respondere applies both to the accused and the accuser, when present on the appointed day: cf. xxxix, 18. R.

⁶ On this formulary, see BR, v, 482. D. n, on xxxiv, 44; Cic. V. v, 14. C.

⁷ No law among the Romans punished malefactors with exile: cf. Cic. p. A. Cæc. 100. The practice was to interdict the use of fire and water to the guilty: and this interdict obliged them to leave the country, and therefore virtually amounted to a decree of exile. C. nn, on Tac. A. i, 3, 23. R.

¹ There were eight pontiffs, x, 6; 9; and

one of these was the chief pontiff. Cethegus was elected to the vacancy in the college occasioned by the death of Lentulus, 2: and now one of these eight was to be chosen chief. GC, C. R. ii, 2, 3; NO, C. P. i, 5. DU.

² Cf. iii, 54; xxxix, 46; xl, 42; Cic. ad Br. ep. 5. By the Domitian law (649 Y. R.) the pontiffs were prohibited from holding assemblies for the election of a chief pontiff. DU. R. cf. G, Th. A. R. t. v, prol. C.

³ Cf. xxiii, 21. R.

⁴ ‘Two sets of triumvirs.’ C.

Q.F. Flac. 3 ' quinquagesimum lapidem⁵ in pagis⁴ forisque⁶ et con-
 Ap. Claud. ' ciliabulis⁷ omnem copiam ingenuorum inspicerent, et si
 ' qui roboris⁸ satis ad ferenda arma habere viderentur,
 ' etiamsi nondum militari ætate essent, milites facerent.
 ' tribuni plebis, si iis videretur, ad populum ferrent ut,
 ' qui minores septemdecim annis sacramento dixissent, iis
 ' periunde stipendia procederent⁹ ac si septemdecim anno-
 ' rum aut maiores milites facti essent.' ex hoc senatus
 consulto creati triumviri bini conquisitionem ingenuorum
 per agros habuerunt.

xxiii, 32.

Delegates
 from the
 army of
 Cannæ to
 Marcellus:
 xxiii, 25;
 31.

Their
 speech.

Eodem tempore ex Sicilia litteræ M. Marcelli de postu-
 latis militum qui cum P. Lentulo¹⁰ militabant, in senatu
 recitatæ sunt. Cannensis reliquiæ¹¹ cladis hic exercitus
 erat, relegatus in Siciliam, sicut ante dictum est, ne ante
 Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur⁶. hi permissu⁶
 Lentuli primores equitum centurionumque et robora ex
 legionibus peditum legatos in hiberna ad M. Marcellum
 miserunt, e quibus unus potestate dicendi facta " consulem
 " te, M. Marcelle, in Italiam adissemus, cum primum de
 " nobis, etsi non iniquum, certe triste senatus consultum
 " factum est, nisi hoc sperâssemus, in provinciam nos

⁴ F 2d. ed. G. cf. DN, on xl, 19. The *pagi* were villages in mountainous spots, fortified by nature; which either Numa or Servius Tullius (Dion. ii, p. 135; iv, p. 220;) formed as asylums for the rustics, and called *εἰσπρατταὶ* 'hills.' cf. xxxi, 30, 3; E, C. C. *pagi sunt aptæ ædificiis loca inter agros habitantibus: hæc et conciliabula dicta a societate et conventu multorum in unum*; Isid. R.—*pacis* P. PE. F.—*plateis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ⁶ *reportarentur* F. C—1, 2, 4, 6 L. H. HV. D. L. N. cf. iii, 28; vii, 19; xxviii, 15; xxix, 10, 1. D.

5 'The fiftieth mile-stone from Rome.'
 C.

6 These were small towns, each of which had a market and a court of justice. cf. T, A. i, 11. C. Such were *Forum Appii*, *Livii*, *Julii*, &c. cf. DCE, on Cic. Cat. i, 9; S, A. J. I. ii, 15. *Forum negotiationis locus, ut Forum Flaminium et Julium ab eorum nominibus qui ea Fora constituenda curârunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis* (whence *Forum Aurelium* Cic. l. c. from the Aurelian way in which it stood), *et in agris fieri solet*; Festus. R. Thus we have *Κεραμῶν ἀγορὰ, πόλις εἰσπρατταῖν*, Xen. An. i, 2, 10.

7 These likewise had courts for the administration of justice, but were inferior to the *fora*; T. C. with which they are often joined, 22; vii, 15; xxix, 37; xxxiv, 1; 56; xxxix, 14; 18; xl, 37; xliii, 14; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 40, 3: *conciliabulum locus ubi in concilium convenitur*, Fest. R.

8 Hence we find that one of the principal reasons, why the Romans did not enlist any soldiers any youths under seventeen years of age, was, that those who were so young were not strong enough to bear arms and the burthens which a soldier had to carry: cf. L, M. R. v, 2. DU. 7, 2; xxiii, 16, 3.

9 'Should go on reckoning,' 'should tell or count;' v, 7; xxvii, 11; B. so as to be deducted from the regular number of campaigns, during which every one was bound to serve: cf. v, 48. G. If he enlisted a year sooner, he would also be discharged a year the sooner. RS.

10 He had this province, when prætor, 536 Y. R. and for two years afterwards, having his command continued; S. xxiv, 10. R.

11 For *qui reliqui erant*, as in [6; ED.] xxii, 56; *reliquiæ pugnae*, v, 13; *belli*, 37; 40; ix, 29; R. *reliqua belli*, ix, 16; xxvi, 1: cf. xxxvii, 58, 8. D.

“ morte regum¹ turbatam ad grave bellum adversus Si- Q.F. Flac. 3
 “ culos simul Poenosque mitti, et sanguine nostro vulneri- Ap. Claud.
 “ busque nos senatui^a satisfacturos esse, sicut patrum xxii, 59; F.
 “ memoria qui capti a Pyrrho ad Heracleam erant, ad- i, 18, 7.
 “ versus Pyrrhum ipsum pugnantes satisfecerunt. quan- PP. O.
 “ quam quod ob meritum nostrum succensuistis, patres VG. iv, 455.
 “ conscripti, nobis, aut succensetis? ambo mihi consules et
 “ universum senatum intueri videor, cum te M. Marcelle
 “ intueor, quem si ad Cannas consulem habuissemus,
 “ melior et rei publicæ et nostra fortuna esset. sine,
 “ quæso, priusquam de condicione nostra queror, noxam
 “ cujus arguimur nos purgare. si non deûm ira nec fato, T. vi, 22, 1;
 “ cujus lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur², S. v, 76; vi,
 “ sed culpa periimus ad Cannas, cujus tandem ea culpa sq; Ju. ix,
 “ fuit? militum an imperatorum? equidem miles nihil 32; xii, 63.
 “ unquam dicam de imperatore meo, cui præsertim gratias
 “ sciam ab senatu actas quod non desperaverit de re xxii, 61.
 “ publica, cui^b post fugam^c ab Cannis^d per omnes annos
 “ prorogatum imperium. ceteros item ex reliquiis cladis
 “ ejus, quos tribunos militum habuimus, honores petere et
 “ gerere et provincias obtinere audivimus. an vobis vestris-
 “ que liberis ignoscitis facile, patres conscripti, in hæc
 “ vilia capita sævi? et^e consuli primoribusque aliis civi-
 “ tatis fugere, cum spes alia nulla esset, turpe non fuit:

^a em. BY, on H. O. iii, 6, 20. ed. D.—nostratui P. PE. 1 P. ME. C. V.—nostris 1 P 2d.
 1 L.—nra tui F.—nris tui F 2d.—nostris senatui V 2d. TE.—nostris tibi HF.—nos tibi 2 L.
 HV. B 2d.—magistratui 2 P. 4, 5 L. H. GA. N. L. ant. Edd.—magistratibus nostris senatui
 al.—magistratibus nostris et (or magis quam precibus nostris) senatui conj. L.—magis reatibus
 c. DO, on T. A. i, p. 127. adv. G.—nos patriæ cf. v, 4; Tac. A. iv, 8. ed. G. pr. DU.
 BY.—nos reatui c. GR. but cf. Quint. I. O. viii, 3; BD, Adn. on l. 39, D. de Inj. and l.
 25, D. de Poen. DU. adv. BY.—nos patribus c. DJ.—nostris nos senatui ed. C. ST. ^b P.
 C. HV. B. H? 5 L. al. Mss.—qui F. 1, 2 L. B 2d.—quod H? [In this passage D has given
 two different readings as from H. and omitted that of HF. ED.]—consul conj. V. ^c pro-
 fligata (om. post) conj. V 2d. ^d em. (or conj. ad Cannas cf. xxii, 50.) G. pr. R.—
 actannis P.—actam nisi P 2d. F. 1 L. H? V. D. L. N. al. Mss.—actam C. HV. V 1st.—
 actam ubi 2 L.—actam si B.—actam sit 5 L. H? FA. PN. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. but he assumes
 that agere and facere may be used indifferently: which is not the case. CO, on Porc. Latr.
 decl. in Sall. 19. agitate fugam, (Virg. Æ. ii, 640; cf. CO, on S. J. 53, 3;) does not mean
 fugite, but ‘turn flight over in your thoughts.’ SV. BU. xxxi, 46, 5. D.—acie conj. V 2d.
^e em. cf. Hor. E. 12, 15. G.—sæviret P. PE. ME. V.—sæviet et 2 L.—sæviret et F. N.—
 sævire et H.—sævietis et V 2d.—sævitiis et 5 L.—sævitis? et vulg.

1 Sicily was the province; Hiero and Hieronymus were the kings. R.

2 From sero, serui, sertum, ‘to join, concatenate, or chain together,’ ‘to form a

series of events descending by connected links from principles, through secondary and intermediate causes, down to proximate effects and remoter consequences.’ C.

- Q.F. Flac. 3 " milites utique morituros in aciem misistis? ad Alliam
 Ap. Claud. " prope omnis exercitus fugit; ad Furculas Caudinas ne
 v, 38. " expertus quidem certamen arma tradidit hosti, ut alias
 ix, 5. " pudendas clades exercituum taceam. tamen tantum afuit
 " ab eo ut ulla ignominia iis^f exercitibus quæreretur^g, ut
 " et^h urbs Roma per eum exercitum qui ab Allia Veios
 ix, 10. " transfugerat reciperaretur, et Caudinæ legiones, quæ
 " sine armis redierant Romam, armatæ remissæ in Sam-
 " nium eundem illum hostem sub jugum miserint, qui hac
 " sua ignominia lætatus fuerat. Cannensem vero quisquam
 " exercitum fugæ aut pavoris insimulare potest, ubi plus
 xxii, 49 sq; " quinquagintaⁱ millia hominum ceciderunt? unde consul
 P. ïi, 117. " cum equitibus septuaginta fugit? unde nemo superest
 xxii, 54; 61. " nisi quem hostis cædendo fessus reliquit? cum captivis
 " redemptio negabatur, nos vulgo homines laudabant quod
 " rei publicæ nos reservâssemus^j, quod ad consulem Ve-
 " nusiam redîssemus, et speciem justi exercitus fecisse-
 " mus. nunc deteriore condicione sumus quam apud patres
 xxiv, 18; V. " nostros fuerant captivi. quippe^k illis arma tantum atque
 ii, 7, 15. " ordo militandi, locusque in quo tenderent in^l castris, est
 " mutatus; quæ tamen semel navata rei publicæ opera
 " et uno felici prælio reciperârunt. nemo eorum relegatus
 " in exsilium est, nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta:
 " hostis denique est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam
 " semel^m aut ignominiam finirent. nos, quibus, nisi quod
 " commisimus ut quisquam ex Cannensi acie miles Ro-
 " manus superesset, nihil objici potest, non solum a patria
 " procul Italiaque, sed ab hoste etiam relegati sumus, ubi
 " senescamus in exsilio, ne qua spes, ne qua occasio abo-
 " lendæ ignominiae, ne qua placandæ civium iræ, ne qua
 " denique bene moriendi sit. neque ignominiae finem nec

^f *tribus* (viz. two at Caudium, one at Allia) conj. *V* 1st.—*inter* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*iter* 3 P.—*in* HV.—*is* F. ^g 'Sought after, hunted out, discovered, invented, provided:' Cic. Ph. ix, 1. *quærere* here is 'to devise what had never been thought of before.' S. GB. iv, 44; Cic. p. Rab. 17. G. xlv, 11; CO, on S. J. 4, 3. D.—*inureretur* conj. *V* 1st. ^h ed. FR.—*etiam* conj. *V*.—*ea* pl. Mss.—*eat* F.—*om.* F 2d. ⁱ *quadraginta* conj. PZ. but in speeches, numbers are often exaggerated or diminished. D.

³ The compound verb is used i, 27; Just. ii, 11; Cic. Ver. v, 1; p. Font. 15; G. iii, 51; vii, 7: D. the simple occurs in the same sense, *durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis*, Virg. Æ. i, 211.

⁴ Cf. L, M. R. v, 18. DU.

⁵ According to V. Max. it was without the entrenchment. C.

⁶ 'Once for all:' at *semel æterna nocte premenda fui*, Ov. H. xii, 112. D.

“ virtutis præmium petimus: modo experiri animum et Q.F. Flac. 3
 “ virtutem exercere liceat. laborem et periculum petimus, Ap. Claud.
 “ ut virorum, ut militum officio fungamur. bellum in
 “ Sicilia jam alterum annum ingenti dimicatione geritur;
 “ urbes alias Pœnus alias Romanus expugnat; peditum
 “ equitum acies concurrunt; ad Syracusas terra marique
 “ res geritur: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armo-
 “ rum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, tanquam nec
 “ manus nec arma habeamus. servorum legionibus Ti.
 “ Sempronius consul toties jam cum hoste signis collatis
 “ pugnavit; operæ pretium habent libertatem civitatem-
 “ que. pro servis saltem ad hoc bellum emptis vobis
 “ simus¹; congredi cum hoste liceat, et pugnando quærere
 “ libertatem. vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus
 “ oppugnandis experiri virtutem? asperrima quæque ad
 “ laborem periculumque deposcimus, ut quod ad Cannas xxii, 60.
 “ faciundum fuit, quam primum fiat, quoniam quicquid
 7 “ postea viximus, id omne destinatum ignominiae est.” sub Marcellus
 hæc dicta ad genua Marcelli procubuerunt. Marcellus ‘ id refers the
 ‘ nec juris nec potestatis suæ esse’ dixit: ‘ senatui scriptu- the matter to
 ‘ rum se, omniaque de sententia patrum facturum esse.’ the senate.
 hæ litteræ ad novos consules allatæ ac per eos in senatu
 recitatae sunt; consultusque de his litteris ita decrevit
 senatus, ‘ militibus qui ad Cannas commilitones suos pu- Severe de-
 ‘ gnantes deseruissent, senatum^a nihil¹ videre cur^b res cision of
 ‘ publica^c committenda^d sit^e. si M. Claudio proconsuli that body:
 ‘ aliter videretur, faceret quod e re publica fideque sua Fr. iv, 1, 44;
 ‘ duceret, dum ne quis eorum munere² vacaret, neu dono PM. 305;
V. ii, 7.
xxvi, 1.

¹ em. SM.—nobis simul Mss.—nobis semel conj. FB. ^a P. PE. F. C.—senatui pl.
 Mss. pr. DJ. ^b em. G. iv, 35; Cic. Fam. ix, 6. D.—videretur pl. and opt. Mss.—
 videtur GA. L.—videri cur conj. DJ. adv. cf. BR, ii, p. 195. D. ^c rem publicam 5 L.
 GA. HF. ^d pl. Mss. cf. J. Exup. de B. C. 2; Macr. Sat. i, 11. G.—committendam
 5 L. GA. HF.—om. L. ^e P. PE. F. 4 L.—esset C. 1 L. pr. DJ.—esse V. GA. HF.
 HV. 2, 5 L. D. N. CO.—om. L.

¹ ‘ No reason.’ R.

² Hi sunt milites principales, qui privilegiis
 muniuntur; reliqui munifices appellantur, quia
 munia facere coguntur; Veg. ii, 7; fascicu-
 laria tamen, id est, lignum, fœnum, aquam,
 stramen etiam legitimi milites in castra porta-
 bant: munifices enim ab eo appellantur, quod
 hæc munia faciant; ib. 19; Modest. JC. l.
 3, ff. de R. M. l. 214, and 18, ff. de V. S.

MD. cf. SE, on Veg. ii, 21; nn, on Tac. H.
 i, 46; CS, on Suet. ii, 24; L. M. R. v, 6.
 D. Exemption from these laborious duties
 was sometimes granted as an honorary dis-
 tinction, and sometimes sold by the centurions
 for a sum of money; Tac. A. i, 17. C.
 Serving on the outposts, and standing on
 guard by day or on watch by night, were also
 comprised under this name. R.

Q.F.Flac.3 ' militari virtutis ergo³ donaretur, neu in Italiam reporta-
Ap. Claud. ' retur donec hostis in terra Italia⁴ esset.'

Commis-
sioners for
various pub-
lic works.

Comitia deinde a prætore urbano de senatus sententia
plebisque scitu⁵ sunt habita, quibus creati sunt quinqueviri
muris turribusque reficiendis, et triumviri bini, uni sacris
xxiv, 47. conquirendis⁶ donisque persignandis⁷, alteri reficiendis ædi-
C. i, 456. bus Fortunæ et matris Matutæ intra portam Carmentalem⁸,
sed⁹ et Spei extra portam, quæ priore anno incendio con-
sumptæ fuerant.

Prodigies.

Tempestates foedæ fuere. in Albano monte biduum
continenter lapidibus pluit. tacta de cælo multa, duæ in
Capitolio ædes, vallum in castris multis locis supra Sues-
sulam, et duo vigiles exanimati. murus turresque quædam
Cumis non ictæ modo fulminibus sed etiam decussæ.
Reate saxum ingens visum volitare, sol¹ rubere solito
magis sanguineoque similis. horum prodigiorum causa
diem unum supplicatio¹ fuit, et per aliquot dies consules
rebus divinis operam dederunt; et per eosdem dies sacrum
novendiale fuit.

Expiation
of them.

The Taren-
tine hos-
tages fly
from Rome.

Cum Tarentinorum defectio jam diu et in spe Hannibali
et in suspicione Romanis esset, causa forte extrinsecus
maturandæ ejus intervenit. Phileas Tarentinus diu jam
per speciem legationis Romæ cum esset, vir inquieti animi

³ Cf. 12; vii. 3; xl, 37; Tac. Ag. 6; G. 1; DU. xxxviii, 38; xxxix, 3; xxix, 35.
D.—coīnquiendis conj. GH, de J. M. i, 3. inquino, (inquio, Var.) coīnquino, coīnquio, coīnquo,
'to violate or contaminate;' usually applied to forests or groves; [a technical term of the
law, resembling our "lop, top, cut, splash, or shred." ED.] Alfén. JC. l. 29, Loc. coīnquere
est deglabrare, Paul. l. 5, Arb. furt. cæs. (In these two passages cingere is the common
reading; pr. BS, Obs. iv, 21. D. cf. SM, Ex. Pl. p. 411; Hor. O. iv, 4, 57.) EARVMQUE.
ARBORVM. ADOLFECTARVM. ET. COINQVENDARVM. Old Inscr. LVCI. COINQVENDI. ET.
OPERIS. FACIENDI. Another. Here the word is inapplicable. G. cf. SCA, on Fest. "con-
quirere." VO, Et. "inquino." DU. ⁵ præfigendis or refigendis conj. GH, adv. cf. i, 40;
Cic. Ac. iv, 1. G. 'The triumvirs were ordered to institute an enquiry into the various
donations and votive offerings which had been consecrated in the several temples, with a view
to enforcing their restitution by those who had sacrilegiously purloined them: and they were
besides to make out an inventory, or descriptive catalogue, of all this sacred property.' cf. Mela
i, 19. DU. ⁶ Fidei conj. DÆ. ⁷ vel 1 P. F. 1, 2, 4 L. V.—vel vel 3 P. 5 L.—
vel conj. ad. after rubere GB. ⁸ supplicio F. V. C.—supplicium conj. cf. xxvii, 50;
[xxii, 57, h. ED.] WS, on. S. C. 56. adv. D.

³ Ένεκα, 'on account of;' 12; xxii, 38;
R. Virg. Æ. vi, 670. V.

⁴ xxix, 10; xxx, 32; xxxviii, 47; xxxix,
17; xlii, 29; fragm. Leg. Agr. in PG, 631
Y. R. terra Africa xxix, 23; terra Pharsalia
xxxiii, 6; terra Hispania xxxviii, 58; Africa
ora xxviii, 23, n; 'Ελλάς χθών Eur. El. 21;
Gallia Cæs. B. G. i, 30; (BRA.) terra

Græcia ib. 1; terra Sicilia id. iii, 7; SY, on
Æ. P. V. 2; VR, on Just. xi, 11, 13; D,
on Sil. xvi, 180; D. xxvii, 24, b; ED.
xxviii, 2, e. R.

⁵ Cf. nn, on v, 13, 5; Cic. At. iv, 2. (nn.)
D. G.

⁶ Cf. DN, U. R. ii, 26; NA, R. V. v, 10.
D.

et minime otium, quo tum diutino⁷ senescere videbatur, Q.F. Flac. 3 Ap. Claud.
 patientis, aditum sibi ad obsides Tarentinos^k invenit. custo-
 diebantur in atrio Libertatis minore cura, quia nec ipsis xxiv, 16 ;
 nec civitati eorum fallere Romanos expediebat. hos cre- OT. iii, 1,
 bris colloquiis sollicitatos, corruptis ædituis⁸ duobus, cum 71 ; C. i,
 primis tenebris custodia eduxisset, ipse comes occulti iti- 460.
 neris factus profugit. luce prima vulgata per urbem fuga
 est; missique qui sequerentur, ab Tarracina comprehensos
 omnes retraxerunt. reducti¹ in comitio^m virgisⁿ approbante
 8 populo cæsi de saxo dejiciuntur. hujus atrocitas poenæ dua- xxiv, 20.
 rum^a nobilissimarum in Italia Græcarum civitatum animos
 irritavit cum^b publice, tum etiam singulos privatim, ut
 quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitatem aut ami-
 citia continebat. ex iis¹ tredecim fere nobiles juvenes Conspiracy
 Tarentini conjuraverunt, quorum principes Nico et Phile- at Taren-
 menus² erant. hi priusquam aliquid moverent, colloquen- tum: P. viii,
 dum cum Hannibale rati, nocte per speciem venandi 19 sqq; or
 urbem^c egressi ad eum proficiscuntur. et cum haud procul 26—36 ;
 castris abessent, ceteri silva prope viam sese occuluerunt, A Hn. 32—
 Nico et Philemenus progressi ad stationes comprehensique, 34 ; Fr. iii,
 ultro id petentes, ad Hannibalem deducti sunt. qui cum et 3, 6.
 causas consilii sui et quid pararent exposuissent, collaudati
 oneratique promissis jubentur, ‘ ut fidem popularibus face-
 ‘ rent prædandi³ causa se urbem^d egressos, pecora Car-
 ‘ thaginiensium, quæ pastum propulsa essent, ad urbem
 ‘ agere.’ ‘ tuto ac sine certamine id facturos’ promissum
 est. conspecta ea præda juvenum est, minusque iterum ac
 sæpius id eos audere miraculo fuit. congressi cum Hanni-
 bale rursus fide sanxerunt ‘ liberos Tarentinos leges suaque

^k et Thurinos conj. ad. HG.

G. C. D. ^m comitium conj. ST.

before in conj. FB. pr. C.

15. G.

G. C.

^b P. PE. ME. F. H. pr. G. ed. C. D.—tum pl. Mss. ed. G.

^d 2 P.—urbs ed. G. C. D.

¹ em. G. pr. C. D.—deducti Mss. pr. FB. ST. ed.

^a em. G. pr. D.—virgisque Mss. pr. ST.—tr.

² trium viz. Tarentum, Metapontum, and Thurii; cf.

15. G.

^c urbs ed.

⁷ xxviii, 24, i. D.

⁸ Who had the charge of the temple and of the prisoners contained in the adjoining hall. R.

¹ ‘ Of these individuals just mentioned.’ DU.

² *Καρτινός* only is mentioned by App. and Front. This was probably a surname of

Φιλήμενος, as Perco was of Nico, xxvi, 39. SW.

³ As hunting is the pretext mentioned both above and below; we must understand that they told the guard at the gate, they were going out for the purpose of hunting, and of carrying off plunder from the enemy if any opportunity should offer. C.

Q.F. Flac. 3 'omnia habituros, neque ullum vectigal Poeno pensuros
 Ap. Claud. 'præsidiumve invitos recepturos: prodita præsidia Car-
 'thaginiensium fore.' hæc ubi convenerunt, tunc vero
 Philemenus consuetudinem nocte egrediundi redeundique
 in urbem frequentiore facere. et erat venandi studio
 insignis, canesque et alius apparatus sequebatur; captum-
 que ferme aliquid aut ab hoste ex præparato ablatum
 xxiv, 20, j. reportando donabat aut præfecto aut custodibus portarum.
 nocte maxime commeare⁴ propter metum hostium crede-
 bant. ubi jam eo consuetudinis⁵ adducta res est, ut quocun-
 que noctis tempore sibilo dedisset signum porta aperiretur,
 tempus agendæ rei Hannibali visum est. tridui viam⁶
 aberat; ubi, quo minus mirum esset uno eodemque loco
 stativa⁶ eum tam diu habere, ægrum simulabat. Romanis
 quoque, qui in præsidio Tarenti erant, suspecta esse jam
 Hannibal segnis mora ejus desierat. ceterum postquam Tarentum⁹
 marches to- ire constituit, decem millibus peditum atque equitum,
 wards Ta-
 rentum: P. quos in^a expeditione^b velocitate corporum ac levitate
 viii, 21. armorum aptissimos esse ratus est, electis, quarta vigilia
 noctis signa movit, præmissisque octoginta fere Numidis
 equitibus præcepit ut 'discurrerent circa vias perlustra-
 'rentque omnia oculis, ne quis agrestium procul spectator
 'agminis falleret¹; prægressos retraherent, obvios occide-
 'rent, ut prædonum magis quam exercitus accolis species
 'esset.' ipse raptim agmine acto^c quindecim ferme mil-
 lium spatio castra ab Tarento posuit; et ne ibi quidem
 enuntiato^d quo pergerent^e, tantum convocatos milites
 monuit, 'via² omnes irent, nec diverti^f quemquam aut
 'excedere ordinem agminis paterentur, et in primis intenti
 'ad imperia accipienda essent, neu quid nisi ducum jussu

^a P. PE. F. cf. 32; xxx, 29; vi, 32, 9. D.—via pl. Mss. cf. xxxviii, 58. D. ^a es conj.
 ad. P. ^b expeditionem conj. C. cf. xxxviii, 21. D. pr. R. ^c em. S. cf. vii, 37; xxi, 61;
 G. vi, 28. D.—facto Mss. ant. Fdd. pr. GB. as in xxxviii, 33; Virg. Æ. i, 82; but there the
 sense is different. D. ^d em. (nuntiare applies to what we have heard, seen, or learnt, Plaut.
 Mer. v, 2, 62; enuntiare to what is secret, especially to our own intentions, Cic. Fam. x, 8; the
 same as edere, g.) PZ. cf. ix, 16, 53; C. xxxix, 10; xli, 24. R.—pronuntiato conj. cf. xxvii, 43.
 CL.—nuntiato Mss. ed. G. C. which is used in the same sense as enuntiare, Front. i, 1, 6. D.
^e pergeret conj. S. pr. PZ. C. adv. GB. ^f deverti conj. D. pr. cf. xxi, 48, f. R.

4 'To go and return.' R.

5 For ad eam consuetudinem. R. cf. Her. t. ii, p. 11, n. 81.

6 Cf. xxix, 35, 6.

1 Cf. 23: ST. 'should deceive them,' G.
 (Obs. iii, 20; 'should escape their notice';
 cf. LM, on H. O. i, 10, 16. DU.

2 'Along the high road.' E.

‘facerent: se in tempore editurum’ quæ vellet agi.’ ^{Q.F. Flac. 3}
eadem ferme hora Tarentum fama pervenerat ‘Numidas’ ^{Ap. Claud.}
‘equites paucos populari agros terroremque late agrestibus
‘injecisse.’ ad quem nuntium nihil ultra motus præfectus
Romanus quam ut ‘partem equitum postero die luce
‘prima’ juberet ‘exire ad arcendum populationibus
‘hostem.’ in cetera^b adeo nihil ob id intentaⁱ cura^j est,
ut contra pro argumento fuerit illa procursatio Numidarum
Hannibalem exercitumque castris non movisse. Hannibal
concubia nocte⁸ movit. dux Philemenus erat cum solito
captæ venationis⁴ onere. ceteri proditores ea quæ compo-
sita erant expectabant. convenerat autem ut Philemenus
portula assueta venationem inferens armatos induceret,
parte alia portam Temenida^k adiret Hannibal. † ea medi- ^{P. viii, 23.}
terranea regione^l orientem spectabat^m. aliquantumⁿ intra
mœnia includuntur^o. † cum portæ appropinquaret^p, editus
ex composito ignis ab Hannibale est refulsitque. idem
redditum ab Nicone signum; extinctæ deinde utrinque
flammæ sunt. Hannibal silentio ducebat ad portam. Nico ^{Hannibal}
ex improvise adortus^q sopitos vigiles in cubilibus suis ob- ^{enters Ta-}
truncat portamque aperit. Hannibal cum peditum agmine ^{rentum.}
ingreditur, ‘equites subsistere’ jubet, ‘ut quo res postulet
‘occurrere libero campo possent.’ et Philemenus portulæ

⁸ *edicturum* conj. *DCE.* but *edere* signifies ‘to give out;’ cf. d; x, 27; i, 18; 46; vii, 6; xxi, 62; xxii, 10; xxx, 2; xl, 45; xli, 13; xlii, 2; *editio* iv, 23. ^h P. PE. V 2d.—om. in F 2d. pr. i. e. ‘as to all other things;’ cf. i, 32, 2; but see also i, 25; iv, 27, 11; vi, 23, 12. *D.*—*interuado* (om. *adeo*) F.—*interea* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. S. ⁱ em. L. pr. GB. cf. v, 7; 8; G. 22; iv, 26; xxxix, 2; xlii, 32. *D.*—*obedient* LI.—*obedienter* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. S. adv. G. ^j P. PE. 1, 3 P. F. ME. V. C.—*curatum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. S. ^k S. Pol.—*Temenitida* opt. Mss.—var. cet. Mss. †† Some error lies between these obeli as *includuntur* has no nominative, and (from Pol.) either *monimenta*, *busta*, *tumuli*, or *sepulcra* appears to be wanting. ^l cf. x, 34; iii, 66; xxv, 25. *GR.*—*regio est* 3 P. P. PE. ME. F. 5 L. H. HV.—in ad. cf. xxviii, 17; *GR.* v, 1; Pliny xviii, 33 twice; 34; G. v, 5; Col. vii, 3, 24; but adv. cf. xxxiii, 17; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 4; Pliny, Mela, and others. CO, on Pl. Ep. ii, 17, 12. *D.* ^m (or *spectabest*) P. PE. ME. S. ed. G. C. *D.*—*spectat* 3 P. G. *GR* 2d. pr. *GV.* CL. C. *D.* *R.*—*est* conj. *GR.*—*Nico cum sociis ad monumenta esset. ea* conj. ad. S. pr. ST. adv. G. ⁿ *aliquantulum* 3 P.—*ad monumenta quæ* conj. G. pr. CL.—*ad busta quæ Tarenti* conj. *GR.* *GV.* pr. *D.*—*ad busta quæ* conj. C.—*essentque alii qua tumuli* c. *R.* ^o *includunt* 2 P. F 2d. C. V. 2, 4 L.—*includ’r* B.—*includ* F.—*includitur* al. Mss. ed. G.—*includerentur* conj. *R.* ^p *appropinquaretur* conj. as it seems harsh to understand Hannibal here and to take *ab Hannibale* for *ab eo*. *R.* ^q em. G. pr. C. *D.*—*adportus* P.—*ad portas* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^r *possint* conj. (as *postulet* precedes) *DU.*

3 ‘At bed time;’ cf. Macr. Sat. i, 3. C. The parts of the day and night in succession to this were *not intempesta*, xxxvii, 14; *media nox*, *noctis mediæ inclinatio*, *diluculum*, *mune*, *ad meridiem*, *meridies*, *meridiei inclinatio*, *solis*

occasus, *crepusculum*, *prima fax*. *R.*

4 ‘Of the prey taken in hunting.’ *LA*, Sem. i, 6; *L*, on S. B. i, 12; *BU*, on Q. D. xiii, 8. *DU.* xxxv, 49; *SAV*, on S. A. iv, 9. *D.* ^h *ἀγες* is used in the same sense. *R.*

parte sua sua commensare aequerat, appropinquabat. nota
 sua et familiare jam signum cum excitasset vigilem,
 nec se vim sustinere grandis bestiae onus portula
 appetit. inferentes aprum illos juvenes secutus ipse cum
 expeditu venature. vigilem incantius miraculo magnitudinis
 in eis qui terrecant versum venabulo trajicit⁵. ingressi
 inde intra ire armati ceteros vigiles obtruncant, re-
 fringuntque portam proximam: et agmen sub signis con-
 insensum triplicem inde cum silencio in forum ducti Hannibali
 sese conjungunt. cum civibus millibus Gallorum Pœ-
 nus in tres divisis partes per urbem dimittit Tarentinos,
 et cunctas quam maxime frequentia occupare jubet,
 tumultuque Romanos passim caedi oppidanis parci. sed
 ut fieri non posset, precipit juvenibus Tarentinis ut, 'ubi
 quem suum proci viderent, quiescere et silere ac bono
 animo se uiderent' jam tumultus erat clamorque, qualis 10
 esse in castra inde ariet: sed quid rei esset, nemo satis
 pro certo scire. Tarentini Romanos ad diripiendam urbem
 credere curant: Romanis scilicet aliqua cum fraude videri
 ad oppidanis inter praefectis: primo excitatus tumultu in
 portam effugit: inde acceptus scapha in arcem circum-
 vehitur: ceterum et tanta audita ex theatro faciebat:
 tum et Romanis erat a proditoribus ad hoc ipsum præ-
 parata et insidens a Græco inflata quis aut quibus
 signum dare incertum ediciebat. ubi illuxit, et Romanis
 Punicis et Gallicis arma cognita tum dubitationem exeme-
 runt, et Græci Romanos passim caede stratos cernentes ab
 Romanis Hannibale captam urbem secesserunt. postquam lux certior
 erat, et Romani qui castris superfuerant in arcem con-
 fugerant, cunctisque paulatim tumultus, tum Han-

⁵ em. P.D.—dicens. M. 2d. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

§ Cf. ali. 11. D. From *triginta* comes
 42;) Var. L. L. iv, 24.

1 He had gone to bed in a state of intonica-
 tion. Pol. S.

nibal Tarentinos sine armis convocari^d jubet. convenere Q.F. Flac. 3
 omnes præterquam qui cedentes in arcem Romanos ad Ap. Claud.
 omnem adeundam simul fortunam persecuti^e fuerant. ibi Hannibal's
 Hannibal benigne allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque quæ conciliatory
 præstitisset civibus eorum quos ad Trasimenum aut ad address to
 Cannas cepisset, simul in dominationem superbam Roma- the Taren-
 norum invecus, 'recipere se in domos suas quemque' tines.
 jussit, 'et foribus nomen suum inscribere: se domos eas
 'quæ inscriptæ non essent, signo extemplo dato diripi jus-
 'surum. si quis in hospitio civis Romani' (vacuas² autem
 tenebant^f domos) 'nomen inscripsisset, eum se pro hoste
 'habiturum.' concione dimissa, cum titulis notatæ fores
 discrimen pacatæ ab hostili domo fecissent, signo dato ad
 diripienda hospitia Romana passim discursum est. et fuit
 prædæ aliquantum.

- 11 Postero die ad oppugnandam arcem ducit; quam cum/et C. ii, 318.
 a^a mari, quo in peninsulæ modum pars major circumluitur,)
 præaltis rupibus, /et ab ipsa urbe muro et fossa ingenti
 septam videret, /eoque nec vi nec operibus expugnabilem
 esse, ne aut se ipsum cura tuendi Tarentinos a majori-
 bus rebus moraretur, aut in relictos sine valido præsidio
 Tarentinos impetum ex arce cum vellent Romani facerent,
 vallo urbem ab arce intersepire statuit, non sine illa etiam The citadel
 spe, cum prohibentibus opus Romanis manum posse con- is cut off
 seri, et si ferocius procucurrissent¹, magna cæde ita atte- from the
 nuari præsidii vires, ut facile per se ipsi Tarentini urbem town by an
 ab iis tueri possent. ubi coeptum opus est, patefacta entrench-
 repente porta in munientes impetum fecerunt Romani; ment.
 pellique se statio passa est quæ pro opere² erat, ut suc-

^d M. 4 L. B. pr. M. C.—*convocare* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. al. ^e pl. Mss. and it de-
 notes an act of duty and attention. S. cf. vi, 34, 7; BY, on H. S. i, 9, 16. D.—*persecuti* F.
 4 L. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd. if the preposition has any force, it may denote 'following
 throughout or to the very last:' cf. v, 40, 4. D. ^f 2 P. em. L. pr. GB. C. D. R.—*tenebat*
 pl. Mss.—*cernebat* 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*sciebat* or *petebat* or *rolebat* conj. V. ^a em.
 G. 'on the sea side.' pr. C.—om. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 'The Romans had houses to themselves:'
 L: cf. xxiv, 7, 3. R.

1 So *concucurrisse* occurs in Cato, Plaut.
 and Ter. Prisc. x, 901; S. xxix, 18; GR.
decucurrisse, 17; ED. i, 12; xxii, 4; Front.
 ii, 2, 4; *incuc.* xxvii, 18; xxviii, 15; VO,
 An. iii, 19; *procuc.* xxv, 11; xl, 30; Col. vii,

10; OU, on F. ii, 4, 10; *excuc.* i, 15; *præcuc.*
 viii, 30; *discuc.* Suet. iv, 32; cf. CLR, prf.
 to V. Max. GR, prf. to Suet. CO, on P. E.
 ii, 1; TO, on V. M. i, 8, 8; and iii, 1, 1;
 D. and perhaps *repepulisset*, 41. GB.

2 'Which was posted to defend the work.'
 DCE.

P. viii. 36 : tenentes, quæ in peninsula posita imminet faucibus portus,
Str. vi, 3, 1, mare liberum habebant, urbs contra exclusa maritimis
p. 278 ; com meatibus, propiusque inopiam erant obsidentes quam
AHn. 34; obsessi. Hannibal convocatis principibus Tarentinorum
S. xii, 434 omnes præsentēs difficultates exposuit: ‘ neque arcis tam
sq.

b F 2d. B. L. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xcix, ep. D.—*prosequerentur* pl. Mss. ed. GT. G. C.
 c *se* ad. 2 P. F 2d. adv. cf. xxvii, 16, c. GB. G. Livy often uses the verb as a neuter; vi,
 30; xxvii, 40; Tac. H. iii, 86; RH. ii, 51; (GB.) xliii, 23; cf. S. on v, 18, 7; LF, M.
 P. M. 4; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 3, p. 545; CO, on S. J. 14: 23; 41. D. d *in terra*
eruta conj. R. The fortifications were these:

citadel || wall || foss || entrenchment || foss || entrenchment || wall || city. DU.

* ut om. pl. and opt. Mss.—munientes ab impetu Romanorum tuerentur, ad. one P.—quod
F 2d. † om. GA.—simul ut tr. L. BR. pr. G. PZ. C.—simul inter ut HV. ‡ em.
cf. xxxi, 46. PZ. pr. G 1st. C.—interfaciendo pl. and opt. Mss.—in faciendo S. ed. G. C. D.
R. BK.—intus faciendo GA.—fuciendo HV. L. BR. b ceteræ (und. arces) conj. C. but
'the other part of the citadel (viz. that towards the sea) is safe,' from its lofty cliffs. D.
l erant om. V. and quam obsessi om. LI. 1 L. pr. L. adv. GB. G. D. cf. viii, 11; xxviii,
40. DU.

Rendered impassable; ix, 2; cf. ix, 43; xxi, 9; xxii, 16, a; xxxvi, 16. R. Und. loca. S.

‘munitæ expugnandæ viam cernere, neque in obsidione Q.F. Flac. 3
‘quicquam habere spei, donec mari potiantur hostes. Ap. Claud.
‘quodsi naves sint, quibus commeatus invehî prohibeant,
‘extemplo aut abscessuros¹ aut dedituros se hostes.’ as-
sentiebantur Tarentini: ceterum ‘ei qui consilium afferret,
‘epem quoque in eam rem afferendam esse’ censebant.
‘Punicas enim naves ex Sicilia accitas id posse facere:
‘suas, quæ sinu exiguo intus inclusæ essent, cum claustra
‘portus hostis haberet, ecquem ad modum² inde in aper-
‘tum mare evasuras?’ “evadent” inquit Hannibal. “multa,
“quæ impedita natura sunt, consilio expediuntur. urbem
“in campo sitam habetis. planæ et satis latæ viæ patent in
“omnes partes. via, quæ in portu³ per mediam urbem⁴ ad
“mare transmissa est, plaustis transveham naves haud
“magna mole. et mare nostrum erit, quo nunc hostes
“potiuntur; et illinc mari hinc terra circumsidebimus
“arcem. immo brevi aut relictam ab hostibus aut cum
“ipsis⁵ hostibus capiemus.” hæc oratio non spem modo
effectus, sed ingentem etiam ducis admirationem fecit.
contracta extemplo undique plaustra, junctaque inter se; Ships con-
et machinæ ad subducendas naves admotæ, munitumque veved over
iter, quo faciliora⁴ plaustra minorque moles⁶ in transitu land in
esset. jumenta inde et homines contracti, et opus impigre wagons:
coeptum; paucosque post dies classis instructa ac parata S. xii, 434
circumvehitur arcem, et ante os⁵ ipsum portus ancoras sqq.
jacet. hunc statum rerum Hannibal Tarenti reliquit re-
gressus ipse in hiberna. ceterum defectio Tarentinorum
utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit, in diversum auctores
trahunt⁶. plures propioresque ætate memoriæ rerum ‘hoc
‘anno’ tradunt ‘factum’⁷.

¹ *arcessuros* P. PE. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV.—*arcessuros* ME.—*escepsuros* 5 L.—*arce ces-*
uros conj. G. pr. ED. cf. *arcem...relictam ab hostibus...capiemus* below. D. ^k em. G.
cf. Ter. Eu. iii, 3, 13; (FAE. RV.) Fest. “*quadrata Roma*”; CLM, and MER, on Enn.
An. i; G, on xxi, 42; DU. Cic. At. ix, 9. D. ^l opt. Mss. pr. und. *incipiens*. GR.—
^m *in portu* 2, 3 P. 5 L.—*ex portu* (L, Pol. & App.) conj. S. pr. C.—*in portum* vulg. ed.
G. C. D. ⁿ *præter mania urbana* conj. cf. vii, 8; xxxviii, 3. GR. but *dià plous rñs*
vñs, App. R. ^o *more* conj. FB.
^p *pl.* Mas.
⁴ *More easy to move:* cf. Var. R. R. i, 27; DU. Juv. iv, 63; Sil. iv, 433; xvii, 40. ⁵ Cf. xxviii, 6; Cic. Ver. v, 12; G. i, 33. D.
⁶ Cf. 38; 56; *auctores utroque trahunt*,
i, 24. R.
⁷ *factam* one Ms of C. ant. Edd. pr. GR. CL. C. R.

⁴ ‘More easy to move:’ cf. Var. R. R. i, 27; DU. Juv. iv, 63; Sil. iv, 433; xvii, 40. ⁵ Cf. xxviii, 6; Cic. Ver. v, 12; G. i, 33. D.
⁶ Cf. 38; 56; *auctores utroque trahunt*,
i, 24. R.

Marcii duobus carminibus alterius post rem actam^b editi^c Q.F. Flac. 3 cum rato^d auctoritas eventu alteri quoque, cujus nondum ^{Ap. Claud.} tempus venerat, afferebat fidem. priore carmine Cannensis prædicta clades in hæc ferme verba erat⁹. “ amnem Tro- ^{His predic- tion of the battle of Cannæ; CI. iv, 12, 1222 sq; C. ii, 293.} “ jugena Cannam Romane fuge, ne te alienigenæ cogant “ in campo Diomedis conserere manus. sed neque credes “ tu mihi, donec complêris sanguine campum, multaque “ millia occisa tua deferat^e amnis in pontum magnum “ ex terra frugifera; piscibus atque avibus ferisque, quæ “ incolunt terras, iis fuat¹⁰ esca caro tua. nam mihi ita “ Juppiter fatus est.” et Diomedis¹¹ Argivi campos et ^{Str. vi, 283; F. ii, 6; V. ix, 2; C. ii, 294.} Cannam flumen, qui militaverant in iis locis, juxta atque ipsam cladem agnoscebant. tum alterum carmen recitatum, non eo tantum obscurius quia incertiora futura præteritis ^{Another prediction of his: Ma. i, 17.} sunt, sed perplexius etiam scripturæ genere¹². “ hostem, “ Romani, si expellere vultis, vomicamque quæ gentium ^{Q. viii, 6, 15.} “ venit longe¹³, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui quot- “ annis comiter^f Apollini fiant, cum populus dederit ex

^b em. V. ed. cf. xxi, 28; xxvi, 15. G. C. D.—*postrameacta* P. N. 1 PE. two opt. F.—*post ea acta* S.—*post acta* conj. S.—*post ea est aucta* 2 P. al. pr. SB.—var. cet. Mss. ^c S. HV. V. S. cf. xxi, 62; xxii, 10; xl, 45; G. BU, on O. M. xi, 647: but here the word means ‘published, brought to light;’ iii, 34; cf. 9, g. D.—*aediti* BR.—*edici* HF.—*dediti* cet. Mss. ^d P. 1 PE. two opt. F. N. V. V.—*curato* pl. Mss.—*curata* 5 L.—*certo* S. HF. BR. HV. S.—*declarato* (om. *editi*) conj. SB. ^e *deferet* ed. G. C. ^f ‘Liberally, cheerfully, not grudgingly.’ GV, on Cic. p. Bal. 16; p. Mur. 31; de Sen. 17; ad Fam. iv, 9; BU, on Suet. v, 21; SF, ep. ad HS; in BU, Syl. Ep. t. v, p. 9. cf. i, 22; ix, 36. D.—*communiter* (‘both at public and private cost’) al. Mss. pr. S. R.

9 The verses perhaps were *amnem Troju- gens Cannam Romane fuge | ne te alienigenæ in campo cogant Diomedis | conseruisse manus pugnando sed neque credes | tu mihi tunc donec compleris sanguine campum | multaque millia cæsa tuorum deferat amnis | in pontum magnum terrai frugiferai | piscibus atque avibus- que [alutibusque? cf. xxiv, 21, 3; Her. vii, 10, 8, n. 27. ED.] ferisque colentibus’ ter- ras | ut fuat esca caro tua nam mi ita Juppiter orsus. AT, Par. v, 18. D. R. C thinks the verses are translated from the Greek: but cf. Cic. 1. c. D.*

10 *Fuam, sim vel fiam*; Fest. Virg. Æ. x, 108. S. AT. cf. VO, Gr. v, 36. D.

11 Diomede, son of Tydeus king of Ætolia, being expelled from Argos, on his return from the Trojan war, took refuge with Daunus, at Iapyx in Apulia; on marrying whose daughter he received a portion of Daunia, wherein he founded Arpi, (or Argyrippa, “*Ἀργυροῦ ἱερῶν*,”

‘Arpe:’) cf. HV, exc. 1, on V. Æ. xi, 243 sq; Eud. Ion. in VI, An. Gr. p. 115. ST. R. *Diomedis campi in Apulia appellantur, qui ei in divisione regni, quam cum Dauno fecit, cesserant*: Fest. C.

12 Cf. C. Nep. pr. Ov. Tr. ii, 517. D. These verses are thus arranged by SCA, on V. L. L. iv, p. 23; *hostem, Romani, si ex agrò vos protelare | voltis, vomicamque, gentium quæ venit longe, | Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui | quotannis communis Apollini fiunt, | quom poplicitus duint, uti pro se suisque. | eis ludis faciundis præfuit isce prætor, | qui prætor jus poplò dabit plebetque summum. | decem- viri Græcò ritu hostiis faciunt. | hæc si recte faxitis, gavissitis semper, | fietque res melior: nam is divos perduelles | stinguet vestros, qui vòstros campos pascunt placide.*

13 ‘From far in the world,’ ‘from a distant land.’ DCE. The genitive is often connected with adverbs of place. R.

Q. F. Flac.³
Ap. Claud.

“publico partem, privati uti conferant pro se suisque⁸. iis
“ludis faciendis præerit prætor is qui jus populo plebei-
“que dabit summum. decemviri Græco ritu hostiis⁹ sacra
“faciant. hæc si recte faxitis, gaudebitis semper fietque
“res vestra melior: nam is divus exstinguet¹⁴ perduelles¹⁴
“vestros, qui vestros campos pascunt placide¹⁵.” ad id
carmen explanandum¹ diem unum sumpeerunt. postero
die senatus consultum factum est ut ‘decemviri¹⁶ de ludis
‘Apollini¹⁶ reque divina faciunda inspicerent,’ ea¹⁷ cum
inspecta¹ relataque ad senatum essent, consuerunt patres
‘Apollini ludos vovendos faciundosque, et quando ludi
‘facti essent, duodecim millia æris prætori ad rem divinam
‘et duas hostias majores dandas.’ alterum senatus consul-
tum factum est ut ‘decemviri sacra Græco¹⁸ ritu facerent
‘iisque¹⁹ hostiis, Apollini bove aurato¹⁹ et²⁰ capris duabus
‘albis auratis, Latonæ bove femina aurata.’ ludos prætor
in circo maximo cum facturus esset, edixit ut ‘populus per
‘eos ludos stipem²⁰ Apollini, quantam commodum esset²¹,
‘conferret.’ hæc est origo ludorum Apollinarianum, vi-
ctoriæ, non valetudinis ergo, ut plerique rentur, votorum
factorumque. populus coronatus²² spectavit, matronæ

Origin of
the Apolli-
narian
games.

⁸ *quisque* conj. S. ⁹ *om.* conj. BR, F. i, 127. adv. Mss. ¹ *namque illius dius*
stinguet conj. VO, Gr. v, 27. ¹⁴ cf. *rem obscuram explanare interpretando*, Cic. Br. 41;
sonnis, vaticinationibus, oraculis, quod erant multa obscura, multa ambigua, explanationes
adhibita sunt interpretum, id. Div. i, 51. D.—*expiandum* conj. (cf. Macr. l. c. Cic. Div. ii,
64; de Resp. 7; 9; 5; Ph. i, 6; V. Max. 1, 1. S. adv. GB. DU. ¹⁶ *libros* ad. G. C.
D. R. adv. Mss. GR thinks that the verses of Marcius are here meant, to which *ea* refers:
but the latter of the two prophecies was the only one which related to the games of Apollo;
and it was so brief and obscure, that it was found necessary to consult ‘the Sibylline books’
for more explicit directions: Macr. DU. ¹⁷ *ea* (or *eadem*) *cum inventa* (or *repta*) conj. cf.
Macr. R. ¹⁸ *hisque* 5 L. pr. G. ed. C. *iis* refers to *majoribus*. R. ¹⁹ *Divina* conj. cf. v, 13;
xxii, 10. GR. C. R. adv. from the silence of Marcius and Macrobius. DU. cf. Hom. I. A, 40;
(Eust.) 315. D. ²⁰ P. ed. C. D.—*votorum .factosque* vulg. ed. G.—*factoque* F.—*fuctos* 5 L.

14 xxxviii, 50; xlii, 20; xlv, 6. R.

15 ‘Fearlessly, coolly, undisturbed, with impunity.’ R.

16 These games were held on the 4th of the ides of July: Cic. Dio; Macr. NO, C. P. p. 137 sq. R.

17 Und. *scripta, monumenta, or carmina*, viz. *Sibyllina*: DU. or ‘whatever related to the Apollinarian games.’ RS.

18 At these games, Greek plays also were acted; Cic. At. xvi, 5. DD, de C. iv, 16. cf. Voss. p. 79. (VN.) DU.

19 ‘horns;’ C. iv, 16; vii, 26; Pliny xxxiii, 2; 3, s. 12; and Z, 236; (nn.) K, 294;

O. r, 382 sq; 425 sq; 433 sq; Virg. Æ. ix, 627; BKH, on Tib. iv, 1, 15; LK, Obs. Ph. p. i, ob. 3, p. 79 sq. R.

20 This consisted of small contributions collected by the priests for the gods, and probably divided among themselves. G, de P. V. iv, 11. cf. L, on T. A. xiv, 15, 7; DU. Cic. Leg. ii, 9; 16; Pliny xxxiii, 9; 48; CP, Obs. iii, 4. R.

21 ‘As much as they could conveniently afford.’ R.

22 Those who wore crowns were those who had been saluted with the title of *imperator*, and all those to whom crowns had been awarded as honourable distinctions. ST. L, M. R. v, 17. cf. x, 47; xxiii, 11, 7. R.

supplicavere²³; vulgo apertis januis in propatulis^p epulati^{Q.F.Flac.3}
sunt, celeberrime²⁴ dies omni ceremoniarum genere fuit. ^{Ap. Claud.}

3 Cum Hannibal circa Tarentum, consules ambo in ^{Distress of}
Samnio essent, sed circumsessuri Capuam viderentur, quod ^{Capua.}
malum diuturnæ obsidionis esse solet, jam famem Campani
sentiebant, quia sementem facere prohibuerant eos Romani
exercitus. itaque legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, orantes
ut ‘ priusquam consules in agros suos educerent legiones
‘ viæque omnes hostium præsiidiis insiderentur, frumentum
‘ ex propinquis locis conveyi juberet Capuam.’ Hannibal
‘ Hannonem ex Brutiis cum exercitu in Campaniam trans-
‘ ire, et dare operam ut frumenti copia fieret Campanis,’
jussit. Hanno ex Brutiis profectus cum exercitu, vitabundus ^{Hanno ar-}
castra hostium consulesque qui in Samnio erant, cum Bene- ^{rives with}
vento jam appropinquaret, tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe ^{an army in}
loco edito castra posuit; inde ‘ ex sociis circa populis, quo
‘ sæstate comportatum erat, devehi frumentum in castra’
jussit, præsiidiis datis quæ commeatus eos prosequerentur.
Capuam inde nuntium misit, ‘ qua die in castris ad accipi-
‘ endum frumentum præsto essent omni undique genere
‘ vehiculorum jumentorumque ex agris contracto.’ id pro
cetera socordia negligentiaque¹ a Campanis actum: paullo
plus quadringenta^a vehicula missa, et pauca præterea ju-
menta. ob id castigatis ab Hannone, ‘ quod ne fames
‘ quidem, quæ mutas accenderet bestias, curam eorum sti-
‘ mulare posset,’ alia prodita^b dies ad frumentum majore
apparatu petendum. ea omnia, sicut acta erant, cum
enuntiata Beneventanis essent, legatos decem extemplo
ad consules (circa Bovianum castra Romanorum erant)

^p P. two PE. F. al. Mss. the singular is more common, cf. xxiv, 16; 10. D. ^a x lta L.
8. pr. S. GB. but 2000 wagons are mentioned below. G. ^b F. V. one Ms of C. pr. as this
verb is properly used to denote a longer time being allowed: cf. iii, 57. C. ed. ST. ii, 61; D.
vi, 20; xxxviii, 51 sq. R. ‘ Another more distant day being named.’ ED.—*prodita* S. 2,
3 P. *referrī diem præditam*, Fest. S. ed. G. C. and (cf. Ter. An. ii, 1, 13; (DN.) Non. Marc.
“ *prodere*.”) D.—*prædicta* 1 P. 2 L. HV.—*producta* pl. Mss.

²³ The games, on this occasion, seem to have lasted but one day. Some alteration, therefore, in their celebration was introduced in aftertimes. DD, de C. iv, 16; and Ap. Pr. p. 758. NO, C. P. ii, 6, p. 137. Generally we read of these supplicatory processions being performed by men and women, by men with their wives and children; iii, 7; x, 23; xxvii, 10; &c. The matrons would seem to be excluded from the spectacle of these games, unless the supplication took place earlier in the day, DU. which Livy’s account does not lead us to believe.
²⁴ ‘ Was kept sacred.’ R.
1 ‘ With their usual indolence and carelessness.’ R.

Q. F. Flac. 3 miserunt. qui cum, auditis quæ ad Capuam agerentur,
 Ap. Claud. inter se comparâssent ut alter in Campaniam exercitum
 duceret, Fulvius, cui ea provincia obvenerat, profectus
 nocte Beneventi^c moenia est ingressus. ex propinquo
 cognoscit 'Hannonem cum exercitus parte profectum
 'frumentatum; per quæstorem² Campanis datum frumen-
 'tum; duo millia plastrorum, inconditam inermemque³
 'aliam turbam advenisse; per tumultum ac trepidationem
 'omnia agi, castrorumque formam et militarem ordinem
 'immixtis agrestibus iis^d ex terris sublatum.' his satis
 compertis consul militibus edicit, 'signa tantum armaque
 'in proximam noctem expedirent: castra Punica oppu-
 'gnanda esse.' quarta vigilia⁴ profecti, sarcinis omnibus
 impedimentisque Beneventi relictis, paullo ante lucem
 cum ad castra pervenissent, tantum pavoris injecerunt, ut
 si in plano castra^e posita essent, haud dubie primo impetu
 capi potuerint. altitudo loci et munimenta defenderunt^f,
 quæ nulla ex parte adiri nisi arduo ac difficili adscensu^g
 poterant. luce prima prælium ingens accensum est. nec
 vallum modo tutantur Pœni, sed ut quibus locus æquior
 esset, deturbant nitentes per ardua hostes. vicit tamen¹⁴
 omnia pertinax virtus, et aliquot simul partibus ad vallum
 ac fossas perventum est, sed cum multis vulneribus ac
 militum perniciæ. itaque convocatis tribunis militum con-
 sul 'absistendum temerario incepto' ait. 'tutius sibi videri
 'reduci eo die exercitum Beneventum, dein postero
 'castris^a hostium jungi, ne exire inde Campani neve
 'Hanno regredi posset. id quo facilius obtineatur, col-
 'legam quoque et exercitum ejus se acciturum, totumque
 'eo versuros^b bellum.' hæc consilia ducis, cum jam re-
 ceptui caneret, clamor militum aspernantium tam segne¹

Hanno's
camp taken
by the Ro-
mans.

^c G. V 2d. three Mss of C. 1, 2, 5 L. L. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*Benevento* V. F. H. N. two Mss of C.—*Benerentum* al. Mss. ed. G. ^d *sociis* conj. as *ex sociis circa populis* above: *iis* is to be taken with *terræ*. DCE. ^e om. CL. adv. Mss. 'the Carthaginian camp' is meant. R. ^f *aditu* G. V. M. L. from gl.—*aditu sive adscensu* V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF. HV. GA. R.—*parte, nisi ardua ac difficili, adiri* conj. G. ^a P.—*castris* F.—*castro* se V. 1 L. F 2d.—*castris* se pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*castra castris* conj. C. ^b opt. Mss. ant. Edd. meaning 'that he and his colleague jointly would do so.' G.—*versurum* S. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. R. HV.

2 'By the officer acting as quæstor to Hanno's forces.' R.

3 Cf. xxvii, 32. D.

4 'At three in the morning.' R.

5 Und. *castra* in the accusative. R.

1 'Sluggish and timid.' R.

imperium disjecit². proxima^c portæ^d hostium erat cohors^{Q.F.Flac.3}
 Peligna, cujus præfectus Vibius Accuæus^{Ap. Claud.} arreptum vexil-
 lum³ trans vallum hostium trajecit⁴. exsecratus inde ‘seque^{V. iii, 2, 20.}
 ‘et cohortem, si ejus vexilli^{iv, 29 ; vi,} hostes potiti essent,’ princeps^{8 ; xxiv,}
 ipse per fossam vallumque in castra irrumpit. jamque^{46.}
 intra vallum Peligni pugnabant, cum altera parte Valerio
 Flacco tribuno militum tertiæ legionis exprobrante Ro-
 manis ignaviam, ‘qui sociis captorum castrorum concede-
 ‘rent decus,’ T. Pedanius princeps⁵ primus⁶ centurio^b,
 cum signifero signum ademisset, “jam hoc signum et hic
 “centurio” inquit “intra vallum hostium erit. sequantur
 “qui capi signum ab hoste prohibitori sunt.” manipulares
 sui primum transcendentem fossam, dein legio tota secuta
 est. jam et consul, ad conspectum transgredientium vallum
 mutato consilio, ab revocando ad incitandos hortandosque
 versus milites, ostendere in quanto discrimine ac periculo
 fortissima cohors sociorum et civium legio esset. itaque pro
 se quisque omnes per æqua atque iniqua loca, cum undi-
 que tela conjicerentur armaque et corpora hostes objice-
 rent, pervadunt irrumpuntque. multi vulnerati, etiam quos
 vires sanguisque desereret, ut intra vallum hostium cade-
 rent nitebantur. capta itaque momento temporis velut in

^c *proxime* 1, 2 P. P. V. H. HV. pr. G. ED. cf. xxviii, 15, j. D.—*proximas* F. 1, 2 L.
^d *portas* P. pr. (or *portam* conj.) G. ED. ^e em. from *Accua*, xxiv, 20. G. but as this town is in Apulia, it seems strange that the Pelignians, having the choice of their own prætors, ix, 16; xxiii, 19; or prefects, (Pol. vi, 19;) should choose a stranger. These officers are distinct from the 12 prefects of allies, appointed by the consuls: cf. L, M. R. i, 7; and ii, 10. DU.—*accus* P. 1 PE.—om. pl. Mss.—*Æcæus* from *Æcæ*, xxix, 20; conj. DJ.—*Acceus* Val. Max. cf. j. ^f *jecit* conj. (but cf. Plaut. M. G. ii, 5, 58.) G. cf. also xxi, 26; xli, 4. DU. ^g *primæ* or *prioris* (cf. Cæs. B. C. iii, 64. C. R.) conj. L 2d. pr. DU. C.—om. conj. GT. ^b *centuriæ* conj. L 2d. pr. DU. C.—om. conj. L 1st. pr. DU. C. ST.

2 ‘Upset, deranged, frustrated;’ ii, 35; as *discutere rem*, xxxix, 10, 4. R.

3 Though *vexilla* and *signa* (below) are sometimes used indiscriminately, yet the former properly denotes the standards of the allies, the latter those of the legion; xxxix, 20. Whether there was but one *vexillum* to the whole cohort, or several according to its several divisions, and how these cohorts were divided, is matter of uncertainty. L, M. R. iv, 5. DU.

4 *Potiri* has usually a genitive; 17; xxxiv, 21; cf. xxxi, 45; xxxii, 13; viii, 2. D. SA, M. p. 589; VO, de Const. 22; 31; Prisc. xviii.

5 ‘Who commanded the right century in the first manipule of the *principes* of the third

legion.’ Each manipule contained two orders (or centuries), the right and the left; of which the former was the more honourable. L, M. R. ii, 8. C. *Centurio primi ordinis pili*, i. e. *primi ordinis triariorum*, (viii, 8;) is also called *primi pili centurio* (ii, 27; xxv, 19;) or, more concisely, *primus pilus*. [Cic. p. Bal. 15; S.] (or *primipilus*, *πριμοπίλος*, Dion. ix, p. 567;) so the *primi hastati* (i. e. *ordinis hastatorum*) *centurio* is also called the *primus hastatus*, [xxvii, 14; ED.] and *primi principis centurio* the *primus princeps*, [xxvi, 6. DU.] Of the centurions in the legion, the *primus pilus* was the first, vii, 41; the *centurio decimi hastati*, the last. SM, de R. M. R. p. 60. ST. R. cf. xxvi, 5; DU. xlii, 34. RS.

Par. 1 ~~plena~~ ^{plena} ~~ita~~ ^{ita} ~~perterrita~~ ^{perterrita} castra. caedes inde, non jam
Tam. ~~supra sex~~ ^{supra sex} ~~millia~~ ^{millia} ~~capitum~~ ^{capitum} ~~cum~~ ^{cum} ~~frumentariis~~ ^{frumentariis} ~~Campanis~~ ^{Campanis} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~plastrorum~~ ^{plastrorum} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~jumen-~~ ^{jumen-}

1 ~~millia~~ ^{millia} ~~institum~~ ^{institum} ~~castra~~ ^{castra} ~~supra septem~~ ^{supra septem} ~~millia~~ ^{millia} ~~capitum~~ ^{capitum} ~~cum~~ ^{cum} ~~frumentariis~~ ^{frumentariis} ~~Campanis~~ ^{Campanis} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~plastrorum~~ ^{plastrorum} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~jumen-~~ ^{jumen-}
~~torum~~ ^{torum} ~~apparata~~ ^{apparata} ~~capta~~ ^{capta} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~alia~~ ^{alia} ~~ingens~~ ^{ingens} ~~praeda~~ ^{praeda} ~~fuit,~~ ^{fuit,} ~~quam~~ ^{quam} ~~Hanno~~ ^{Hanno} ~~populationibus~~ ^{populationibus} ~~passim~~ ^{passim} ~~cum~~ ^{cum} ~~isset,~~ ^{isset,} ~~ex~~ ^{ex} ~~sociorum~~ ^{sociorum} ~~populi~~ ^{populi} ~~Romani~~ ^{Romani} ~~agris~~ ^{agris} ~~traheret.~~ ^{traheret.} ~~inde~~ ^{inde} ~~dejectis~~ ^{dejectis} ~~hostium~~ ^{hostium} ~~castris~~ ^{castris} ~~Bene-~~ ^{Bene-}
~~ventum~~ ^{ventum} ~~restitutum~~ ^{restitutum} ~~est.~~ ^{est.} ~~praedamque~~ ^{praedamque} ~~ibi~~ ^{ibi} ~~ambo~~ ^{ambo} ~~consules~~ ^{consules} ~~(nam~~ ^{(nam} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~Ap. Claudius~~ ^{Ap. Claudius} ~~eo~~ ^{eo} ~~post~~ ^{post} ~~paucos~~ ^{paucos} ~~dies~~ ^{dies} ~~venit)~~ ^{venit)} ~~vendiderunt~~ ^{vendiderunt} ~~diviseruntque.~~ ^{diviseruntque.} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~donati~~ ^{donati} ~~quorum~~ ^{quorum} ~~opera~~ ^{opera} ~~castra~~ ^{castra} ~~hostium~~ ^{hostium} ~~capta~~ ^{capta} ~~erant,~~ ^{erant,} ~~ante~~ ^{ante} ~~alios~~ ^{alios} ~~Accæus~~ ^{Accæus} ~~Pelignus~~ ^{Pelignus} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~T. Pedanius~~ ^{T. Pedanius}

Hanno re-
turns to the
Bruttii.

The Cam-
panians
summon
Hannibal
to their re-
lief.

princeps^a tertiae legionis. Hanno ab Cominio Cerito, quo
nuntiata castrorum clades est, cum paucis frumentatoribus,
quos forte secum habuerat, fugæ magis quam itineris modo
in Bruttios rediit. et Campani audita sua pariter sociorum- 15
que clade legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, qui nuntiarent
‘duos consules ad Beneventum esse, diei iter a Capua;
‘tantum non¹ ad portas et muros bellum esse. ni propere
‘subveniat, celerius Capuam, quam Arpos in potestatem
‘hostium venturam. ne Tarentum quidem, non modo²
‘arcem, tanti debere esse ut Capuam, quam Carthagini
‘sequare sit solitus, desertam indefensamque populo Ro-
‘mano tradat.’ Hannibal ‘curæ sibi fore rem Campanam’
pollicitus, in præsentia duo millia equitum cum legatis
mittit, quo præsidio agros³ populationibus possent pro-
hibere.

The Ro-
mans throw
into the
citadel of
Tarentum
supplies of
men and
provisions.

Romanis interim, sicut aliarum rerum, arcis Tarentinæ
præsidiique, quod ibi obsideretur, cura esse. C. Servilius
legatus ex auctoritate patrum a P. Cornelio prætore in
Etruriam ad frumentum coemendum missus, cum aliquot
navibus onustis in portum Tarentinum inter hostium custo-
dias pervenit. cujus adventu, qui ante in exigua spe vocati
sæpe ad transitionem ab hostibus per colloquia erant, ultro
ad transeundum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque. et erat

¹ direptis conj. R. otherwise the sense will be *dejecto præsidio ex hostium castris.* J em.
G. cf. e.—*Accæus* P. PE. three F. (or *Accæus* 1, 2 P.) F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV.—*Accæus*
3 P.—*Accæus* conj. DJ. ² *primus* und. C. conj. ad. R. ‘one of those called the *principes*’
is meant. ST. ³ a ad. GA. but the preposition is wanting in xxxi, 25. D.

Par. 2; DU. ad At. xiv, 19. D. cf. E, C. C.
;’ as in Cic. Div. ii, 55; id. “modo.” R.

satis validum præsidium, traductis ad arcem Tarenti tuendam qui Metaponti erant militibus. itaque Metapontini extemplo, metu quo tenebantur liberati, ad Hannibalem defecere.

Hoc idem eadem ora maris et Thurini^b fecerunt. movit eos non Tarentinorum magis defectio Metapontinorumque, quibus indidem^c ex Achaia oriundi etiam cognatione^d juncti erant, quam ira in Romanos propter obsides nuper interfectos. eorum amici cognatique litteras ac nuntios ad Hannonem Magonemque, qui in propinquo in Brutiis erant, miserunt, 'si exercitum ad moenia admovissent, se 'in potestatem eorum urbem tradituros esse.' M. Atinius Thuriis cum modico præsidio præerat, quem facile elici ad certamen temere ineundum rebantur posse, non^e militum, quos perpauca habebat, fiducia, quam juventutis Thurinæ: eam ex industria centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus. divisis copiis inter se duces Pœni cum agrum Thurinum ingressi essent, Hanno cum peditum agmine infestis signis ire ad urbem pergit, Mago cum equitatu tectus^f collibus ad tegendas^g insidias oppositis^h subsistit. Atinius peditum tantum agmine per exploratores comperto in aciem copias educit, et fraudis intestinæ et hostiumⁱ insidiarum ignarus. pedestre prælium fuit persegne, paucis in prima acie pugnantibus Romanis, Thurinis expectantibus magis quam adjuvantibus eventum: et Carthaginensium acies de industria pedem referebat, ut ad terga collis ab equite suo insessi hostem incautum pertraheret. quo ubi ventum est, coorti cum clamore equites

Q. F. Flac. 3
Ap. Claud.

The Metapontines and Thuri-
ans revolt
to Hanni-
bal: C. ii,
358; 318;
347.

7.

^b *Thurii* conj. R. cf. 1, b; xxii. 61, 5. S. ^c *identidem* G.—*indigenæ* HV.—*itidem* 2 L. B. L. VI. pr. G. but cf. xxviii, 1; xxxix, 12; 8, 8; BO, C. N. ind. D. ^d *septus* conj. cf. 25. GR; 16; n, on Sil. ii, 691. adv. D. ^e *abtegendas* F.—*obtegendas* F 2d.—*celandas* conj. G. pr. cf. xxix, 34. D. ^f *appositis* ('adapted') conj. FB. adv. cf. xxiv, 39, e. D. ^g *hostilium* conj. G. pr. C. adv. for Livy often has genitive cases depending one upon the other; 27; i, pr. ix, 42; xxii, 45; 49; xxiii, 30; xxvi, 17; xxvii, 1; 30, c; (so V. Max. i, 8, 11; cf. PZ, on SA, M. ii, 3; WP, T. L. i, 16; Sil. v, 391;) and likes to vary his mode of expression; *præsidium Attali Romanique*, xxxi, 25; *Macedonum Romanaque castra*, xxxvi, 29. D.

³ The Thuri-ans were an Athenian colony, called Achæans (Scym. Ch. 325,) probably with reference to the Sybarites, who were the previous occupants of the town; HY, Op. Ae. t. ii, p. 174; 138 sq. The consanguinity existed only between the Thuri-ans and the

Metapontines, ib. p. 205. (Ptol. iii, 1; S. Strabo vi, p. 264. C.) The Tarentines were of Doric origin, ib. p. 217; R. and a feud existed between them and the Thuri-ans. C.

⁴ Und. *tam*, as in ii, 56; G. xxvi, 18; (B.) 31; xxxv, 49. R.

‘armatura Beneventum venire’ jubent: ‘legionibus stativis- Q.F.Flac.3
 ‘que ad obtinendas⁹ res in Lucanis aliquem præficeret^a,’ Ap. Claud.

16 Graccho, priusquam ex Lucanis moveret, sacrificanti triste A prodigy
 prodigium factum est. ad exta sacrificio perpetrato angues occurs to
 duo ex occulto allapsi¹ adedere^a jecur, conspectique repente Gracchus;
 ex oculis abierunt. id^b cum haruspicum monitu sacrificium V. i, 6, 8:
 instauraretur atque intentius exta^c servarentur^d, iterum ac
 tertium^e tradunt libato jocinore intactos angues abisse.
 cum haruspices ‘ad imperatorem id pertinere prodigium’
 præmonuissent, ‘et ab occultis cavendum hominibus con-
 ‘sultisque²,’ nulla tamen providentia fatum imminens mo-
 veri³ potuit. Flavius Lucanus fuit, caput partis ejus Luca- Flavius the
 norum, cum pars ad Hannibalem defecisset^f, quæ cum Lucanian
 Romanis stabat; et jam anno⁴ in magistratu erat, ab turns trai-
 eisdem illis creatus prætor. is mutata repente voluntate tor; A.Hn.
 locum gratiæ apud Pœnum quærens, neque transire ipse 35.
 neque trahere ad defectionem Lucanos satis habuit, nisi
 imperatoris et ejusdem hospitis proditi capite ac sanguine
 foedus cum hostibus sanxisset. ad Magonem, qui in Bruttis
 præerat⁴, clam in colloquium venit; fideque ab eo accepta,
 ‘si Romanum iis^h imperatoremⁱ tradidisset, liberos cum
 ‘suis legibus⁵ venturos in amicitiam Lucanos,’ deducit^j

^a *præficere* M. L. 4 L. conj. G. but cf. xxiv, 10; xxvii, 13; xxxix, 3; xxvi, 22, e; xxix, 14, m; xxxi, 8, 8. D. xxvi, 22, e; xxix, 14, m; xxxi, 8, 8. D. ^a em. cf. V. Max. (or conj. *ambedere*) G. i. e. ‘partly ate;’ i, 7; Cic. p. Quin. 12. (PA.) pr. D.—*exedere* 4 L.—*edere* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*adedere* 3 P.—*anaere* P.—var. cet. Mss. ^b et conj. C. adv. Mss. and D. ^c *extar* conj. RB. *extar*, olla ubi exta coquebantur, Glossar. G.—*extare* conj. in the same sense, as *laquear*, *laqueare*; *pulvinar*, *pulvinare*; &c. C.—*extares olla* conj. SM. cf. xli, 15; *exta in olla coquuntur*, Var. L. L. iv, p. 25; *aulam extarem*, Plant. Rud. i, 2, 47; (nn.) *olla extorum*, Arnob. ed. G. C. adv. D.—om. H.—*rescata* ad. 2 P. V. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. D. N. ant. Edd. ed. D. cf. xxix, 27, 3. ED.—*rescata* ad. 1 L. R. S.—*rescata* ad. L.—*prosecta* conj. ad. D. ^d *reserservarentur* P.—*reservarentur* F. C. RG. ed. ST. adv. DCE.—*servaretur* conj. RB. C.—om. H. ^e *tertio* V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. G. but cf. iii, 19; SC, P. L. i. DU.—*venisse* ad. some Mss. ant. Edd. ^f *cum...defecisset* conj. om. as gl. R. ^g F. pl. Edd. ‘It was now a year since he held the office.’ C.—*annuo* ed. GR. CL.—*eo anno* HF. HV. and (om. *jam*) 2 L. B. VI. pr. C.—*Hanno* C. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. ^h P. PE. F. ant. Edd. ed. C. D.—is pl. Mss.—*his* ME.—om. 2, 3 P. G.—*sibi* conj. S. ⁱ *iis* ad. 2, 3 P.—*sibi* ad. G. ^j pl. Mss.—*deduci* BR.—*dedit* S. 1, 4 L. RM. CO. pr. V.—*seducit* conj. G 1st.—*hunc deducere* c. FA. PN.—*dein edit* c. S.

9 ‘Both to afford protection to the Lucanians and to keep a check upon them.’ C.

1 Hor. E. i, 19; GB. cf. i, 56; HY, on V. Æ. v, 84 sq. R.

2 The same as *consilia*; cf. x, 39; Sal. J. 108; Virg. Æ. vi, 151; G. iii, 62. D.

3 ‘To be averted or changed:’ DCE. as

in xxvii, 51; xxxiv, 54; xxxv, 33; 42; &c. R.

4 Und. *exercitui*, as in v, 8; xxxiv, 40. R.

5 ‘Free and independent,’ *ἐλευθέρους καὶ αὐτονόμους*, S. cf. SN, U. P. N. ix, p. 674

sq. *immunes* ‘free from tribute and taxes;’ cf. 23; xxx, 37; xxxvii, 54; xlv, 7; xlv,

26. R.

bus ac turma equitum e castris profectus duce hospite in Q.F. Flac. 3
 insidias præcipitatur^c. hostes subito exorti; et ne dubia ^{Ap. Claud.}
 proditio esset, Flavius his se adjungit. tela undique in Gracchum is
 Gracchum atque equites conjiciuntur. Gracchus ex equo ^{decoyed}
 desilit; 'idem ceteros facere' jubet, hortaturque ut 'quod ^{into an}
 'unum reliquum fortuna fecerit, id cohonestent^f virtute. ^{ambuscade,}
 'reliquum autem quid esse^g paucis a multitudine in valle ^{AHn. 35.}
 'silva ac montibus septa circumventis præter mortem? id
 'referre¹⁰, utrum præbentes^h corporaⁱ pecorum modo
 'inulti trucidentur, an toto^j animo^k a patiando expectan-
 'doque eventu in impetum atque iram verso, agentes
 'audentesque, perfusi hostium cruore, inter expirantium
 'inimicorum cumulata armaque et corpora cadant. Luca-
 'num proditorem ac transfugam omnes peterent. qui eam
 'victimam præ se ad inferos misisset, eum decus eximium
 'egregiumque solatium suæ morti^l inventurum.' inter
 hæc dicta paludamento circum lævum brachium intorto¹¹
 (nam ne scuta quidem secum extulerant) in hostes impe-
 tum fecit. major quam pro numero hominum editur pugna.
 jaculis maxime aperta corpora Romanorum, et cum undi-
 que ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem conjectus¹² esset,
 transfiguntur. Gracchum jam nudatum præsidio vivum and slain.
 capere Pœni nituntur: ceterum ille conspicatus Lucanum
 hospitem inter hostes adeo infestus confertos invasit, ut
 parci ei sine multorum perniciæ non posset. exanimem eum
 Mago extemplo ad Hannibalem misit, ponique cum captis
 simul fascibus ante tribunal imperatoris jussit.

Hæc vera fama est: Gracchus in Lucanis ad campos C. ii, 378.
 17 qui Veteres vocantur periit. sunt qui 'in agro Beneven- ^{Other ac-}
 counts.

^c V. 1 L. HV. two Mss of C. ed. G. C. D.—*præcipitatus* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*præcipitavit* conj. GB. ^f P. ed. G. C. (cf. xxxviii, 47.) D.—*honestent* (and *ideo*) F. 1 PE.—var. cet. Mss. ^g *esset* al. adv. GL. see x. ^h 2 P. Ms of PR, V. Æ. ii, 670. ed. cf. iv, 28; xxvii, 48; xxviii, 2; xxxviii, 40; G. 15; Pliny H. N. xx, 19. (G.) D.—*præsentent* pl. Mss.—*præsent* al. Mss. vulg. Edd. ⁱ pl. Mss.—*torpore* al. Mss. vulg. Edd. ^j *toti* (and *vers*) conj. cf. xxiii, 14; Hor. S. i, 9, 2; G. pr. C. iii, 36; 59; xxxv, 31; 33; xxxvii, 49; Ter. Ad. iv, 2, 50; &c. D. ^k om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D. ^l *mortis* GA. HV. as in Phæd. i, 9, 8; (BU.) *solatium doloris*, Cat. 2, 7: but Livy has *remedium timori, tegumentum corpori*, &c. cf. iii, 46, 2. D.

10 'Death was inevitable; the only difference was as to the manner in which they should die:' cf. xxviii, 19; C. viii, 39; ii, 8; iv, 49; ix, 9; *interesse* is used in the same sense, xxvi, 2; 11; &c. cf. G, on Sen. Ben. i, 6. R.

11 As was their custom on going into action. E. cf. SL, on Hyg. p. 1030; A. R. t. x; DU. nn, and BU, on Petr. 80. D.

12 A substantive, the same as *jactus telorum*. DCR.

Q.F. Flac. 3 'tano, prope Calorem fluvium,' ostendant^a a 'castris cum
 Ap. Claud. 'lictoribus ac tribus servis lavandi causa progressum, cum
 xxiv, 14; 'forte inter salicta innata ripis laterent hostes, nudum
 C. ii, 247. 'atque inermem, saxisque quæ volvit amnis propugnans
 'tem, interfectum.' sunt qui 'aruspicum monitu quin-
 'gentos passus a castris progressum, uti loco puro^b ea
 'quæ ante dicta prodigia sunt procuraret, ab insidentibus
 'forte locum duabus turmis Numidarum circumventum'
 scribant. adeo nec locus nec ratio mortis in viro tam
 claro et insigni constat¹. funeris quoque Gracchi varia
 est^c fama. alii 'in castris Romanis sepultum ab suis,' alii
 'ab Hannibale' (et ea vulgatio^r fama est) tradunt 'in
 xxiii, 35, 3; 'vestibulo Punicorum^d castrorum rogi exstructum esse,
 HI. VÆ. 'armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispano-
 xi, 188;
 La. viii, 734; 'rum motibusque armorum et corporum suæ cuique^e
 ST. vi, 213. 'genti assuetis, ipso Hannibale omni rerum verborum-
 xxi, 28,
 marg. 'que honore² exsequias celebrante.' hæc tradunt qui in
 S. ii, 483; Lucanis rei gestæ auctores sunt. si illis qui ad Calorem
 xii, 473 sq. fluvium interfectum memorant credere velis, capitis tan-
 tum Gracchi hostes potiti sunt: eo delato ad Hannibalem,
 missus ab eo confestim Carthalo qui in castra Romana
 ad Cn. Cornelium quæstorem deferret. is funus impera-
 toris³ in castris, celebrantibus cum exercitu Beneventanis,
 fecit.

^a 'Declare, relate, set forth.' DJ.—ostendant GA. cf. xxvi, 24. R.—contendant conj. RU. adv. DJ. pr. D. R. ^b *aliquid puri soli*, i, 44; in a different sense. Or om. *loco* with C. (pr. R. adv. D.) and und. *flumine*, cf. i, 45; *pure lautum, aqua pura lavatum*, Fest. cf. v. 22; xxxix, 9; xxvii, 37; GR. hence *pure* conj. R. *purus locus* is not 'a clear or open spot,' as DJ says, and as in i, 44; xxiv, 14; but 'a spot away from the camp, which had been so repeatedly polluted and desecrated, as it were, by the inauspicious omen of the snakes,' cf. xxxi, 44. D. ^c om. pl. Mss.—*si* or *et* P. ^d *primerum* LI.—*primore* conj. L. ^e *quique* P. F. H.—*quisque* V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV.—*cujusque* B. as *suum ipsorum*, vii, 39. D.—*quamque* GA.—*quibusque* or *quisque* conj. as in Sall. J. 18. C. adv. D.—*quemque* (i. e. *exercitum decucurrissæ, quemque militum cum motibus suæ genti assuetis*) conj. D. cf. BU, on Suet. ii, 66.—*unicuique* (om. *suæ*) conj. *suum cuique* or *suo quidque* being correct Latin, but not *suum quidque* or *suo cuique*; cf. n, on iii, 22, 6. G. DCE, on the contrary, considers *suæ* *cuique* an elegance: cf. i, 52; ii, 32; iii, 11; 36; xxxi, 34; xxxiii, 46; xxxiv, 2; xlv, 29; nn, on Virg. E. vii, 54. R. Unless all the copyists have frequently conspired to corrupt passages, it would seem that the Latin writers sometimes used *suusquisque* as well as *unusquisque* and *quotusquisque*. DU.

1 'So far are authors from agreeing in their accounts of the place and manner &c.' xxxvii, 1; &c. R. Compare Her. vi, 30, n. 61.

2 'With every action and expression of respect and honour:' xxviii, 4; xxx, 15; xlviii, ep. D. 3 The dative is more usual, as in iii, 43; DU. xxxviii, 53. The genitive occurs in

- 18 Consules agrum Campanum ingressi cum passim popu- Q.F. Flac. 3
larentur, eruptione oppidanorum et Magonis* cum equitatu Ap. Claud:
territi et trepidi ad signa milites palatos passim revocârunt, The consuls
et vixdum instructa acie fusi supra mille et quingentos routed at
milites amiserunt. inde ingens ferocia superbæ suopte Capua.
ingenio genti crevit, multisque^b præliis lacessebant Ro-
manos: sed intentiores ad cavendum consules una pugna
fecerat incaute atque inconsulte inita. restituit tamen his
animos et illis minuit audaciam parva una res. sed in bello
nihil tam leve est, quod non magnæ interdum rei momen-
tum^c faciat¹. T. Quintio Crispino Badius Campanus hospes Badius the
erat, perfamiliari hospitio junctus. creverat consuetudo, Campanian
quod æger Romæ apud Crispinum Badius ante defec- challenges
tionem Campanam liberaliter comiterque curatus fuerat. Crispinus
tum^d Badius progressus ante stationes quæ pro porta the Roman:
stabant, vocari Crispinum jussit. quod ubi est Crispino xxiv, 39, 6;
nuntiatum, ratus colloquium amicum ac familiare quæri, V. v, 1, 3.
manente² memoria etiam in discidio³ publicorum foederum

* *Hannonis* or *Bostaris* conj. R. cf. xxvi, 5; GR. ib. 12; Mago is said to have been in Bruttii, 15 sq; and in Hannibal's army, 21. DU. ^b *multique* 'and for ever,' 'and they kept constantly,' cf. Sall. J. 84; 96; Nazar. Pan. 26: G. but then *præliis* will mean *ad prælia*. DJ.—*minutisque* conj. RB. pr. DJ.—*multis* perhaps means 'many petty.' DCE. ^c *momento* 3 P. pr. cf. *non faciet capiti dura corona meo*, Prop. iii, 1, 20. GB. ^d *stum* P.—*is tum* conj. C. pr. ED.

1 The same sentiment is repeated in xxvii, 47; xxx, 34; xxxii, 17. GB.

2 The remembrance and regard being kept up, preserved, retained.' R.

3 This noun signifies 'disruption,' (*fæderibus ruptis dirempta simul jura*, below,) 'actual separation,' *domi corruptorum parietum discidia sarciantur*, Symm. vi, 70. It is opposed by Lucretius to *concilium*. *Inter nos discidium volent*, Ter. An. iv, 2, 13, that is, *ut distractio, discidium, vastities veniret*, Plautus. Cicero speaks of the *discidium* between himself and Atticus, while their mutual regard was unimpaired, iv, 1. Between Agathocles and his wife there was *crudele discidium*, without prejudice to their reciprocal affection, Just. xxiii, 2. In a 'divorce,' there is necessarily *discidium*, and generally *dissidium*, ('estrangement, alienation of feelings,') but not always; for instance when Tiberius was obliged to divorce Agrippina, whom he loved very tenderly. [The same was the case also with Philip Augustus of France in regard to Agnes de Meranie. ED.] The harmony which subsisted at first between Tiberius and Julia, was

presently succeeded by *dissidium* 'discord,' (*dissedit*, Suet. iii, 7;) there was afterwards a separation as to bed, which was 'separation' (*discidium*) to a certain extent, though not amounting to 'divorce.' On the other hand, 'separation' sometimes prevents 'discord;' *neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio: si quis ibi odiosus est, ab eo domum*, Plaut. M. G. iii, 1. *Dissidium* is opposed to 'friendship and concord,' as synonymous with *dissensio* and *discordia*; as *quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti?* Cic. Am. 7; [ib. 21; GR. where (after LM.) GV ed. *discidia*, pr. CI, on O. M. xiv, 79; but adv. D. cf. St Matthew xii, 25; ED.] *detestatus exempla discordiarum fraternarum, quibus se, stirpemque suam, domos, regna, funditus evertissent*, xl, 8. Thus it leads to *exscidium*, Tac. A. ii, 28. (where PCH would substitute *dissidium*). Some, as GU, have erroneously reversed the meanings of *discidium* and *dissidium*. G. cf. GI, C. L. BKH, on Pr. ii, 19, 16; and on T. i, 5, 1. D. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 86, 2; RK, on M, Or. p. 33. R.

4.3 F. al. *perit* *jura* *hospitii* *bellum* & ceteris processit. postquam in
 Ap. Claud. *exercentem* *videre*. — *provoco te* inquit “ad pugnam,
 — *Crispinus* *Badius*: — *conscendamus equos, summotis-*
 — *que alia res bello melior sit, decernamus.*” ad ea
Crispinus — *ne sibi nec illi an* — *hostes deesse, in quibus*
 — *videtur ostendit*: *se*. etiam in acie occurrat, de-
 — *clinationem, de hospitali corde dextram violet.* conver-
 susque abibat. etiamvero ferocius tum Campanus increpare
 mollem ignaviamque. et se digna probra in insontem⁷
 jacere, ‘*hospitalem hostem*’ appellans, ‘*simulantemque*
 ‘*parcere cui scias parem se non esse. si parum publicis*
 ‘*foederibus ruptis dirempta simul et privata jura esse*
 ‘*putet, Badium Campanum T. Quintio Crispino Romano*
 ‘*palam duobus*’ exercitiis audientibus⁸, renuntiare⁹
 ‘*hospitium. nihil sibi cum eo consociatum, nihil foedera-*
 ‘*tum hosti cum hoste, cujus patriam ac penates*’ publicos
 ‘*privatosque oppugnatum venisset. si vir esset, congre-*
 ‘*deretur.*’ diu cunctantem Crispinum perpulere turmales
 ne impune insultare Campanum pateretur. itaque tantum
 moratus dum imperatores consuleret ‘*permitterentne sibi*
 ‘*extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare?*’ per-
 missu eorum arma cepit equumque conscendit, et Badium
 nomine compellans ad pugnam evocavit. nulla mora a
 Their single combat. Campano facta est; infestis equis concurrerunt. Crispinus
 supra scutum sinistrum humerum Badio hasta transfixit,
 superque delapsus cum vulnere ex equo desiluit, ut pedes
 jacentem conficeret¹⁰. Badius priusquam opprimeretur,

* *ab eo ad. ed. G. C. adv. pl. Mss.* † *P. C. F. al. opt. Mss. pr. G.—omnibus duobus*
al. Mss. ed. G. C.—duobus conj. cf. 24; 35 sq; x, 25; xxvi, 7. There were four armies,
 viz. the Claudian, the Fulvian, the Campanian, and the Carthaginian. *GR. adv. for the two*
Roman armies would count as one, and the Campanian and the Carthaginian as the other—
DU.—omnibus conj. R. 8 *conj. om. as palam populo, vi, 14; palam senatu, Aur. V—*
Nero: but cf. exercitu suo praesente clamavit, Cæs. G. i, 47; praesente populo Romano, Cic. C-
Compet. prube praesente est populo praesente, Fest. G. inscio avunculo clam, xxvii, 19; GR-
palam ante oculos omnium, Cic. Ver. v, 26. D.

4 ‘The rights and claims of private hospital-
 ity.’ *R.*

5 ‘The braver,’ *ἀψίωτος, ἀψίωτος, melior*
miles, ii, 51; vii, 9; xxiv, 3; xxxii, 34; nn,
on Hor. O. i, 15, 28; optimi bello, xxxviii,
15. R.

6 ‘Of one connected with him by the ties
 of hospitality.’ *R.*

7 *Se viz. Campano; insontem viz. Romanum.*

8 *Cf. S, on xlii, 25, 1; L, on T. A. ii,*
70, exc. L. D. renuntiare societatem and ami-
citiam are used in the same sense: C. xxxvi,
3; xxxviii, 31. R.

9 *xxiv, 26, 2. R.*

10 ‘That he might despatch;’ *26; ii, 40.*
 This verb is used especially with reference to
 wounded gladiators and wild beasts at the
 shows. *R.*

parma atque equo relicto ad suos aufugit. Crispinus Q.F. Flac. 3
 equum armaque capta^h et cruentam cuspidem insignis Ap. Claud.
 spoliis ostentans, cum magna laude et gratulationeⁱ mili-
 tum ad consules est deductus, laudatusque ibi magnifice et
 donis donatus.

- 19 Hannibal ex agro Beneventano castra ad Capuam cum The consuls
 movisset, tertio post die quam venit, copias in aciem fight a
 eduxit, haudquaquam dubius, quod Campanis absente se drawn bat-
 paucos ante dies secunda fuisset pugna, quin multo minus tle with
 se suumque toties victorem exercitum sustinere Romani Hannibal.
 possent. ceterum postquam pugnari cœptum est, equi-
 tum¹ maxime incursu, cum jaculis obrueretur, laborabat
 Romana acies, donec signum equitibus datum est ut 'in
 'hostem admitterent² equos.' ita equestre prœlium erat,
 cum procul visus Sempronianus exercitus, cui Cn. Corne- 17.
 lius quæstor³ præerat, utrique parti parem metum præbuit
 ne hostes novi adventarent. velut ex composito utrinque
 signum receptui datum, reductique in castra prope æquo
 Marte discesserunt. plures tamen ab⁴ Romanis primo in-
 cursu equitum ceciderunt.

Inde consules, ut averterent Capua Hannibalem, nocte
 quæ secuta est, diversi, Fulvius in agrum Cumanum,
 Claudius in Lucanos abiit⁵. postero die, cum 'vacua
 'castra esse Romanorum' nuntiatum Hannibali esset, 'et
 'duobus agminibus diversos abiisse,' incertus primo utrum
 sequeretur, Appium institit sequi. ille, circumducto hoste⁵
 qua voluit, alio itinere ad Capuam rediit. Hannibali alia

in his locis bene gerendæ rei fortuna oblata est. M. Cen-
 tenius fuit cognomine Penula, insignis inter primi pili cen-
 turiones et magnitudine corporis et animo⁶. is perfunctus

M. Cente-
 nius Penula
 applies for
 troops, xxii,
 8; S. xii,
 463 sqq.

^h *permanque captam* BR. perhaps from gl. ED. cf. iv, 38, 3. D. ⁱ *congratulations*
 (om. et) 3 P.—*cum gratulatione* conj. GB. ² pl. Mss. ant. Edd. as *deflexit*, x, 27;
 ed. D. cf. 21; i, 58, 38. C.—*abit* P. F.—*abierunt* cet. Mss. pr. GB. R. ed. FR. G. C. cf.
 x, 44. D.

¹ *Equitum Punicorum...equitibus Romanis.*
 R. ED.

² ii, 19; &c. R.

³ The quæstor of a province ranked above
 the legates, and, in case of the death or
 absence of the proconsul or proprætor, or of a
 magistrate's quitting his province before the

arrival of his successor, the command devolved
 on him. R.

⁴ 'On the side of.' RS.

⁵ 'Having led the enemy round on a
 fruitless chase.' DCE.

⁶ *Voltu corporis pariter atque animo varius,*
 Sall. J. 113. G.

I. Facilitas militia per P. Cornelium Sullam prætorem in senatum
 Ap. Claud. introductus petiit a patribus uti sibi quinque millia mili-
 tum darentur: se peritum et hostis et regionum brevi
 operæ pretium facturum, et quibus artibus ad id locorum
 nostri et duces et exercitus capti forent, iis adversus in-
 ventorem usurum. id non promissum magis stolide quam
 stolide creditum, tanquam eædem militares et impera-
 toriæ artes essent. data pro quinque octo millia militum,
 pars dimidia cives, pars socii, et ipse aliquantum volunta-
 riorum itinere in agris concivit, ac prope duplicato exercitu
 in Lucanos pervenit, ubi Hannibal nequicquam secutus
 Claudium subsisteret. haud dubia res est, quippe inter
 Hannibalem ducem et centurionem, exercitusque alterum
 vincendo veteranum, alterum novum totum, magna ex
 parte etiam tumultuarium ac semiermem, ut conspecta
 inter se agmina sunt et neutra pars detrectavit pugnam,
 extemplo instructæ acies, pugnatum tamen, ut in nulla
 pari re, duas amplius horas, concitata etiam, donec
 dux steteret. Romana acie, postquam is non pro vetere
 fama solum, sed etiam metu futuri dedecoris, si sua teme-
 ritate contractæ cladi superesset, objectans se hostium telis
 cecidit, fusa extemplo est Romana acies, sed adeo ne
 fugæ quidem iter patuit, omnibus viis ab equite insessis,
 ut ex tanta multitudine vix mille evaserint, ceteri passim,
 alii alia peste, absumpti sint.

The siege of Capua. Capua a consulibus iterum summa vi obsideri cœpta est;
 summa 15. quæque in eam rem opus erant, comportabantur paraban-
 16. 22.

7 stolidæ conj. om. G. 8 in ad. 5 L. but *itinere* may be used, as *acie*, ix, 32, 12 =
 consilium expeditionis peritum. Suet. ix, 10; (B.U.) cf. xxvi, 44, 5 D. 9 et ad. ed. ~~et~~
 G. C. ad. P. PE. F. C. 2. 4 L. 10 ut in nulla parte ant. Edd.—ri in nullam partem
 conj. S. 11 et ad. 5 L. as in xvii, 12: but the accusative occurs in
 alii, 7. S. 12 F. R. N.—et pl. Mss. ed. D.—om. 1 L. H. HV. S. ed. G. C. 13 stet-
 conj. S. 14 em. F.—Romana acies HF. HV.—Romanam aciem pl. Mss. 15 ad. ~~et~~
 1, 3 P. P. PE. F. V. 1 L. G. A. H.—et is et 4 L.—et 2 L.—om. 2 P. 5 L. HV. HF.
 16 ne ad fugam 2 P.—et fugam 5 L. HV. HF.—et P. PE.—et F. V. 1 L. 1
 G. A.—et H.—et 4 L. 3 P.—et 2 L.—minime ad. HF. 17 minime ad. HV.
 18 perit 2 L.

7 'The issue of the affair.' R.

8 'Grown old.' R.

9 'As well as they possibly could, when
 every respect inferior, both
 personal and army to army.' C.

10 Und. in hostem as in viii, 39; &c.

'The Romans not only repulsed the attack
 of the enemy, but charged them in return.'
 D.

11 Cf. xxiii, 48, 5. R.

turque. Casilinum frumentum convectum; ad Vulturni Q. F. Flac.³ ostium, ubi nunc urbs est, castellum communitum^a. ante^b ^{Ap. Claud.} Fabius^c Maximus munierat^d: præsidium impositum, ut^e ^{xxii, 13 sq.} mare proximum et flumen in potestate essent. in ea duo ^{C. ii, 145.} maritima castella frumentum, quod ex Sardinia nuper missum erat quodque M. Junius^f prætor ex Etruria coemerat, ^{2 sq.} ab Ostia convectum^g est, ut exercitui per hiemem copia esset. ceterum super eam cladem quæ in Lucanis accepta erat, volonum quoque exercitus, qui vivo Graccho summa ^{xxiv, 14 sq;} fide stipendia fecerat, velut exauctoratus^h morte ducis ab ^{xxii, 57.} signis discessitⁱ.

Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque ut^h tanto discrimine desertos volebat socios: sed prospero ex temeritate ^{19.} unius Romani ducis successu in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat⁴. 'Cn. Fulvium ^{Cn. Fulvius in Apulia} 'prætorem' Apuli legati nuntiabant 'primo, dum urbes 'quasdam Apulorum quæ ad Hannibalem descivissent 'oppugnaret, intentius rem egisse; postea nimio successu 'et ipsum et milites præda impletos in tantam licentiam 'socordiamque effusos⁵, ut nulla disciplina militiæ esset.' cum sæpe alias tum paucis diebus ante expertus qualis sub inscio duce exercitus esset, in Apuliam castra movit⁶.
²¹ circa Herdoneam Romanæ legiones et prætor Fulvius ^{xxiv, 20.} erant. quo ubi allatum est 'hostes adventare,' prope est factum ut injussu prætoris signis convulsis¹ in aciem

^a *castello communito*, conj. G 2d. pr. D.—*quod* ad. HF.—*ei, quod* conj. ad. ED.—*alteri* c. ad. ST.—*Puteolos* c. CV, I. A, iv, 2, p. 1097. cf. 22; xxiv, 7. GL.—*Puteolis* c. ad. C.
^b *alterum* conj. G 1st.—*quodque* c. G 2d. pr. D.—*utque* c. R. ^c *Puteolis* conj. R.
^d (*ante...munierat*) ed. G. C. D.—(*Maximus munierat*) conj. R. ^e *et* ad. G. C.
^f *em.* (i. e. *Silanus*) cf. 3. GL. S. pr. PG. G.—*Minucius* (om. M.) 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—
^g var. cet. Mss. ^h *congestum* conj. as *convectum* occurs above. R. ^h pl. Mss. ed. D.—in al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C.—*ut* in II V. pr. DCE.

¹ This city was Vulturnum, Strabo v, p. 243. S.

² 'Discharged,' 'released from their engagement.' *auctoramentum* was 'the hire' of one who was *auctoratus* i. e. 'of his own authority and free will, hired out to service,' 'a hireling:' a term used chiefly of gladiators and soldiers; xxxvii, 10: hence the word *exauctoratus*, viii, 34; xxix, 1; xxxii, 1; xxxvi, 40; xli, 5. On the difference between *exauctoratio* and *missio* see nn, on Tac. A. i, 17, 1. R.

³ This phrase occurs in Cæs. B. G. i, 40;

and [v, 16; 33; B. C.] i, 44; so *discedere ab armis*, ix, 14; *ab sua parte belli*, xxxvii, 26; *ab Janiculo*, ii, 14; cf. iii, 17; xxxvi, 22; Cic. Fam. i, 9. It is also found with *de*, xxxii, 40; Cic. Ver. iv, 65. cf. xxvii, 10, a. G. D. DU.

⁴ 'Was intent upon.' ST.

⁵ Like phrases occur in xxix, 23; xxxvi, 11. D.

⁶ Und. *Hannibal. G.*

¹ When the Romans encamped, their standards were planted in the ground; and when they marched out of their camp, the

dux 'neque simili exercitu neque ita instructo aderat. ergo Q. F. Flac. 3
ne clamorem quidem atque impetum primum eorum Ro- Ap. Claud.
mani sustinuere. dux stultitia et temeritate Centenio par, 19.
animo nequaquam comparandus, ubi rem inclinatham ac
trepidantes suos vidit, equo arrepto cum ducentis ferme
equitibus effugit. cetera a fronte pulsa, a^s tergo atque alis^s
circumventa acies eo usque est cæsa, ut ex duodeviginti S. xii, 469.
millibus hominum duo millia haud amplius evaserint.
castris hostes potiti sunt.

22 Hæ clades, super aliam alia, Romam^a cum essent
nuntiatae, ingens quidem et luctus et pavor civitatem
cepit: sed tamen, quia consules, ubi summa rerum esset,
ad id locorum prospere rem^b gererent, minus his cladibus
commovebantur. legatos ad consules mittunt C. Lætorium
M. Metilium, qui^c nuntiarent¹ ut 'reliquias duorum exer- xxii, 56.
'cituum cum cura colligerent, darentque operam ne per
'metum ac desperationem hosti se dederent, id quod post
'Cannensem accidisset cladem, et ut desertores de exer- 20.
'citu volonum conquirent.' idem negotii P. Cornelio² sq.
datum, cui et delectus mandatus erat; isque per fora con-
ciliabulaque edixit ut 'conquisitio volonum fieret iique ad
'signa reducerentur.' hæc omnia intentissima cura acta.

Ap. Claudius consul D. Junio ad ostium Vulturni, M. 20.
Aurelio Cotta Puteolis præposito, qui, ut quæque naves ex
Etruria ac Sardinia accessissent, extemplo in castra mitte-
rent frumentum, ipse ad Capuam regressus Q. Fulvium
collegam invenit Casilini^d, omnia inde portantem^e molien-
temque ad oppugnandam Capuam. tum ambo^f circum- xxiii, 14;
sederunt urbem, et Claudium Neronem prætorem ab 17; 31.

^a em. G.—dua P.—var. cet. and simili pl. Mss. V. S.—similis...neque om. ant. Edd.—via
conj. V.—sententia S. 2 L. HF. HV. pr. S. ^b in P. PE. ME. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.
L. al.—om. GR. CL. ^c iv, 9; 50; 56; v, 7; ix, 15; x, 4; xxxvii, 18; xlv, 25;
cf. nuntiare domum, i, 23; in urbem, ii, 26, 1. D.—Romæ cf. Just. xxxiv, 2; xliii, 5. D,
^d em. G. cf. HS, on V. P. ii, 102, 1; nn, on xxviii, 15, 7; xlii, 32, 7; D. xxxix, 54, 4.
R.—prosperem P. PE.—res prospere 2 P.—prosperæ cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^e qui nuntiarent
conj. om. cf. nn, on viii, 23; and xxxiv, 29; G. xxiii, 7, 6; R. VC, and MN, on Cic,
Fam. but the full expression occurs often; xxxvi, 13; Nep. ii, 4; Cæs. B. G. i, 34. DU.
^f em. PZ. VI. pr. C. 2 L. HV. ed. D.—Salini HF.—Casilino cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ed,
G. C. ^g pl. Mss. pr. PZ. C. ed. D.—importantem (om. inde) al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed,
G. C. ^h consules ad. ant. Edd. G. adv. opt. and pl. Mss.

^s 'On the flanks.' C. See note 2 pre- wishes; iii, 50; xxvii, 29: at other times no
ceding. follows, or the subjunctive without a particle.

¹ 'To convey and express to them their R.

Q.F.Flac.³ Ap. Claud. Suessula ex Claudianis castris exciverunt. is quoque, modico ibi præsidio ad tenendum locum relicto, ceteris omnibus copiis ad Capuam descendit. ita tria prætoria² circa Capuam erecta, tres et exercitus diversis partibus opus aggressi fossa valloque circumdare urbem parant, et castella³ excitant modicis intervallis, multisque simul locis cum prohibentibus opera Campanis eo eventu pugnant, ut postremo portis muroque se contineret Campanus. prius tamen quam hæc continuarentur opera, legati ad Hannibalem missi, qui quererentur 'desertam ab eo Capuam' 'ac prope redditam' Romanis, obtestarenturque ut 'tunc' 'saltem opem non circumsessis modo sed etiam circumvallatis ferret.' consulibus litteræ¹ a P. Cornelio prætore missæ, ut 'priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, potestatem Campanis facerent, ut qui eorum vellent, exirent' 'ab Capua suasque res secum auferrent. liberos fore suasque omnia habituros qui ante idus Martias exissent: post eam diem quique exissent quique ibi mansissent, hostium futuros numero.' ea pronuntiata Campanis, atque ita spreta ut ultro contumelias dicerent minarenturque. Hannibal ab Herdonea Tarentum duxerat legiones, spe aut vi aut dolo arcis Tarentinæ potiundæ. quod ubi parum processit, ad Brundisium flexit iter, prodi id oppidum ratus. ibi quoque cum frustra tereret tempus, legati Campani ad eum venerunt querentes simul orantesque. quibus Hannibal magnifice respondit, 'et antea solvisse obsidionem, et nunc adventum suum consules non laturos.' cum hac spe dimissi legati vix regredi Capuam jam duplici fossa valloque cinctam potuerunt.

Hannibal
promises to
relieve
them.

Cum maxime Capua circumvallaretur, Syracusarum²³ oppugnatio ad finem venit, præterquam vi ac virtute ducis exercitusque, intestina etiam prodicione adjuta. namque Marcellus initio veris incertus utrum Agrigentum ad Himilconem et Hippocratem verteret bellum an obsidione Syracusas premeret¹, quanquam nec vi capi videbat posse

² traditam conj. C. ^h nunc conj. R. ¹ a P. C. (i. e. patribus conscriptis, ED.)
conj. ad. C'L. or rather und. *ex senatus consulto*, which is expressly added in xxii, 33. D.

2 Cf. P2, de Pr. 17, p. 671. DU.

3 'Forts' or 'redoubts.' DÆ.

1 The former year Appius alone had remained before Syracuse, (being sent home at

inexpugnabilem terrestri ac maritimo situ urbem, nec fame quam^a prope liberi ab Carthagine commeatus alerent, tamen ne quid inexpertum relinqueret, transfugas Syracusanos (erant autem apud Romanos aliqui nobilissimi viri, inter² defectionem ab Romanis, quia ab novis consiliis abhorrebant, pulsi) ‘ colloquiis suæ partis tentare hominum animos’ jussit, ‘ et fidem dare, si traditæ forent Syracusæ, liberos eos ac suis legibus victuros esse.’ non erat colloqui copia, quia multorum animi suspecti omnium curam oculosque converterant, ne quid falleret tale admissum. servus unus exsulum, pro transfuga intromissus in urbem, conventis paucis initium colloquendi de tali re fecit. dein piscatoria quidam navi, retibus operti, circumvectique^b ita^c ad castra Romana collocutique cum transfugis; et idem sæpius eodem modo alii atque alii. postremo ad octoginta facti. et^d cum jam composita omnia ad proditionem essent, indicio delato ad Epicyden per Attalum quendam indignantem sibi rem creditam non esse, necati omnes cum cruciatu^e sunt. alia subinde spes, postquam hæc vana evaserat, excepit³. Damippus quidam Lacedæmonius, missus ab Syracusis ad Philippum regem, captus ab Romanis navibus erat. hujus utique redimendi et Epicydæ cura erat ingens, nec abnuit Marcellus, jam tum Ætolorum, quibus^f socii Lacedæmonii erant, amicitiam affectantibus Romanis. ad colloquium de redemptione ejus missis medius maxime atque^g utrisque opportunus locus ad portum Trogiliorum^h, propter turrinam quam vocant Galeagram⁴, est visus. quo cum sæpius commearent, unus

Q. F. Flac. 3
Ap. Claud.

Secret conferences for betraying Syracuse to Marcellus,

16, 5.

xxvi, 30.

discovered to Epicydes.

P. vii, 5, 3;
PM. 308.

Th. vi, 99;
CS. i, 12,
152; St.

^a ut quam conj. ‘ as one which;’ cf. 20; xxiv, 45; xxix, [1; RH. 34, 15; D.] 31; xxxvi, 41; G. iii, 36; x, 41. D. pr. C.—unquam P. 1 PE. F.—cum eam F 2d.—quoniam 2 L. ^b circumvecti 4 L. conj. G. pr. or circumvecti sunt conj. R. ^c om. S.—usque conj. G. ^d at or sed conj. R. ^e F 2d. 2 L. ed. conj. G. cf. xli, 18. D.—cum cruciati P.—cruciatu HV.—concruciati 1 P. F. V. 1, 4 L. H. al.—et concruciati 3 P. 5 L. B. GA. D. N. ant. Edd.—et cruciati 2 P. vulg.—cruciati L.—et trucidati B 2d.—excruciati FN, on Q. C. viii, 8, 20. ^f em. or quis conj. G.—quorum H.—cujus pl. Mss. gentis ad. al. Mss. ed. G C. D. ^g om. conj. S.—tr. after utrisque 5 L. ^h em. CV. ed. GT.—Trogiliorum 1, 3 P. 2 L. B. HV. L. al. Mss. vulg.—Trogilorum 4, 5 L. H. R. N.—var. cet. Mss.

the close of that year,) while Marcellus led the army under his command about the island, and carried on hostilities against Himilco and Hippocrates: cf. xxiv, 39, 7. Now Marcellus doubts whether he should pursue the same plan as last year, or stay

and press the siege. C.

2 ‘ In the course of;’ cf. iv, 18, 4; vi, 24, 10. D.

3 Und. either hanc spem or Marcellum et Romanos. R.

4 ‘ Weasel-trap.’ ST.

Q. F. Flac.³ ex Romanis ex propinquo murum contemplatus, nume-
Ap. Claud. rando lapides, æstimandoque⁵ ipse secum quid¹ in fronte

Th. iii, 20; paterent singuli¹, altitudinem muri, quantum proxime
P. fr. l. v, conjectura poterat, permensus, humilioremque aliquanto
p. 32 sq. pristina opinione sua et ceterorum omnium ratus esse et

vel mediocribus scalis superabilem, ad Marcellum rem

Po. viii, 11; defert. haud spernenda visa. sed cum adiri locus, qui
Fr. iii, 3, 2. ob id ipsum intentius⁶ custodiebatur, non posset, occasio

quærebatur; quam obtulit transfuga⁷ nuntians 'diem⁸

' festum Dianæ⁸ per triduum agi, et quia alia⁹ in obi-

' dione desint, vino largius epulas celebrari et ab Epicyde

' præbito universæ plebei et per tribus a principibus diviso.'

id ubi accepit Marcellus, cum paucis tribunorum militum

collocutus, electisque per eos ad rem tantam idoneis cen-

turionibus militibusque, et scalis in occulto comparatis,

ceteris signum dari¹⁰ jubet ut 'mature corpora curarent

' quietique darent¹¹: nocte in expeditionem eundum esse.'

inde ubi id temporis visum quo de¹ die epulatis jam vini¹²

satias¹² principiumque¹² somni esset, 'signi¹² unius milites

' ferre scalas' jussit; et ad mille fere armati tenui agmine

per silentium eo deducti. ubi sine strepitu ac tumultu

primi evaserunt in murum, secuti ordine alii, cum priorum

audacia dubiis etiam animum faceret. jam mille armatorum²⁴

The Ro-
mans scale
the walls.

¹ em. cf. Cæs. G. vi, 24; vii, 72; C. i, 45; Luc ii, 133; *ætas bene disponenti multum* putet, Sen. G. ed. C. (cf. vi, 36, 11.) D.—*qui* Mss. j pl. Mss. und. *lapides*. G. ed. C. D.—*simul* al. Mss. ed. G. k om. conj. GR. *festum* often occurs alone: Ov. F. i, 190; iii, 199; &c. C. but not in Livy. D. And the Latins perhaps used *dies festus* when the solemnity lasted for more days than one, as well as *dies festi* when it was but for one; Cic. Ver. ii, 21; 63; iv, 67; where the Marcellian and the Verrean festivals are called *dies festus*, *unus dies festus*, and *dies festi*. DU. l ad. L. E. iv, q. 16. cf. xxiii, 8, 3. G.—om. Mss. m P. F. 1 P. C. V. H. SCA. SM.—*vino* H. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.—*et* conj. ant. Edd. L. CLM. n P. F. C. conj. SCA, on Cat. 48; SM, on Vop. Fl. 6. An old word for *satiety*, cf. xxvii, 49, g; xxx, 3; HS, on Sil. iv, 110; (D.) D. Sall. H. 2; Ter. Eu. v, 5, 3; Lucil. Lucr. M. Acc. and Varro in Non. RH. R.—*satiety* 1 P. F 2d.—*artistic* H. 1, 2, 4 L. V. H. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xxvi, 13. GB.—*sauciat* conj. L. CLM, on E. A. p. 442. o pl. and opt. Mss. SCA. SM.—*principium* ant. Edd. L. CLM.

⁵ After counting the number of stones, he calculates the height of each; and this, multiplied into the number, gives him, pretty accurately, the height of the wall itself.' C. cf. SW, on Pol. l. c. R.

⁶ *ἀμειλῶς*, Plut. and Polyæn. *ἰμειλῶς* conj. the English Editor of Pl. DU. adv. R.

⁷ Sosistratus; Front. R.

⁸ Cf. *Ἀγριμία*, MS, Gr. F. i. D.

⁹ 'Other articles of food.' ST.

¹⁰ Viz. by the *testera*; cf. vii, 35, 61. C.

¹¹ Cf. SL, on. Pol. 8. DU.

¹² 'Of one manipule or company:' cf. xxxiii, 1, 2. C. This standard was formerly called *verillum*; but at this time the *verillum* was used in reference to the allies, and the *signum* to the Romans. ST. cf. viii, 8, n. xxxiii, 9; xli, 2; xlv, 37. The manipule, of which there were 30 in the legion, now consisted of 130 men. R.

ceperant partem¹, cum ceteri admotis² pluribus³ scalis in Q.F. Flac. 3 murum evadebant, signo ab Hexapylo dato, quo per in- ^{Ap. Claud.} gentem solitudinem² erat perventum, quia magna pars ^{xxiv, 21, 8.} in turribus epulati aut sopiti vino erant aut semigraves^c potabant. paucos tamen eorum oppressos^d in cubilibus interfecerunt. prope Hexapylon est portula magna vi refringi cœpta; et e muro ex composito tuba datum signum erat, et jam undique non furtim sed vi aperta gerebatur res. quippe ad Epipolas, frequentem custodiis ^{xxiv, 21, 8; Th. vi, 96; D. xiii, 7} locum, perventum erat, terrendique magis hostes erant ^{sq; CS. i, 12, p. 149.} quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt. nam simul ac^e tubarum ^{St.} est auditus cantus clamorque tenentium muros partemque urbis, omnia teneri custodes rati^f alii per murum fugere, alii salire de muro, præcipitarique turba paventium. magna pars tamen ignara tanti mali erat, et gravatis omnibus vino somnoque, et in vastæ magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente^g in omnia³. sub luce Hexapylo effracto, Marcellus omnibus copiis urbem ingressus excitavit convertitque omnes ad arma capienda opemque, si quam possent, jam captæ prope urbi ferendam. Epicydes ab Insula, quam ipsi Nason vocant, citato profectus ^{xxiv, 21, 8.} agmine, haud dubius quin paucos per negligentiam custodum transgressos murum expulsurus foret, occurrentibus pavidis, ‘tumultum augere eos’ dictitans⁴ ‘et majora ac ‘terribiliora vero afferre,’ postquam conspexit omnia circa Epipolas armis completa, laccessito tantum hoste paucis missilibus retro in Achradinam agmen convertit, non tam

^a em. M. pr. G. C. R.—*ceteri admoti* conj. cf. xxvi, 30. G. pr. R.—*ceteræ admotæ* Mss. und. *scalæ*, GL. or *cohortes*. R. ed. G. C. D. ^b one Ms of C. conj. M. pr. G. C. R.—*pluribusque* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^c *somno graves* conj. L. adv. Mss. *gravis* or *gravatus* vino may be said as correctly as *gravis* or *gravatus somno*; (*βιβασμένοις*: cf. below; D, on iv, 37; xxix, 34; xxxi, 41; R. Her. i, 211, n. 79: *h. l.*) ‘some were already sent to sleep by their potations; others were very drowsy, but still able to keep awake and go on drinking.’ This and other compounds of *semis* are of very rare occurrence. DU. ^d V. 1, 5 L. one Ms of C. ed. Ven. S. cf. 38. GB.—*impressos* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*comprehensos* al. Edd. adv. Mss. ^e ut V 2d. 1 L.—*et* GA.—om. conj. cf. vi, 1, 6. D. ^f om. F. G. C. V. H. 1, 2 L.—*alii* conj. om. cf. iii, 37; GR. pr. cf. v, 8, 25. C. ^g xxiii, 49, 2. GB.—*pertingente* conj. V. pr. TL, O. C. i, 10.—*pertendente* c. SB. pr. GL.

1 Und. *urbis*. C.

2 ‘Without any sentinels or guards to obstruct their progress:’ opposed to *frequentem custodiis locum* below. ST.

3 ‘And because, owing to the immense size of the city, the knowledge of what was

going on in any part did not communicate itself with sufficient rapidity through the whole.’ C. This was the case at Babylon also; Her. i, 191, n. 9.

4 Like Eteocles to the Chorus in *Æsch.* Th. 175 sqq.

22. *Quod facilius multitudinemque hostium metuens quam ne qua
 23. claudere hostes per consilium crederetur. clausasque⁵ inter
 Murem et Achradinam insulam inveniret portas. Mar-
 cius enim ex superioribus locis urbem
 omnem ferme illa tempestate pulcherrimam subjectam
 omnis vitiis Martimasse⁶ invenit partim gaudio tantæ
 perpetuæ rei partim vetusta gloria urbis. Atheniensium
 classes demersæ et duo ingentes exercitus cum duobus⁷
 clarissimis viris delecti occurrebant⁸, et tot bella cum
 Carthaginiensibus tanto cum discrimine gesta, tot⁹ tam
 opulenti tyranni regesque¹⁰, præter ceteros Hiero, cum
 recentissimæ memoriæ rex tum ante omnia quæ virtus
 ei fortunaque sua dederat, beneficiis in populum Roma-
 num insignis, ea cum universa occurrerent animo, subiret-
 que cogitatio jam illa momento horæ arsura omnia et ad
 cineres reditura, priusquam signa Achradinam¹ admoveret,
 præmittit Syracusanos qui intra præsidia Romana¹⁰, ut
 ante dictum est, fuerant, ut alloquio leni perlicerent hostes
 ad dedendam urbem.*

Tenebant Achradinæ portas murosque maxime trans-²⁵
 fugæ, quibus nulla erat per condiciones veniæ spes: ii
 nec adire muros nec alloqui quemquam passi. itaque Mar-
 cellus, postquam id inceptum irritum fuit, ad Euryalum¹
 signa referri jussit. tumulus est in extrema parte urbis
 versus a mari, viæque imminens ferenti in agros medi-
 terraneaue insulæ², percommode situs³ ad commeatus
 excipiendos. præerat huic arci Philodemus Argivus ab
 Epicyde impositus, ad quem missus a Marcello Sosis,

⁵ ac B. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. or conj. et R. but the copula is omitted, 37; xxi, 9, b; xxvi, 13; xxviii, 28; xxix, 21; xxx, 30. G. ¹ P. F. PE. 1 L. L. pl. Mss of C. cf. xxvii, 25; xxviii, 46. G R. ed. C. D.—Achradinem H. 4 L. HV.—ad Achradinam 2 L. VI.—Achradinæ pl. Mss. ed. G. ² one P.—percommode P. F. PE. ME. V. H. 1, 4 L. N.—percommoda est 2 L.—pars commoda est HV. BR.—percommodus vulg.

5 'And lest, consequently, he and his followers should be shut out.' ST.

6 Used intransitively here, and in Cic. Sen. 9; with a dative in xl, 56; xlv, 4; D. and by Cicero.

7 Nicias and Demosthenes, (not to mention Lamachus and Eurymedon; Thuc. vi, 101; vii, 52;) DU. destroyed by Gylippus the Spartan general. R.

8 Und. animo, as in v, 54; which is ex-

pressed below, and in xxvi, 35; thus succurrere is used 37; vi, 12. R.

9 Hiero, Gelo, Dionysius, and others. R.

10 'Within the Roman lines:' C. 31; xxxv, 11; Cic. Ep. to Pomp. Cæs. G. vii, 8; G. cf. xxxviii, 11; 48. R.

1 Εὐρύπλοισι, ἡ ἀκρόπολις τῶν Ἑσινταλῶν, πολίχνη δὲ τοῦτο Συρακουσῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, Steph. S.

2 Sicily is here meant. R.

unus ex interfectoribus tyranni, cum longo sermone habito ^{Q.F. Flac. 3} dilatus^b per frustrationem esset, rettulit Marcello ‘tempus ^{Ap. Claud.} ‘eum ad deliberandum sumpsisse.’ cum is diem de die differret, dum Hippocrates atque Himilco admoverent castra legionesque, haud dubius, si in arcem accepisset eos, deleri Romanum exercitum inclusum muris posse; Marcellus ut Euryalum neque tradi neque capi vidit posse, inter Neapolim et Tycham (nomina ea partium^b ^{xxiv, 21, 8;} urbis et instar urbium sunt) posuit castra, timens ne, si ^{CS. i, 12,} frequentia intrâsset loca, contineri ab discursu miles avidus ^{151; PM.} prædæ non posset. legati eo ab Tycha et Neapoli cum ^{308; CV.} infulis et velamentis venerunt, precantes ut ‘a cædibus ^{vi, iv, 53,} ‘et ab incendiis parceretur⁴.’ de quorum precibus quam ^{119.} postulatis magis consilio habito, Marcellus ex omnium sententia edixit militibus ‘ne quis liberum corpus violaret: ‘cetera prædæ futura.’ †castraque^c tectis^d parietum^e pro^f muro septa^g†. portis^h regioneⁱ platearum patentibus stationes præsidiaque disposuit, ne quis in discursu militum impetus in castra fieri posset. inde signo dato milites discurrerunt; refractisque foribus, cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, a cædibus tamen temperatum est. rapinis nullus ante modus fuit quam omnia diuturna felicitate cumulata bona egessere. inter hæc et Philodemus, cum spes auxilii nulla esset, fide accepta ut ‘inviolatus ad ‘Epiciden rediret,’ deducto⁷ præsidio tradidit tumultum ^{Euryalus} Romanis. aversis omnibus ad tumultum ex parte captæ ^{also surrenders.}

^b em. G. adv. cf. xl, 57, 3. D.—nomine a partium P.—nomine apertium F. PE.—nomina partium cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^c The passage is obscure, GL. and probably corrupt; DU. D. but the sense appears to be that ‘the camp of Marcellus, pitched between Neapolis and Tycha, had the walls of houses by way of rampart or fortification.’ G. The conjunction here is awkward; ST. and murus does not denote ‘the rampart or entrenchment of a camp.’ C.—castra conj. CV. ST. DCE. R.—undique conj. ad. DCE.—pene c. ad. R. ^d tectorum conj. G.—objectu c. ST 1st.—objectis c. ST 2d.—septis c. ED. ^e parietibus conj. G. ST 2d.—parietumque c. R.—om. c. DCE. ^f tr. before tectis conj. CV.—om. c. R.—pro muro tr. before tectis. al. Mss. ^g tecta conj. ED.

3 ‘He had put off;’ xli, 8; Cic. Fam. v, 12; Sab. Ep. ii, 82. RS.

4 ‘That they would refrain from:’ an unusual expression. ST.

5 If the ramparts of the camp were formed by the walls of houses, there would be a break in the ramparts wherever there were no houses; and these intervals, which would be in the wide streets, were made the gates of

the camp. See the various conjectures in c, d, e, f, g.

6 ‘In the direction of,’ 30; much the same as *e regione*, ‘over against,’ Cæs. G. vii, 35; S. *regione viarum*, Virg. Æ. ix, 385; xi, 530; G. xxxi, 25; xxxiii, 17; cf. iii, 66, 5. D.

7 xxvi, 17; 38; xxxiv, 35; xxxix, 26; 53; xlv, 34; &c. D.

ægrorum vulgabat morbos, ut aut neglecti desertique qui Q.F.Flac.3
 incidissent² morerentur, aut assidentes³ curantesque eadem Ap.Claud.
 vi morbi repletos secum traherent, quotidianaque funera
 et mors ob oculos esset⁴, et undique dies noctesque plora-
 tus audirentur. postremo ita assuetudine mali efferaverant
 animos, ut non modo lacrimis justoque⁵ comploratu prose-38.
 querentur mortuos, sed ne efferrent⁶ quidem aut sepeli-
 rent, jacerentque strata exanima⁷ corpora in conspectu
 similem mortem expectantium, mortuique ægros, ægri
 validos cum metu tum tabe ac pestifero odore corporum
 conficerent. et ut ferro potius morerentur, quidam inva-
 debant soli hostium stationes⁸. multo tamen vis major which de-
 pestis Pœnorum castra quam Romana (diu circumsedendo stroy the
 Syracusas cælo aquisque assuêrant magis) affecerat^c. ex Carthagi-
 nian army.
 hostium exercitu Siculi, ut primum videre ex gravitate
 loci vulgari morbos, in suas quisque propinquas urbes
 dilapsi sunt. at Carthaginienses, quibus nusquam receptus
 erat, cum ipsis ducibus Hippocrate atque Himilcone ad
 internecionem omnes perierunt. Marcellus, ut tanta vis
 ingruerat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, infirmaque
 corpora tecta et umbræ recreaverant. multi tamen ex
 Romano exercitu eadem peste absumpti sunt.

27 Deleto terrestri Punico exercitu, Siculi, qui Hippocratis
 milites fuerant, in haud magna oppida¹, ceterum et situ
 et munimentis tuta (tria millia alterum ab Syracusis alte-

^c em. GB. G.

2 'Who fell sick,' und. in morbum. R.

3 This verb is used in an appropriate sense, as in ix, 46; xxi, 53; cf. BU, on O. H. xx, 134; CO, on Pl. E. i, 22, 11. D.

4 Cf. xxxv, 11. G.

5 'Which is due from humanity to the deceased:' hence the phrases *justa facere* or *persolvere*; cf. MI, on H. O. ii, 6, 23; 9, 9. R.

6 'Carried out of the house for burial;' ii, 16; R. Juv. i, 72.

7 xxvi, 13; GB. *corpus exanime*, viii, 39; *exanimis est mortuus*; *exanimatus vero timens*, SV, on V. Æ. i, 484; D. not always, as *exanimis trepidare*, Hor. S. ii, 6, 114.

8 The desperation of those who were confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, drove them, in like manner, to provoke the guards to destroy them.

1 After this *eo* seems superfluous; but the genius of the Latin language requires it after the parenthesis; as *hinc* in Pliny xxv, 27; and the demonstrative in i, 19; (G. D.) 58; xxvi, 24; Cato in Gell. xiv, 2; Plaut. Ps. i, 5, 114; Cæs. G. iii, 20; Suet. xii, 3; Arnob. v, p. 174. G, Obs. i, 23. cf. MN, on Cic. F. vii, 26; and xiii, 28; BU, on Suet. ii, 67; Scæv. ad Sab. xiii, l. 60, pr. d. pro Socio; l. 18, § ult. d. de Alim. Leg. PRI, on Ap. Ap. princ. DU. i, 26; 49; iii, 58; 64; iv, 15; v, 37; vi, 19; 26; xxi, 3, 3; xxvi, 41; xxix, 15; xxxviii, 44; xl, 56; xlii, 3; &c. G, on Gell. xi, 1; DV, on C. T. Q. iii, 8; JE, L. L. i, 9; TO, on V. M. i, 7, 5; AR, on A. V. 27; D, on Sil. xii, 441. D. v, 24; vi, 8; xxii, 1; xxxiii, 13; xliv, 40; (G. D.) POR, Pr. to Eur. H. p. xiii; R. xxvi, 32, 1.

Q.F. Flac. 3
Ap. Claud.

The Car-
thaginian
fleet under
Bomilcar.

rum quindecim^a abest) eo^b et commeatus e civitatibus suis comportabant et auxilia arcessebant. interea Bomilcar iterum cum classe profectus Carthaginem, ita exposita fortuna sociorum ut spem faceret non ipsis modo salutarem opem ferri posse, sed Romanos quoque in capta quodammodo urbe capi, perpulit ut onerarias naves quam plurimas omni copia rerum onustas secum mitterent classemque suam augerent. igitur centum triginta navibus longis et septingentis² onerariis profectus a Carthagine satis prosperos ventos ad trajiciendum in Siciliam habuit. sed iidem³ venti⁴ superare eum Pachynum prohibebant. Bomilcaris adventus fama primo, dein præter spem mora cum gaudium et metum in vicem Romanis Syracusanisque præbuisset, Epicydes metuens ne, si pergerent iidem qui tum tenebant ab ortu solis flare per dies plures venti, classis Punica Africam repeteret, tradita Achradina mercenariorum militum ducibus ad Bomilcarem navigat. classem in statione versa in Africam habentem⁵, atque timentem navale prælium, non tam quod impar viribus aut numero navium esset (quippe etiam plures habebat) quam quod venti aptiores Romanæ quam suæ classi flarent, perpulit tandem ut fortunam navalis certaminis experiri vellet. et Marcellus cum et Siculum exercitum ex tota insula conciri videret et cum ingenti commeatu classem Punicam adventare, ne simul terra marique inclusus urbe hostium urgeretur, quanquam impar numero navium erat, prohibere aditu Syracusarum Bomilcarem constituit. duæ classes infestæ circa promontorium Pachynum stabant, ubi prima^c tranquillitas maris in altum

^a mille et quingentos conj. CV. ^b em. G.—abest eo P.—ab osteo PE.—ab ostio pl. Mss. ant. Edd. viz. 'that of the greater harbour?' cf. 30; GR. or 'of the Anapus.' DJ.—ab hoste CO 2d. pr. DJ.—distantiu conj. S.—passus c. CV. adv. D. ^c opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. GR.—primum pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ubi primum occurs in Flor. iv, 9, 3; Sall. C. 39; ut primum, Cic. Fam. x, 13. DU.

² The number of these was generally much greater than that of the ships of war: for instance the numbers are 120 and nearly 800, in Pol. i, 52; 30 and more than 400, ib. v, 68; more than 2000 and above 3000, Diod. S. xi, p. 253; 50 and 400, xxix, 26; 30 and 200, xxx, 24. G.

³ Being westerly, when a south wind was

wanted: but they appear (from what follows) to have soon shifted round to the east. C.

⁴ 'To get beyond,' [below; E.D.] xxx, 39; xxxi, 23; cf. ii, 50; und. *naviganda*. R.

⁵ Agreeing with *Bomilcarem* und. C. This participle, like *ἔχων* in Greek, is often equivalent to 'with'; as *ἐὺν ἔχων* answers to 'without.'

evexisset⁶, concursuræ. itaque cadente jam Euro, qui per dies aliquot sævierat, prior Bomilcar movit; ^{Q.F.Flac.3 Ap. Claud.} cujus prima⁴ classis petere altum visa est⁵, quo facilius superaret promontorium. ceterum postquam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, incertum qua subita territus re, Bomilcar ^{Bomilcar declines an engages-} vela in altum dedit, missisque nuntiis Heracleam qui ^{ment.} 'onerarias⁷ retro in' Africam repetere' juberent, ipse Siciliam prætervectus⁸ Tarentum petit. Epicydes a⁹ tanta repente destitutus spe, ne in obsidionem⁹ magna ex parte ^{Epicydes departs to Agrigentum.} captæ urbis rediret, Agrigentum navigat, expectaturus magis eventum quam inde quicquam moturus¹⁰.

- 28 Quæ ubi in castra Siculorum sunt nuntiata, 'Epicyden ^{Delegates from the Sicilian army to Marcellus.} Syracusis excessisse, a Carthaginiensibus relictam in-
'sulam et prope iterum¹ Romanis traditam,' legatos de condicionibus dedendæ urbis, explorata prius per colloquia voluntate eorum qui obsidebantur, ad Marcellum mittunt. cum haud ferme discreparet² quin, 'quæ ubique regum
'fuissent, Romanorum essent, Siculis cetera cum libertate
'ac legibus suis servarentur,' evocatis ad colloquium his quibus ab Epicyde creditæ res erant, 'missos se simul
'ad Marcellum³ simul³ ad eos⁴ ab exercitu⁵ Siculorum' aiunt, 'ut una omnium, qui obsiderentur, quique extra
'obsidionem essent, fortuna esset, neve alteri proprie sibi
'paciscerentur quicquam.' recepti deinde ab iis ut neces- ^{They enter the city.} sarios hospitesque alloquerentur, expositis quæ pacta jam

⁴ 'Before the Roman fleet.' DCE.—*primo* conj. cf. G, on xxviii, 22; and xxix, 21; and Obs. i, 7; nn, on Sil. ii, 235. DU. adv. DCE. ⁵ *cujus...est*, conj. om. as gl. R.

⁶ The addition of *in* is unusual; om. 5 L. conj. P. as above. DU. but und. *iter* [or *cursum* C.] and cf. *capellæ repetebant ad vuda*, Virg. Cul. 104. SA, M. iv, 4, "*iter*;" SCA, on V. C. BU, on Gr. C. 244. D. *retro via repetenda*, ix, 2; iii, 70; vii, 10; R. xxiv, 20, 1. ED. The verb appears to be used here for *reverti* or *redire*, RS. in a neuter sense. ⁷ *præ-* vectus 2 P. pr. cf. [*provectus*] Prop. i, 8, 14; GB. xxiv, 44, m. D. ⁸ *simul ad Marcellum* om. one CO. DJ. adv. D. ⁹ *em. PZ. ed. C. D.—ad eo P.—adeo F.—ab eo cet. Mss. ed. G.* ¹⁰ *P. F. em. PZ. ed. C. D.—ad exercitum pl. Mss. ed. G.*

⁶ Und. *eas*. RS. 'Should admit of their putting out to sea.' C.

⁷ Und. *naves*, which is often omitted, even when it has not previously been mentioned; xxxiv, 50; xxxv, 37; (GE.) xxxvii, 27; G. 31; xxvi, 41; xxx, 36; xlii, 48. D.

⁸ The preposition is also added, xxii, 15; xxxi, 24; xxxvi, 33; but omitted, xxix, 24. D.

⁹ That is 'not to return into a city which

was besieged.' D.

¹⁰ 'To attempt any active measure or diversion.' RS.

¹ As in the first Punic war: S. xxi, 1, 9.

² Livy uses this verb impersonally, xxii, 61; cf. iii, 31, 8. D.

³ 'They were sent not only to Marcellus, but also to have a conference with the besieged, before they came to any definitive arrangement.' PZ.

Q.F. Flac. 3
Ap. Claud.

The pre-
fects of
Epicyles
slain.

cum Marcello haberent, oblata spe salutis perpulere eos ut secum præfectos Epicydis Polyclitum et Philistionem et Epicyden, cui Sidon^d cognomen erat, aggredierentur. interfectis iis et multitudine ad concionem vocata, et inopiam quam^e ipsi inter se fremere occulte soliti erant, conquesti 'quanquam tot mala urgerent,' negârunt 'fortunam accusandam esse, quod in ipsorum esset potestate quam diu ea paterentur^f. Romanis causam oppugnandi 'Syracusas fuisse caritatem Syracusanorum^g, non odium: nam ut occupatas res ab satellitibus Hannibalis, deinde Hieronymi, Hippocrate atque Epicyde audierint, tum bellum movisse et obsidere urbem coepisse, ut crudeles tyrannos ejus, non ut ipsam urbem expugnarent. Hippocrate vero interempto^h, Epicyde intercluso ab Syracusis et præfectis ejus occisis, Carthaginiensibus omni possessione Siciliae terra marique pulsas, quam superesse causam Romanis cur non perinde ac si Hiero ipse viveret, unicus Romanæ amicitiae cultor, incolumes Syracusas esse velint? itaque nec urbi nec hominibus aliud periculumⁱ quam ab semet ipsis esse, si occasionem reconciliandi se Romanis^j prætermisissent (eam^k autem, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore^l), simul^m libertasⁿ ab impotentibus^o tyrannis apparuisset^p.'

Speech of
the dele-

gates from
Syracuse to
Marcellus.

Omnium ingenti assensu audita ea oratio^a est. prætores²⁹ tamen prius creari quam legatos nominari placuit. ex ipsorum deinde prætorum numero missi oratores ad Marcellum.

^d ant. Edd. ed. G.—*Sindon* pr. SM. GR. ed. C. D.—*Sidoni* conj. G 1st.—var. Mss. ^e ob conj. or om. et inopiam R. ^f V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. B 2d. VI. cf. iii, 38; 62.

D. adv. R.—*qua* vulg. ed. G. C. D.—*quæ* P. F. pr. as in iii, 38. R.—*qua et* conj. C.—*de qua et c.* DFE. ^g Viz. 'by the pestilence,' 26. P.—*extincto* conj. P.—*interes mortuo*

c. R. ^h periculi ed. FR. G. ⁱ Romano ed. GT. G. ^j prætermisissent. eam...

fore, vulg. ed. G. C. D. em. (by substituting the parenthesis) ST. R.—*quod* ad. conj. CC.

^k und. ac; as in iii, 62; iv, 32; v, 25; vi, 1; 19; xxi, 55; xxiv, 17; xliv, 8. R.—*quam* conj. G 3d. adv. R.—*si* ad. some Mss. ^l 3 P. pr. G 1st and 3d. CC.—*liberatas* P. two

PE. RE. ME. V. al. Mss.—*liberatos* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^m aperuisset 3 P. pr. G 3d.

^a P? ed. G. C. D.—*eo ratio* F.—*ejus ratio* F 2d.—*oratione* (om. est) 1 P. 2 L.—*es* om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

4 'It rested with themselves, how long they would suffer those hardships.' DFE.

5 'Towards the Syracusans.' R.

6 'And such another opportunity never would they have.' C.

7 'Overbearing, despotic, arbitrary, ungovernable, imperious;' *impotens injuria*, viii, 28; xxxviii, 56; *consilium*, iii, 36; *postula-*

tum, vii, 41; *regnum*, vii, 39; viii, 5; *crudelitas*, viii, 31; *rabies*, xxix, 9; *superbia*, xlii, 46; 'incapable of controlling or managing;' *impotens suarum rerum*, ix, 14; *lætitia*, xxvii, 50; xxx, 42; *ira*, v, 37; xxix, 9; (al. *impatiens*, as in Ov. M. xiii, 3.) To the former sense is referable *impotentia mulieris*, xxxiv, 2. R.

quorum princeps “neque primo” inquit “Syracusani a Q.F.Flac. & Ap. Claud.
 “vobis defecimus, sed Hieronymus, nequaquam tam in
 “vos impius quam in nos; nec postea pacem tyranni
 “cæde compositam¹ Syracusanus quisquam, sed satellites
 “regii Hippocrates atque Epicydes, oppressis nobis hinc xxiv, 31 sq.
 “metu hinc fraude, turbaverunt. nec quisquam dicere
 “potest aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse quod
 “pacis vobiscum non fuerit. nunc certe cæde eorum
 “qui oppressas tenebant Syracusas, cum primum nostri
 “arbitrii esse cœpimus, extemplo venimus ad tradenda
 “arma, dedendos nos urbem mœnia, nullam recusandam²
 “fortunam quæ imposita a vobis fuerit. gloriam captæ
 “nobilissimæ pulcherrimæque urbis Græcarum dei tibi CV. iv, 52;
 “dederunt, Marcelle. quicquid unquam terra marique Str. viii,
 “memorandum gessimus, id tui triumphi titulo accedit. 380; vi,
 “famæne³ credi velis⁴ quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam⁵ 269 sq; S.
 “posteris quoque eam spectaculo esse⁶? quo quisque⁷ xiv, 50 sq.
 “terra, quisque⁸ mari venerit⁹, nunc nostra de Athenien- CV. ii, 2;
 “sibus Carthaginiensibusque tropæa¹⁰, nunc tua de nobis HI. ii, 86
 “ostendat¹¹; incolumesque Syracusas familiæ vestræ¹² sub sqq. G. xv, 6.
 “clientela¹³ nominis Marcellorum tutelaque habendas tra- xxvi, 32;
 “das¹⁴. ne plus apud vos Hieronymi quam Hieronis memoria CV. i, 51;
 “momenti faciat. diutius ille multo amicus fuit quam hic 55; ii, 21
 “hostis; et illius etiam benefacta persensistis¹⁵, hujus sq; iv, 54.
 “amentia ad perniciem tantum ipsius valuit.”

¹ *recusantes* conj. P. ² *famæ ne* S. 1, 3 P. vulg. pr. C.—*famæ. ne* (and om. the stop after *accidit* [sic]) 2 P. ³ *malis* ed. AS. pr. S. adv. Mss. from gl. ⁴ und. *magis* before *quam*; G. l. i, pr. D. de Mort. caus. donat. AU, Em. iv, 8; DU. xxvii, 20, 9; D. xxi, 30, a; 43, 4. ED.—*an* conj. G 2d. ed. CL. adv. DU.—*et non quam* 5 L, combining two readings. D. ⁵ P. F. 5 L. HV. B. ant. Edd. G 1st. for *et qui*, or *quicumque* ed. D.—*quique* conj. G 2d. D 2d.—*quisquam* al. Mss.—*quisquis* pr. GL. ed. G. C. from gl. D. ⁶ P. F. 5 L. HV. B. ant. Edd. pr. G 1st. D 2d.—*venerint* al. Mss. pr. G 2d. ⁷ *esse*, (*que...ostendat*) ed. G. C. D.—*ostendant*; G 2d.—*sed salvas* conj. ad. and und. *oramus*, cf. xxix, 18. S. adv. G. ⁸ *tuæ* conj. R. ⁹ *tradi* connected with *esse*. G 1st, and 2d. ¹⁰ ed. FR.—*præsensistis* pl. Mss. viz. ‘before the mad conduct of Hieronymus.’ D.

¹ ‘Made, settled, restored;’ ii, 13; xxx, 40. R.

² ‘Would you wish posterity to rest their belief on hearsay, rather than on ocular demonstration?’

³ ‘So that whoever shall arrive there, either by land or by sea, may have the trophies pointed out to him.’ C.

⁴ Though Marcellus is represented by Livy as treating the Syracusans with severity, 31;

40; xxiv, 35; xxvi, 26—32; yet Cicero says that, because of his clemency and humanity, the Sicilians instituted games in honour of him, called *Marcellæ*, for which Verres substituted the *Verrea*: cf. Sil. xiv, 665—689: Plut. Mar. p. 311 sq. In like manner the Fabii were patrons of the Allobroges, Cicero of the Campanians, Cato of the Cappadocians and Cyprians, &c. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 55, 4. R.

Imma et impetrabilia et tuta erant apud Romanos.¹
 Inter hos nunc nulli a periculi erat. namque transfugae
 et Latrones et mercenariorum quoque militum
 bellum et finem imponere metum: arreptisque armis
 inter eos primum utinam inde ad eadem Syracusa-
 rum introitus primum obtulit, irati interfecere,
 hunc tum nunc et primum² erant diripuerunt. tum, ne
 eos facilius esset, sed praefectos creavere, ut terni
 latrones a. Non praesent sedato tandem tumultu, ex-
 equationis acciderunt. — que acta cum Romanis essent,
 dimittente et nunc etiam nunc aliam suam ac perfugarum
 suam. et tunc legum a Marcello redierunt, 30
 nec causam
 praesentem praesentem Romanis esse. erat ex
 prius latrones praefectis Hispanus Mericus nomine.
 et cum nunc primum legum de industria unus¹ ex
 Hispanorum multitudine est nunc. qui sine arbitris Meri-
 cum nunc primum qui in statu reliquisset Hispaniam
 et super nunc primum. exponit. omnia Romanis ibi
 nunc primum nunc cum si opere pretium faciat,²
 nunc primum nunc esse. seu militare cum Romanis
 seu si nunc primum nunc contra si malle obsideri
 nunc primum nunc esse extra marique clauso? motus
 in Mericus cum legum a Marcello mitti placuisset,
 nunc primum nunc qui per eundem illum Hispanum
 nunc primum a Marcello deductus cum fidem
 nunc primum nunc agenda rei ordinem, Achra-
 dimus nunc. cum Mericus ut ab suspitione proditoris
 nunc primum nunc negat. sibi placere legatos com-
 nunc primum nunc: neque recipiendum quemquam
 nunc primum. et quo intentius custodiam serventur,
 nunc primum praefectis esse, ut suae quisque

supra. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

3 All they feared was easily obtained
 from the Romans, and there was nothing to
 be apprehended from them. R.

1 Briliones xvi. 21. R.
 3 'If he were to do the Romans any
 essential service; C. 19; i. pr. R. cf. Juv.
 xii. 197 n. ix. 28; vi. 474.

‘partis tutandæ reus sit³.’ omnes assensi sunt partibus
 dividundis. ipsi regio evenit ab Arethusa⁴ fonte usque
 ad ostium magni portus. id ut scirent Romani fecit.
 itaque Marcellus nocte navem onerariam cum armatis
 remulco⁵ quadriremis trahi ad Achradinam jussit, exponi-
 que⁶ milites regione portæ quæ prope fontem Arethusam
 est. hoc cum quarta vigilia factum esset, expositosque
 milites porta, ut convenerat, recepisset Mericus, luce prima
 Marcellus omnibus copiis mœnia Achradinæ aggreditur,
 ita ut non eos solum qui Achradinam tenebant in se
 converteret, sed ab Naso etiam agmina armatorum con-
 currerent, relictis stationibus suis, ad vim et impetum
 Romanorum arcendum. in hoc tumultu actuarie naves,
 instructæ jam ante circumvectæque, ad Nasum armatos
 exponunt, qui improviso adorti semiplenas stationes et
 adaperas⁶ fores portæ, qua paullo ante excurrerant armati,
 haud magno certamine Nasum cepere desertam trepida-
 tione et fuga custodum. neque ullis minus præsidii aut
 pertinaciæ ad manendum quam^d transfugis fuit, quia^e ne
 suis quidem satis credentes se medio certamine effugerunt.
 Marcellus ut ‘captam esse Nasum’ didicit, ‘et Achradinæ
 ‘regionem unam teneri, Mericumque cum præsidio suis
 ‘adjunctum,’ receptui cecinit, ne regiæ opes, quarum fama
 major quam res erat, diriperentur.

- 31 Suppresso impetu militum, et iis qui in Achradina erant
 transfugis spatium locusque fugæ datus est, et Syracusani
 tandem liberi metu, portis Achradinæ apertis, oratores ad

The Syra-
 cusans sur-
 render to the
 Romans.

ad. ed. G. C. D. but it may be easily understood. G. cf. xxiv, 21, 9. ^e *exponitque* ed.
 FR. G. adv. pl. Mss. GR. ^d in ad. F. V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. B 2d. GA. pr. cf.
 xxxviii, 39, 10. D. ^e qui F 2d. pr. R.

3 ‘That each be responsible for the de-
 fence of the post assigned to him :’ DCE. ix,
 9, 32. C.

4 Livy is very inaccurate here. Arethusa
 was at the further part of the island : and in
 xxvi, 21, Mericus is said to have betrayed
 Nasos, not Achradina ; whereas Nasos ap-
 pears to have been taken by storm. cf. PZ,
 A. H. viii, p. 341 ; C. CV, S. A. i, 12, p.
 164 sqq. D.

5 ‘With tow-ropes from another vessel,
 which is worked by oars.’ C. cf. xxxvii, 24.
 GL. The ships of burthen used sails and

not oars : xxvii, 15 ; ῥύματα δόντες ἐξ αὐτῶν
 [τῶν ἰσσηγῶν] ταῖς τοῦ τρίτου στόλου ναυσί, Pol.
 i ; ἰσσηγῶν τὰς στρατιωτικὰς καὶ τὰς ἰσση-
 γοὺς ῥυμουλκουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν ἰερισίαις χρω-
 μένων, Diod. xx ; S. cf. SM, J. A. et R. p.
 653 ; MAG, M. i, 6 ; SF, M. N. iv. 1 ; and
 Add. p. 340 ; ib. ii, 5 ; VSS, on C. B. G. iii,
 40 ; DU. xxxii, 16 ; *scaphæ remis navis magna*
sic trahitur, Fest. R.

6 The same compound occurs v, 21 ; xlv,
 39 ; Ov. Am. i, 5, 3 ; Col. v, 5 ; vi, 30 ; xi,
 2 ; Obs. de Prod. 72 ; D. Suet. vi, 12 ; Lucr.
 iv, 146 ; Stat. Th. i, 396.

Q.F. Flac. 3 Ap. Claud. Marcellum mittunt, nihil petentes aliud quam incolumi-
tatem sibi liberisque suis. Marcellus, consilio advocato et

adhibitis etiam Syracusanis qui per seditiones pulsi ab
domo intra^a præsidia Romana fuerant, respondit ‘ non
‘ plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis quam
‘ paucis his annis maleficia eorum qui Syracusas tenuerint
‘ erga populum Romanum esse. sed pleraque eorum, quo^b
‘ debuerint, recidissee¹, foederumque ruptorum ipsos ab se
‘ graviores multo quam populus Romanus voluerit poenas
‘ exegisse. se quidem tertium annum circumsedere Syra-
‘ cusas, non ut populus Romanus servam^c civitatem ha-
‘ beret, sed ne transfugarum duces captam et oppressam
‘ tenerent. quid potuerint Syracusani facere, exemplo
‘ vel eos Syracusanorum esse qui intra præsidia Romana
‘ fuerint, vel Hispanum ducem Mericum, qui præsidium^d
‘ tradiderit, vel ipsorum Syracusanorum postremo serum
‘ quidem sed forte consilium. omnium^e sibi laborum peri-
‘ culorumque circa moenia Syracusana terra marique tam
‘ diu exhaustorum nequaquam tantum^f fructum esse^g
‘ quam^h capereⁱ Syracusas^j potuisse^k.’ inde quaestor cum
præsidio ad Nasum ad accipiendam pecuniam regiam

The city is
given up to
the soldiery
to pillage.

Archimedes
is slain;

PM. 309;

V. viii, 7, 7;

CQ. iv, 23;

v, 64 sqq;

custodiendamque missus. urbs^l diripienda militi data est,
custodibus divisis per domos eorum qui intra præsidia
Romana fuerant. cum multa iræ, multa avaritiæ foeda
exempla ederentur, Archimeden memoriæ proditum est,
in tanto tumultu quantum^l capta urbs^l in discursu diri-
pientium militum ciere^m poteratⁿ, intentum formis quas
in pulvere descripserat, ab ignaro milite quis esset inter-

^a inter ed. but cf. 24, 10; G. FR. and twice below. D. ^b in quæ (which means the same) conj. R. ^c S. VA. al. Mss. pr. S. G. xxxiv, 38; xxxvii, 54; xxxviii, 24; xlii, 46; Sen. Ep. 66. (G.) D.—*reservatam* (and om. *Romanus*) P. F. C. V. H. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. ^d *dignum* conj. C. ^e *se* (if we adopt the interpretation of RB.) conj. G. adv. because of sibi above. D. ^f *quod* F. 1, 2, 4 L. L. HV. B. GA. BR. CO. ed. Rom. al. pr. C.—*quam quod* 5 L. conj. DJ. ^g *si parcere* conj. G. ^h *Syracusæ* conj. R. ⁱ *potuisset* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. C. DJ.—*potuissent* conj. R. J 3 P. HV. ed. G.—*cetera præda* 2 P.—om. pl. Mss. ^k *quantus* conj. WK, on L. ii, 642. ^l ed. AS.—*captæ urbis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. WK.—*captæ urbes* conj. H. ^m *cieri* conj. WK. ⁿ *poterant* N. B 2d. ant. Edd. pr. H.

1 ‘ Had recoiled, as was fitting, on the guilty heads.’ R.

2 ‘ The place consigned to his charge and defence.’ C.

3 ‘ From all the labours and perils which

I have encountered before the walls, I do not derive any thing like the advantage, which Syracuse itself might have received, had the citizens acted with common prudence and forecast.’ RB.

fectum; ægre id Marcellum tulisse, sepulturæque curam Q.F. Flac. 3
 habitam, et propinquis etiam inquisitis honori præsidio- Ap. Claud.
 que⁴ nomen ac memoriam ejus fuisse. hoc maxime modo CF. v, 19;
 Syracusæ captæ; in quibus prædæ tantum fuit quantum S. xiv, 676
 vix capta Carthagine tum fuisset, cum qua viribus æquis sq.
 certabatur.

Paucis ante diebus quam Syracusæ caperentur, T. Ota- T. Otacilius
 cilius cum quinquere milibus octoginta Uticam ab Lilybæo crosses over
 transmisit⁵; et cum ante lucem portum intrâset, onerarias to Utica
 frumento onustas cepit, egressusque in terram depopulatus with a fleet.
 est aliquantum agri circa Uticam, prædamque omnis gene-
 ris retro ad naves egit. Lilybæum tertio die quam inde
 profectus erat, cum centum triginta onerariis navibus fru-
 mento prædaque onustis rediit, idque frumentum extemplo
 Syracusas misit; quod ni tam in tempore subvenisset, vic-
 toribus victisque pariter pernicio^a fames instabat.

32 Eadem sætate in Hispania, cum biennio ferme nihil State of af-
 admodum memorabile factum esset consiliisque magis fairs in
 quam armis bellum gereretur, Romani imperatores egressi Spain.
 hibernis copias conjunxerunt. ibi consilium advocatum,
 omniumque in unum congruerunt sententiæ, quando ad
 id locorum id modo actum esset ut Hasdrubalem ten-
 dentem in Italiam retinerent, tempus esse id jam agi ut
 bellum in Hispania finiretur. et satis ad id virium cre- Strength of
 debant accessisse viginti^a millia Celtiberorum ea hieme the Cartha-
 ad arma excit^{orum}^b. tres exercitus¹ erant. Hasdrubal ginians.
 Gisgonis filius et Mago conjunctis castris quinque ferme
 dierum iter ab Romanis aberant. propior erat Hamilcaris
 filius Hasdrubal, vetus in Hispania imperator: ad urbem
 nomine Anitorgin^c exercitum habebat. eum volebant prius
 opprimi duces Romani; et spes erat satis superque ad

^a *pernicior* F. V. H. 1, 3 P. 1, 4 L. 'more speedy than might be imagined.' GB.—*perni-*
ciosior 2 L. ^b *triginta* ed. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. ^c *em.* G. pr. C. D.—
excitatum P. F. 1 PE.—*excitati* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 39, 12. D.—*excitata* al. Mss.
AS marg. ed. G. C. D. ^d *var.* Mss. There are many names of towns (especially in
 Spain) which occur in no other author: either from the places having fallen to decay, or
 from the Mss being corrupted. GL.—*Conistorgin* conj. as in App. *Hisp.* 57 sq. (SW.) cf.
 Strabo iii, 2, p. 141; i, 3; Pliny iv, 22; Mela iii, 1; see also xxviii, 37, 1. R.

⁴ 'A protection from hostile violence.' sense; xxii, 20; xxx, 24; xxxi, 7; xlii,
 DE. 7. D.

⁵ This verb is often used in a neuter 1 Und. *Panorum*. R.

Q.F. Flac. 3 id virium esse. illa restabat cura, ne fuso eo perculsi alter
Ap. Claud. Hasdrubal et Mago, in avios saltus montesque recipientes

The Scipios
divide their
forces.

xxi, 2, 6.

sese, bellum extraherent. optimum igitur rati divisis bifa-
riam copiis totius simul Hispaniæ amplecti bellum, ita
inter se diviserunt^d ut P. Cornelius duas partes exercitus
Romanorum sociorumque adversus Magonem duceret at-
que Hasdrubalem, Cn. Cornelius cum tertia parte veteris
exercitus, Celtiberis adjunctis, cum Hasdrubale Barcino
bellum gereret. una profecti ambo duces exercitusque,
Celtiberis prægredientibus, ad urbem Anitorgin in con-
spectu hostium, dirimente amni², ponunt castra. ibi Cn.
Scipio cum quibus ante dictum est copiis substitit, et P.
Scipio profectus ad destinatam belli partem.

The Celti-
berians de-
sert Cn.
Scipio.

Hasdrubal postquam animadvertit exiguum Romanum³³
exercitum in castris et spem omnem in Celtiberorum
auxiliis esse, peritus omnis barbaricæ, et præcipue [om-
nium]^a earum gentium in quibus per tot annos militabat,
perfidie¹, facili^b linguæ commercio^c, cum utraque castra
plena Hispanorum essent, per occulta colloquia paciscitur
magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus ut ‘copias
‘inde abducant.’ nec atrox visum facinus: non enim ut
‘in Romanos verterent arma’ agebatur; et merces quanta
vel pro bello² satis esset, dabatur ne bellum gererent;
et cum quies ipsa, tum reditus domum fructusque videndi
suos suaque grata vulgo erant. itaque non ducibus facilius
quam multitudini persuasum est. simul ne metus quidem
ab Romanis erat, quippe^d tam^e paucis^f, si vi^g retinerent^h.
id quidem cavendum semper Romanis ducibus erit, ex-
emplaue hæc vere pro documentis habenda, ne ita ex-
ternis credant auxiliis ut non plus sui roboris suarumque

^d *jusserunt* conj. G. cf. xxiii, 32, b. GR. adv. (und. *copias*.) D. ^a conj. om. G. pr.
C. adv. D. ^b *fallaciæ* 2 P. ^c om. pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. v, 15; ix, 36; Ov.
often; Suet. i, 75; iii, 50; Curt. vii, 3; DU. i, 18. D. ^d *qui* ad. 2 P. 2 L. HF.
HV. B. BR.—*quod per* conj. V 1st. ^e *se* 2 L. ^f *paucos* 1, 2 P. HF. BR. V 1st.
8 em. cf. xxi, 23; G. and below. D.—*sibi* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*ibi* conj. V.—*ibi*
B 2d.—om. 2 L.—*se ne* A. pr. DJ. adv. D. ^h pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxi, 6, 6; G. Cic.
At. xiii, 44. D.—*retinerentur* B. V 1st.—*ut* or *ne timerent* ant. Edd.—*retineri* V 2d.

2 The name of this river, (as Livy has
not mentioned it, and as the site of the
town is doubtful,) must be matter of uncer-
tainty. C.

1 ‘Well acquainted with the treacherous

character of barbarians in general, and of
those tribes in particular, among which he
had so long been carrying on the war.’ C.

2 ‘For joining them in the war against the
Romans.’ DÆ.

proprie³ virium in castris habeant. signis repente sublati^{Q. F. Flac. 3}
 Celtiberi abeunt, nihil aliud quærentibus causam obte-^{Ap. Claud.}
 stantibusque ut ‘manerent’ Romanis respondentes quam
 ‘domestico se avocari bello.’ Scipio, postquam socii nec
 precibus nec vi retineri poterant, nec se aut parem sine<sup>He is in
imminent
peril.</sup>
 illis hosti esse aut fratri rursus conjungi vidit posse, nec
 ullum aliud salutare consilium in promptu esse, retro
 quantum posset cedere statuit, in id omni cura intentus
 necubi hosti æquo se committeret loco; qui transgressus
 flumen prope vestigiis⁴ abeuntium insistebat.

34 Per eosdem dies P. Scipionem par terror, periculum<sup>P. Scipio is
in like dan-
ger from
Masinissa.</sup>
 majus ab novo hoste urgebat. Masinissa erat juvenis, ‘eo
 tempore’ socius Carthaginensium, quem deinde⁵ clarum
 potentemque Romana fecit amicitia. is tum cum equitatu
 Numidarum et advenienti P. Scipioni occurrit, et deinde
 assidue dies noctesque infestus aderat, ut non vagos tan-
 tum, procul a castris lignatum pabulatumque progressos,
 exciperet, sed ipsis obequitaret castris, invectusque in
 medias sæpe stationes omnia ingenti tumultu turbaret.
 noctibus quoque sæpe incursu repentino in portis valloque
 trepidatum est; nec aut locus aut tempus ullum vacuum
 a metu ac sollicitudine erat Romanis. compulsisque⁴ intra
 vallum, adempto rerum omnium usu, cum prope justa
 obsidio esset, futuramque artiolem eam appareret, si se
 Indibilis, ‘quem cum septem millibus et quingentis Sues-
 ‘setanorum’ adventare’ fama erat, Poenis conjunxisset,
 dux cautus et providens¹ Scipio victus necessitatibus teme-<sup>His rash
step.</sup>
 rarium capit consilium, ut nocte Indibili obviam iret, et
 quocunque occurrisset loco, prælium consereret. relicto

³ P. F. 1 PE.—qui ad. cet. Mss. conj. G.

⁴ compulsis conj. DU.

^b erat ad. Mss.

^c dein (and om. quem)

⁵ xxviii, 24; xxxiv, 20; xxxix, 42; D. A tribe of the Cosetani. MC, H. ii, 9, 4.—Sedetani conj. DJ. But Indibilis was one of the *Ilergetes*, xxii, 21; xxvi, 49; xxvii, 31; xxix, 1; and the *Lucetani* are spoken of as his fellow-countrymen, xxviii, 24: which two tribes are on the hither side of the Ebro, whereas the *Sedetani* are on the further side. DU. D. Besides the *Suessetani* and *Sedetani* are both mentioned in xxviii, 24, b. DJ.—*Vescituni* conj. DJ 2d. adv. D.

3 An adverb may be connected with a pronoun, when (as is the case here) the pronoun has the force of an adjective. RS.

4 v, 30; xxiv, 4. D.

1 *Providendum et præcavendum*, xxiv, 8; [xxii, 42; D.] *nulli nisi homini concessa providentia est, diligentia, cogitatio*, Sen. Ira i,

3; *præcautum atque provisum est*, Cic. At. ii, 1; *providentissimum sapientissimumque*, Pliny Ep. ix, 13; (GT.) Tac. A. xiii, 3; *G. cauta provisaque*, xxiii, 43; *providentia duplex est; aut enim animo aut oculis providemus*, Don. on Ter. A. i, 2, 12: D. hence also *provisor*, Hor. A. P. 164.

Q.F. Flac.³ ceterum nunc agendo nunc sustinendo¹ agmen cum ali-³⁶
Ap. Claud.

and occu-
pies a hill.

The Car-
thaginians
attack him.

quandiu haud multum procederetur et nox jam instaret,
revocat e praelio suos Scipio, et collectos in tumulum
quendam non quidem satis tutum, praesertim agmini per-
culso, editiorem tamen quam cetera circa erant, subducit.
ibi primo impedimentis et equitatu in medium receptis
circumdati pedites² haud difficulter impetus incursantium
Numidarum arcebant; dein postquam toto agmine tres
imperatores cum tribus justis exercitibus aderant, appare-
batque parum armis ad tuendum locum sine munimento
valituros esse, circumspectare atque agitare^a dux coepit
si quo modo posset vallum circuminjacere^b. sed erat adeo
nudus tumulus et asperi soli ut nec virgulta^c vallo caedendo
nec terra cespiti^d faciendo aut ducendae fossae aliive ulli
operi apta inveniri posset; nec natura^e quicquam satis
arduum aut abscisum^f erat, quod hosti aditum adscen-
sumve difficilem praerberet; omnia fastigio leni^g subvexa^h.
ut tamen aliquam imaginem valli objicerent, clitellasⁱ
illigatas oneribus velut struentes^j ad altitudinem solitam
circumdabant, cumulo sarcinarum omnis generis objecto,
ubi ad moliendum^k clitellae defuerant. Punici exercitus
postquam advenere, in tumulum quidem perfacile agmen
erexere: munitionis facies nova primo eos velut miraculo
quodam tenuit, cum duces undique vociferarentur^l 'quid
'starent et non ludibrium illud, vix feminis puerisque mo-

^a cf. xxix, 10, t; GB. iii, 37; iv, 30; vii, 14; xxi, 26; xxii, 43; xliv, 18; (nn.)
xxix, 1; lxxii, ep. nn, on Flor. iv, 2, 83; CO, on S. J. 11, 1; D. ii, 32; ix, 29; x, 4. R.—
cogitare S. 2, 3 P. R. pr. S. from gl. GB.

^b circumjacere (or circumjacere) 4, 5 L. B.
cf. xxxv, 4; xxxviii, 19. PZ. pr. ED. ^c (or apscisum) P. F. V. HV. two Mss of C.
ed. D. cf. xxiv, 15, e. C.—abscisum cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^d levi 1, 2, 4 L. HV. B. GA.
ant. Edd. ^e pl. Mss. A. pr. (cf. suberat et altera inferior submissa fastigio planities,
xxvii, 18.) GB. 'Sloping with a gentle ascent,' C. 'rising with a gradual slope;' as
devera would signify 'falling or descending;' where the brow of the hill se subducit et jugum
demittit, Virg. E. ix, 8. The preposition has a similar force in subtristis, subviridis, &c.
DCE.—subnexa 2, 4 L. HV.—subnixa 5 L. B. R. ant. Edd. ^f vociferantur conj. P.

^g pl. Mss. A. pr. (cf. suberat et altera inferior submissa fastigio planities,
xxvii, 18.) GB. 'Sloping with a gentle ascent,' C. 'rising with a gradual slope;' as
devera would signify 'falling or descending;' where the brow of the hill se subducit et jugum
demittit, Virg. E. ix, 8. The preposition has a similar force in subtristis, subviridis, &c.
DCE.—subnexa 2, 4 L. HV.—subnixa 5 L. B. R. ant. Edd. ^h vociferantur conj. P.

¹ 'By now pushing on and now halting.'
DCE. C.

² 'His infantry, being placed around.' C.

³ 'To make palisades;' ST. or rather
'fascines to assist in the construction of the
mound.' RS.

⁴ 'The embankment of turf.' R.

⁵ 'There were neither materials for the
fortification; nor was the nature of the place
such, as to afford any protection beyond what

was the contrivance of art.' G.

⁶ 'The packsaddles,' vii, 14; x, 40: cf.
SF, de R. V. ii, 2, p. 9 and 23; "αὐτὸν,"
Suid. R.

⁷ Und. vallum. The rampart thus formed
was stronger than any embankment; cf. Pol.
viii, 3. R. The hammocks aboard ship are
applied to a similar purpose.

⁸ 'For the construction of this breast-
work.' R.

‘randis satis validum, distraherent diriperentque? captum Q.F. Flac. 3 Ap. Claud.
 ‘hostem teneri, latentem post sarcinas.’ hæc contemptim
 duces increpabant. ceterum neque transilire neque moliri xxiii, 18, 1; xxviii, 7, 7.
 onera objecta, nec cædere stipatas clitellas ipsisque obrutas
 sarcinis facile erat. tardatis^c diu cum amolita^b [objecta His position stormed and himself slain.
 onera armatis] dedissent viam, pluribusque idem partibus
 fieret, capta jam undique castra erant; pauci ab multis per-
 culsique a victoribus passim cædebantur. magna pars tamen
 militum cum in propinquas refugisset silvas, in castra P.
 Scipionis, quibus T. Fonteius legatus præerat, perfugerunt.
 ‘Cn. Scipionem’ alii ‘in tumulto primo impetu hostium
 ‘cæsum’ tradunt: alii ‘cum paucis in propinquam castris AH. 16; S. xiii, 618 sq.
 ‘turrim perfugisse; hanc igni circumdatam atque ita exustis
 ‘foribus, quas nulla moliri potuerant vi, captam, omnesque
 ‘intus cum ipso imperatore occisos.’ anno octavoⁱ postquam
 in Hispaniam venerat Cn. Scipio, undetrigesimo die post
 fratris mortem est interfectus. luctus ex morte eorum non
 Romæ major quam per totam Hispaniam fuit. quin^j apud
 cives partem doloris et exercitus amissi et alienata provincia
 et publica^k trahebat⁹ clades: Hispaniæ ipsos lugebant
 desiderabantque duces, Cnæum tamen magis, quo diutius
 præfuerat iis, priorque et favorem occupaverat et speciem
 justitiæ temperantiæque Romanæ primus¹⁰ dederat.

- 37 Cum deletus^a exercitus amissæque Hispaniæ viderentur, L. Marcius collects the scattered remains of the Roman armies; xxxii, 2; xxviii, 28.
 vir unus res perditas^b restituit. erat in exercitu L. Marcius
 Septimi filius, eques Romanus, impiger juvenis, animique
 et ingenii aliquanto quam pro fortuna in qua erat natus
 majoris. ad summam indolem accesserat Cn. Scipionis
 disciplina, sub qua per tot annos omnes militiæ artes 40.
 edoctus fuerat. hic et ex fuga collectis militibus et qui-

^c var. Mss. The passage seems corrupt, C. from the accumulation of participles. D.
^b In a passive sense. R.—amoliti pl. and opt. Mss. ⁱ septimo conj. cf. 38; xxi, 32.
 GL. ed. G. C. pr. R. adv. Mss. GB.—sexto conj. S. ^j quum or om. conj. DU. but
 quis has a corrective (or augmentative RS.) force; ‘on the contrary,’ ‘far from it, for
 &c.’ D. ‘nay, whereas.’ DCE. ^a deleti F 2d. 2 L. HV. BR. as amissi, 36; and
 exercituum below. D. ^b F 2d. al. Mss. A. cf. ix, 2, 12; iii, 12, 4. D.—responditas
 F. C.—respondit has (and restitui) V. 1, 3 P. 1, 4 L.—spondit has V marg.—Romanus
 has 2 L.—retinuit eademque HF. HG.—has 2 P. 5 L. B. GA. S. ant. Edd. viz. Hispanias.
 S. pr. GB.

⁹ ‘Drew to itself,’ ED. ‘claimed for
 itself,’ D. ‘prolonged,’ E. ‘carried with it.’
 ST.

¹⁰ Prior in reference to his brother; primus
 in reference to all the Romans. Cn. Scipio
 was the first Roman who came into Spain. S.

4.3. 5. 3. ¹ *namque de presidiis servatis iam excedendum ex-*
² *pectum imperii militumque sui T. Fannio P. Scipionis*
³ *erat. hoc autem presidiis omnes Romanis auctoritate*
⁴ *non minus quam imperio in castris circa Iberum com-*
⁵ *mittens non minus quam in castris militibus² creati*
⁶ *magistratus³ ad eos in castris valis stationes-*
⁷ *que erant per castra dispositas⁴ ad L. Marcium*
⁸ *omnes statim imperii legationes⁵ ad inde tempus*
⁹ *exierunt ut per castra castris⁶ crederentque com-*
¹⁰ *mittens⁷ crederent: et omnia imperia milites cum*
¹¹ *imperio non crederent⁸ legationes⁹ exequiebantur.*
¹² *castris¹⁰ dispositas. Hastibiles Gignis venientem ad*
¹³ *castra¹¹ legationes¹² crederent Iberum et appropin-*
¹⁴ *quare¹³ castra¹⁴ ad signumque pugnae propositum ab*
¹⁵ *omnibus milites¹⁵ recordari quos paullo ante*
¹⁶ *imperatores habuerant¹⁶ quibusque et ducibus et copiis*
¹⁷ *fieri proinde in pugnam¹⁷ sciri esset. flere omnes repente*
¹⁸ *et offensare¹⁸ capita et alii manus ad caelum tendere, deos*
¹⁹ *incusantes, alii strati humi¹⁹ scum quisque nominatim*
²⁰ *ducem implorare. neque sedari lamentatio poterat, exci-*
²¹ *tantibus centurionibus manipulares, et ipso mulcente²⁰ et*
²² *increpante²¹ Marcio. quid in muliebres et inutiles se*
²³ *proiecissent fletus potius quam ad tutandos semet ipsos*
²⁴ *et rem publicam secum acuerent animos, et ne inultos*
²⁵ *imperatores suos jacere sinerent; cum subito clamor*
²⁶ *tubarumque sonus (jam enim prope vallum hostes erant)*
²⁷ *exauditur. inde verso repente in iram luctu [discurrere]²⁶*
²⁸ *ad arma; ac velut accensi rabie discurrunt²⁷ ad portas,*
²⁹ *et in hostem negligenter atque incomposite venientem*

¹ *pugnam* F—*pnam* P—*Pnam* conj. G. adv. PZ—*compnam ad pugnam* H. three P. 4, 5 L. L. N. HF. HV. R. B. GA—*ad pugnam* (om. in) al. Mss. ² 2 P. HV. S. al. Mss. pr. S. RB. cf. Virg. A. i, 197. G—*mulcente* P. F. PE. V. 1 P.—*mulcente* H. 3 P. 2 L. al—*ineulcente* conj. cf. Quist. 1. O. xi. 3: Luc. ix, 292. G 1st—*minitante* ant. Edd. ³ *discurrunt* F. V. H. 2, 4, 5 L. D. L. N. HF. B. ed. A...GT. pr. cf. *signum...signis*, and in castra—in castris below. DJ. cf. i, 3, 9. D—om. G. pr. and und. *conclamare*; cf. xxviii, 21; Flor. ii, 6; G, on Sen. Tro. 844. GR. C. D. ⁴ *concurrunt* conj. G 2d; *discurrunt* 1st.

1 'In the weight and influence of his name and character.' C.

2 'By taking the votes at a meeting of all the soldiers.' R.

3 'Relieving.' ST.

4 'To beat against the ground:' cf. viii, 6; CS, and al. on Suet. ii, 23. D. R.

5 ix, 20; xxvi, 41; *prostrernere humi*, ix, 6; xxxviii, 21; xlv, 20; &c. D.

6 *Militum animos nunc consolando, nunc castigando, sedavit*, xxvi, 21; S. ib. 35; xxvii, 11; *nunc castigare, nunc lenibus verbis monere*, Just. xii, 2; GB. *adhibere solatium, non castigatorium, sed molle et humanum*, Pliny Ep.

incurrunt. extemplo improvisa res pavorem incutit Poenis; Q.F. Flac. 3
 mirabundique^a ' unde tot hostes tam subito exorti prope ^{Ap. Claud.}
 ' deleto exercitu forent? unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia
 ' sui victis ac fugatis? quis imperator duobus Scipionibus
 ' cæsis exstisset? quis castris præesset? quis signum de-
 ' disset pugnae? ad hæc tot tam^b necopinata⁷ primo
 omnium incerti stupentesque referunt pedem, dein valida ^{and repulse}
 impressione pulsi terga vertunt. et aut fugientium cædes ^{the enemy.}
 foeda fuisset aut temerarius¹ periculosusque sequentium
 impetus, ni Marcius propere receptui dedisset signum,
 obsistensque ad prima signa, quosdam et ipse retinens,
 concitatam repressisset aciem. inde in castra avidos adhuc
 cædisque et sanguinis reduxit. Carthaginienses trepide
 primo ab hostium vallo acti, postquam neminem insequi
 viderunt, metu substitisse rati contemptim rursus et sedato
 gradu in castra abeunt.

Par negligentia in castris custodiendis fuit: nam etsi ^{Marcius de-}
 propinquus hostis erat, tamen reliquias eum esse duorum ^{termines on}
 exercituum ante paucos dies deletorum succurrebat. ob ^{assailing}
 hoc cum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, exploratis ^{the enemy's}
 iis Marcius ad consilium prima specie temerarium magis ^{camp.}
 quam audax animum adjecit, ut ultro castra hostium op-
 pugnaret¹, facilius esse ratus unius Hasdrubalis expugnari
 castra quam, si se rursus tres exercitus ac tres duces
 junxissent, sua defendi; simul aut si successisset coeptis,
 recepturum^k se afflictas¹ res, aut si pulsus esset, tamen
 38 ultro inferendo arma contemptum sui dempturum⁸. ne
 tamen subita res et nocturnus terror^a etiam non^b suæ

⁸ mirabundis conj. as mirabundus quidnam vellet, xxvi, 15; iii, 38. [pr. putting a full stop at pugnae. R.] Otherwise und. requirebant, as unde redisset? mirabundi requirebant, Curt. ix, 9, 26; DU. xxxiii, 32; put for mirantes, as concionabundus for concionans, iii, 47; the nominative of which participle is not used. B. ^{em. S.—jam Mss.} ¹ temerabilis P. F. two PE. ME. V. H. two P. 2, 4 L. D. L. N. ^{i simul ad. ed. AS. G. C. H.}
^k erecturum conj. P. erigere afflictum is used as applying to a person by Cicero. DU.—refec-
 turum cf. i, 53, 3. conj. D. Nep. xxi, 1; (res perditas restituit, above.) DU. pr. R. but
 this is not so apposite to afflictas, 'dashed to the ground,' as recipere is, i. e. 'to take up again,'
 'to recover.' E. ¹ affectas conj. see xxii, 8, 2: GB. but cf. res, quamvis afflictæ, nondum
 tamen perditæ, Just. iv, 5, 2. D. ^a terrorem P. PE.—error ed. AS. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D.
^b pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—etiam ne 3 P.—et non 2 L. HV. LI. SB.—etiamnum conj. SB. ed.
 AS.—metu jam non conj. G.—et jam non conj. making consilium the nominative, and und.
 milites as the accusative. P2.

⁷ 38; Cic. p. Plan. 16; for inopinata: victoria et militum trepidos animos firmaret et
 S. iv, 27; D. 24; ii, 22; xxvi, 51. R. contemptum sibi [sui? BON.] hostium demeret,

⁸ Facillimis quibusque aggressis, quorum Just. vii, 6. GB.

“ memorabile illud edidit praelium, quo documentum de- Q. F. Flac. 3
 “ distis hostibus non cum Scipionibus extinctum esse Ap. Claud.
 “ nomen Romanum, et cujus populi vis atque virtus non
 “ obruta sit Cannensi clade, ex omni profecto saevitia
 “ fortunæ emersurum¹ esse. nunc quia² tantum ausi estis
 “ sponte vestra, experiri libet quantum audeatis duce
 “ vestro auctore. non enim hesterno die, cum signum
 “ receptui dedi sequentibus effuse vobis turbatum hostem,
 “ frangere audaciam vestram, sed differre in majorem
 “ gloriam atque opportunitatem volui, ut postmodo⁶ præ-
 “ parati incautos, armati inermes atque etiam sopitos per
 “ occasionem aggredi possetis. nec hujus occasionis spem,
 “ milites, forte temere, sed ex re ipsa conceptam habeo.
 “ a vobis quoque profecto si quis quærat *quonam modo*
 “ *pauci a multis, victi a victoribus castra tutati sitis?* nihil
 “ aliud respondeatis quam *id ipsum*⁷ *timentes vos omnia*
 “ *et operibus firmata habuisse et ipsos paratos instructos-*
 “ *que fuisse.* et ita se res habet: ad id quod ne timeatur
 “ fortuna facit, minime tuti⁸ sunt homines, quia quod ne-
 “ glexeris incautum atque apertum habeas⁹. nihil omnium
 “ nunc minus metuunt hostes quam ne obsessi modo ipsi
 “ atque oppugnati castra sua ultro oppugnemus. audeamus Th. ii, 89.
 “ quod credi non potest ausuros nos. eo ipso quod difficil-
 “ limum videtur, facilius¹ erit. tertia⁹ vigilia noctis silenti
 “ agmine ducam vos. exploratum habeo non vigiliarum

¹ GA. some ant. Edd. und. *populum*. D. The metaphor is taken from a person extricating himself by struggling, from a swamp or miry ground, and regaining a firm footing; xxi, 25; xxvii, 38; Juv. iii, 164; [‘to keep one’s head above water;’ ED.] opposed to *demergi ære alieno*, iii, 16; R. ‘to be over head and ears in debt.’—*emersuram* pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*emersuram eam* conj. R. J P. F. G. V. H. 2, 4, 5 L. L. HV. B. GA. M. 1 Ed. ed. D.—*qui al.* Mss. ed. G. C. ^k Cf. *testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse*, xxxvi, 32. DU.—*cauti* 2 P. 2, 5 L. L. D. S. from gl. GB. adv. (but cf. xxiv, 32; Tib. i, 10, 46; Curt. viii, 4, 24;) because of the tautology. DU. D.—*uti* F. V. H. 1, 4 L. GA. ^l P. F. C. pr. G. ST.—*facillimum* ed. G. C. and pr. D.

6 Cf. ii, 24; 43; iii, 41; iv, 7; vi, 30; xxvi, 29; xxviii, 19; xxix, 1; Col. i, 8; and a brass tablet in GT, p. DII, col. 2: thus also *propemodo*, xxiv, 20. D.

7 Viz. ‘that the camp would be attacked, and would have to be defended.’ R.

8 ‘Nothing is less safe, than that concerning which a person’s present fortune forbids, to fear: because that, for the most part, will be neglected; and what is neglected, is

left unguarded and exposed to one’s enemies.’ C. xxi, 61, 4; xxvi, 46. He who is most *securus* is often least *tutus*.

9 This began at midnight. The *vigiliae*, as well as the *excubiae*, among the Romans were four: lasting for three hours each. They were set by sound of the bugle or fife, and called in by sounding the horn. cf. vii, 35; xxvi, 15; xxviii, 24; 27; Sil. vii, 154 sq; L, M. R. v, 9. R. C.

Læti et audiere ab novo duce novum consilium, et quo Q.F.Flac.3
 audacius erat, magis placebat. reliquum diei expediendis Ap. Claud.
 armis et curatione corporum consumptum, et major pars
 39 noctis quieti data est. quarta¹⁵ vigilia movere. erant ultra Hasdrubal's
 proxima castra sex millium intervallo distantes aliæ copiæ ^{camp is}
 Poenorum. vallis cava intererat, condensa¹ arboribus. in
 hujus silvæ medio ferme spatio^a cohors Romana arte
 Punica abditur et equites. ita medio itinere intercepto^b
 ceteræ copiæ silenti agmine ad proximos hostes ductæ.
 et cum statio nulla pro portis neque in vallo custodiæ
 essent, velut in sua castra, nullo usquam obsistente pene-
 trare. inde signa canunt et tollitur clamor. pars semi-
 somnos² hostes cædunt; pars ignes^c casis^d stramento arido^e
 tectis injiciunt; pars portas occupant, ut fugam interclu-
 dant. hostes simul ignis clamor cædes, velut alienatos
 sensibus, nec audire nec providere quicquam sinunt. in-
 cidunt inermes inter catervas armatorum. alii ruunt ad
 portas, alii obseptis itineribus super vallum saliunt. et
 ut quisque evaserat, protinus ad castra altera fugiunt,
 ubi ab cohorte et equitibus ex occulto procurrentibus³
 circumventi cæsique ad unum omnes sunt. quanquam
 etiamsi quis ex ea cæde effugisset, adeo raptim a^f captis
 propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Ro- and the
 manis est, ut prævenire nuntius cladis non posset. ibi ^{other Car-}
 vero, quo longius ab hoste aberant, et quia sub lucem^g ^{thaginian}
 pabulatum lignatum et prædatum quidam dilapsi fuerant, ^{camp.}

^a em. S. G. VL, on Gr. C. 486. adv. GB.—statio P. PE. F.—stadio pl. Mss. ^b ix.
 43; xxix, 9; Curt. iv, 2, 9; Tac. A. xv, 3. DU.—intercepto conj. OU, on Fr. i, 5, 11. cf.
 vi, 9; viii, 25; xxiv, 23; xxv, 11; xxxi, 46; xxxiv, 40; xxxvii, 8; obsepire is likewise
 used below; ii, 6; ix, 34; 43; xxi, 38; xxii, 50; and the preceding examples of interciperi
 are perhaps corrupted. DU. cf. viii, 25, 5. D. ^c ignis pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. adv.
 D.—signa one PE. ^d P. F. em. cf. xxvii, 3; xxx, 3. L. pr. GB.—escasis one PE.—
 æstas 5 L.—æstus HF.—escas C. V. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV. RM. CO. L. N. ant. Edd. pr.
 DJ. adv. D. ^e stramenta arida ed. Pa. sqq.—frustamenta arida C. ^f em. G.
 pr. C.—raptiva P. PE.—raptim pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^g F. ed. A. G. C. cf. ii, 55, 1.
 D.—luce publica V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd.—lucum al. Mss. ed.
 D.—luce pura conj. SB. ed. AS.—luce prima or propinqua conj. AS.

¹⁵ Three hours later than Marcius said in his speech. C.

¹ That is *condensis*. E. *densi colles* occurs simply, Tib. iv, 3, 7; as in Greek either *δαρὺς* *δαλῆς*, or *δαλῆς δαρὺς* *δαρὺς δαλῆς*, &c. may be used. SH.

² xxx, 5; Cic. Fam. vii, 1; G. ix, 24; (n.) 37; xxxvii, 20; (n.) xl, 15; Sall. J. 21; Phæd. iv, 14, 11; Coel. in Quint. I. O. iv, 2; Tac. A. i, 51. D.

³ 11; 41; xl, 30; cf. G, on T. A. i, 68, 4; nn, on Sil. vii, 566. D.

Q. F. F. ac. S.
Ap. Claud.

Antiochus
Carthage-
niae camp-
tates.

V. i. 6.

neglecta magis omnia ac soluta⁴ invenere, arma tantum⁵
in stationibus posita, milites inermes aut humi sedentes
accubantesque aut obambulantes ante vallum portasque.
cum his tam securis solutisque Romani calentes adhuc
ab recenti pugna ferocesque victoria praelium ineunt. ita-
que nequaquam resisti in portis potuit. intra portas con-
cursu ex totis castris ad primum clamorem et tumultum
facto atrox praelium oritur. diuque tenuisset, ni cruenta
scuta Romanorum visa indicium alterius cladis Poenis at-
que inde pavorem iniecissent. hic⁶ terror in fugam avertit
omnes: effusique qua iter est⁶, nisi quos caedes oppressit,
exiuntur castris. ita nocte ac die bina castra hostium
expugnata ductu L. Marcii. 'ad triginta septem'⁷ millia
'hostium caesa' auctor est Claudius⁷, qui annales Acilia-
nos⁸ ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit; 'captos
'ad mille octingentos triginta, praedam ingentem partam.
'in ea fuisse clipeum argenteum pondo centum triginta
'octo cum imagine⁹ Barcini Hasdrubalis.' Valerius An-
tias¹⁰ 'una castra Magonis capta' tradit, septem millia
'caesa hostium: altero praelio eruptione pugnatum cum
'Hasdrubale. decem millia occisa, quattuor millia tre-

⁴ 4. ac ed. GR. Cl. adv. Mss.

¹ xxxviii Val. Max.

⁴ 'Free from apprehension and care,' therefore 'fearless and careless.' vi, 3; viii, 30; iii, 8; *solute ac negligenter*, xxiii, 37. R. Observe, again, the difference between *securus* and *tutus*; with us *secura* has the same signification, though not in its colloquial use.

⁵ 'Instead of armed soldiers.' ST.

⁶ 'Where there was an opening.' C.

⁷ Who this *Claudius* was is doubtful. FO, de H. I., i, 10; 17. DU. C. ST. It might be (1) *Clodius Licinius*, xxix, 22; S. or (2) *Q. Claudius Quadrigarius*, MAL, Par. de H. G. Gell. xv, 1; DD, Ap. Pr. C. p. 658. viii, 19; C. vi, 42; vii, 10; ix, 5; xxxiii, 10; xxxv, 14; Gell. i, 7; 16; 25; ii, 2; 19; iii, 7 sq; v, 17; vii, 11; ix, 1; 13 sq; App. B. G. 1; (SW, p. 172.) V. Pat. ii, 9. E, C. C. R.

⁸ Of *C. Acilius* also little is known for certain. ST. He is mentioned, Cic. Off. iii, 32, 115; (FC.) Dion. iii; Plut. Rom. p. 31; S. Auct. de Or. G. R. 10; cf. Cic. Leg. i, 2. DU. Perhaps (1) the person who interpreted the speeches of Carneades and his companions to the senate, in 597 Y. R.

Plut. Cato M. p. 349. C. or (2) *C. Acilius Glabrio*, a provincial quaestor, 551 Y. R. (according to PG.) and tribune of the plebeians, 556 Y. R. xxxii, 29: FO, de H. G. i, 18. But he certainly lived after 561 Y. R. xxxv, 14. DU.

⁹ They used to have on their shields the representations of illustrious men; nn, on Sil. i, 407. And these were called *clipei*, *clipes*, *imagine clipeatae*, ('portraits in medallion, figures cast or engraved in relief,') from their round form; or perhaps more correctly *glypti* from γλύφω 'to carve.' cf. xxiv, 52; xxv, 10; 41; xxxviii, 35; xl, 51; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 83, 8; Pliny xxxiv, 4; xxxv, 2 sqq; DD, Pr. on Sp. H. p. 6. R.

¹⁰ *Q. Valerius Antias*, the contemporary of Sisenna, C. Licinius Macrus, (iv, 7;) Lucretius, and Catullus, lived in the times of Sulla and composed a voluminous work called the 'Annals of Rome:' Gell. vii, 9; Prisc. ix; V. Pat. ii, 9. Livy charges him with exaggeration, xxxvi, 38; xxvi, 49. C. R.

‘centos triginta captos.’ Piso¹¹ ‘quinque millia hominum, Q. F. Flac. 3
‘cum Mago cedentes nostros effuse sequeretur, cæsa ex Ap. Claud.
‘insidiis’ scribit. apud omnes magnum nomen Marcii
ducis est. et veræ gloriæ ejus etiam miracula addunt, Marvellous
‘flammam ei concionanti fusam e capite, sine ipsius sensu, account of a
‘cum magno pavore circumstantium militum. monumen- flame ap-
‘tumque victoriæ ejus de Pœnis usque ad incensum¹² pearing to
‘Capitolium fuisse in templo clipeum Marcium appella- issue from
‘tum, cum imagine Hasdrubalis.’ quietæ deinde aliquam- the head of
diu in Hispania res fuere, utrisque post tantas acceptas in Marcus,
vicem illatasque clades cunctantibus periculum summæ i, 39; V. i,
rerum facere. 6, 2; VÆ.
ii, 680 sqq.

40 Dum hæc in Hispania geruntur, Marcellus captis Syra- The spoils
cusis, cum cetera in Sicilia tanta fide atque integritate of Syracuse
composuisset ut non modo suam gloriam sed etiam maje- conveyed to
statem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa Rome.
tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusæ, Romam devexit,
hostium quidem illa spolia, et parta belli jure: ceterum
inde primum initium¹ mirandi Græcarum artium opera²
licentiæque huic³ sacra profanaque omnia² vulgo spoliandi
factum est, quæ postremo in Romanos deos, templum id C. i, 365.
ipsum primum³ quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est,
vertit. visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam

¹ om. conj. as *vestri adhortandi*, xxi, 41; *agrorum condemnandi*, Cic. Ph. v, 6; &c. *artes* being taken for ‘works of art,’ as in Virg. *Æ.* v, 359; Hor. O. iv, 8, 5. C. adv. cf. e below; xxiv, 23, a. D. ² pl. and opt. Mss. ‘of the present day,’ ‘which is now the fashion or in vogue;’ thus *hæc opera*, i, 55; *hæc magnificentia*, vi, 4; *hæc effusio*, xlv, 9; *vindemia hæc*, ‘of this year,’ Plaut. Cur. i, 2; (LM.) *hæc annona*, id. Trin. ii, 4, 83; *luxuria hæc*, Cic. Pis. 27; (FAE.) G. i, 5; 42; ii, 13; xxxix, 22. R. The change of construction from genitive to dative is familiar to Livy: cf. xxxviii, 39, 10. D.—*hinc* VI. al. Mss. ant. and pl. Edd. ed. C. pr. DJ.

11 L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi was consul in 620 Y. R. He wrote Annals and Orations. R.

12 Y. R. 669, when Scipio and Norbanus were consuls. C. *Pæni ex auro* [argenteum, above;] *facilitavere et clipeos et imagines, secumque in castris tulere. certe captis eis talem Hasdrubalis invenit* Q. Marcius, Scipionum in Hispania ultor: isque clipeus supra fores Capitoline ædis usque ad incendium primum fuit, Pliny xxxv, 3. D. The second time was when Vitellius was emperor; Tac. H. i, 2; iii, 72; iv, 53. R.

1 Which increased after the destruction of Corinth: cf. xxxix, 6; Cic. Fam. viii, 14. (MN.) R.

2 ‘In Greece and other provinces:’ cf. Juv. viii, 94 sq. nn. R.

3 ‘The temples of the gods at Rome, especially the very temple &c.’ D. xxvii, 25; (where the reason why *templa* and *templum* are used in speaking of the same building is seen: R.) xxix, 11; *victoriæ putabat esse, multa Romam deportare, quæ ornamento Urbi esse possent; humanitatis, non plane spoliare urbem.... Romam quæ asportata sunt, ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis itemque in aliis locis videmus*, Cic. Ver. iv, 54. This edifice was probably without the city, xxvi, 32; NA, R. V. iii, 2; BOR, A. U. R. 3; DU. *ἡ τῶν Σικελικῶν λαφύρων ἐπιδομαρίσιον*, Plut. Mar. p. 314; Pliny xxxv, 10 a. 37. R.

Q. F. Flac.³ dedicata a Marcello⁴ templa propter excellentia ejus
Ap. Claud. generis ornamenta, quorum perexigua pars comparet⁵.

Marcellus settles the
affairs of
Sicily. legationes omnium ferme civitatum Siciliae ad eum con-
veniebant. dispar ut causa earum, ita condicio erat. qui
ante captas Syracusas aut non desciverant aut redierant in
amicitiam, ut socii fideles accepti cultique: quos metus
post captas Syracusas dediderat⁶, ut victi a victore leges
acceperunt.

Erant tamen haud parvae reliquiae belli circa Agrigen-
tum Romanis, Epicydes et Hanno duces reliqui prioris
belli, et tertius novus ab Hannibale in locum Hippocratis
Mutines, a new Cartha-
ginian gene-
ral, arrives
in Sicily. missus, Libyphoenicum^c generis Hipponiates^d (Mutinem⁷
populares vocabant), vir impiger et sub Hannibale magis-

37. tro omnes belli artes edoctus. huic ab Epicyde et Hannone
Numidae dati auxiliares, cum quibus ita pervagatus est
xxi, 52. hostium agros, ita socios ad retinendos in fide animos eorum
ferendoque^e in tempore cuique auxilium^f adiit, ut brevi
tempore^g totam Siciliam impleret nominis sui, nec spes
alia major apud faventes rebus Carthaginiensium esset.
itaque inclusi ad^h tempus moenibus Agrigenti dux Poenus
Syracusanusque, nonⁱ consilio Mutinis quam fiducia magis^j
xxiv, 6; ausi egredi extra muros ad Himeram amnem posuerunt
Pt. iii, 4; castra. quod ubi perlatum ad Marcellum est, extemplo
Str. vi, 266; Pl. iii, 8. copias movit, et ab hoste quattuor ferme millium inter-
vallo consedit, quid agerent pararentve expectaturus. sed

^c *Libyphœnicus* ant. Edd.—*Libyphœnicis* conj. SB. This people occupied the most fertile portion of Africa between Bragada and the lesser Syrtis: Ptol. GL. Diod. xx, 55. RS. d em. S.—*Hippacinales* [P. C.] or *Hippacinatis* [three P.] pl. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—*Hippacinales* conj. SB.—*Hipponates* c. GL.—*Hippacrites* c. 'Ἰπποκρίτας, Steph. Pol. i, 70, 9; 'Ἰπποκρίτης, Diod. t. ii, p. 567. (i. e. 'of Hippacra,' from 'Ἰπποκράτης, *Hippuacra*, Pol. i, 70, 9?) There were two towns of this name; [one near Utica, taken by Agathocles, the other in Numidia, taken by Eumachus the lieutenant of his son Archagathus: Diod. xx, p. 762 sq. This same city is called Hippagreta by Appian, and Hippo by Zonaras: of which latter name likewise there were two towns. C.] viz. *Hippo Regius* and *Hippo Diarrhytus*, GR. or *Zerytus*; ED. the latter of which is here meant. SW. R. ^e P. 2 P. ME. F 2d. V 2d. 1, 5 L. L. pr. G.—*ferendosque* 1 PE. V. F. 2 L. H. GA. HV. N.—*ferendumque* vulg. ed. G. C.—*ferendo* conj. R. ^f *auxilio* conj. cf. xxi, 5; 52; xxiii, 7. G. ^g conj. om. as gl. R. ^h *id* conj. ad. C. ⁱ *tam* ad. B. 5 L. ant. Edd.

4 'By Marcellus the son.' R.

5 'Is to be seen at the present day:' [vi, 1; xxx, 37; D.] xxvi, 30, n; xxvii, 24; xxix, 21; xxxii, 10; xxxviii, 11; R. the greater part having been plundered during the civil wars.' ST.

6 'Had driven to surrender.' C.

7 *Mutinas*, Zon. *Mutinas*, Pol. ix, 22, 4. R.

8 'Not more from the advice of Mutines, than from the confidence they placed in him.' GL. R.

nullum neque locum neque tempus cunctationi consiliove Q.F. Flac. 3
 dedit Mutines, transgressus amnem ac stationibus hostium Ap. Claud.
 cum ingenti terrore ac tumultu invectus. postero die prope He alarms
 justo prælio compulit hostem intra munimenta. inde revo- the Ro-
 catus seditione Numidarum in castris facta, cum trecenti mans.
 ferme eorum Heracleam Minoam concessissent, ad miti- xxiv, 35;
 gandos revocandosque eos profectus magnopere monuisse CS. i, 17,
 duces dicitur 'ne absente se cum hoste manus conse- 216. St.
 'rerent.' id ambo ægre passi duces, magis Hanno jam xxviii, 18, e.
 ante anxius gloria ejus: 'Mutinem sibi modum facere,
 'degenerem' Afrum imperatori Carthaginensi, misso ab
 'senatu populoque.' is perpulit cunctantem Epicyden ut
 'transgressi flumen in aciem exirent: nam si Mutinem
 'opperirentur et secunda' pugnae fortuna evenisset, haud
 41 'dubie Mutinis gloriam fore.' enimvero indignum ratus A battle is
 Marcellus se, qui Hannibalem subnissum¹ victoria Can- fought in his
 nensi ab Nola reppulisset, his terra marique victis ab se absence.
 hostibus cedere, 'arma propere capere milites et efferri'²
 'signa' jubet. instruente³ exercitum decem effusis equis
 advolant ex hostium acie Numidæ, nuntiantes 'populares
 'suos, primum ea seditione motos qua trecenti ex numero
 'suo concesserint Heracleam, dein quod præfectum suum
 'ab obtrectantibus ducibus gloriæ ejus sub ipsam certa-
 'minis diem ablegatum videant, quieturos in pugna.' gens
 fallax⁴ promissi fidem⁴ præstitit. itaque et Romanis crevit
 animus, nuntio celeri per ordines⁵ misso 'destitutum ab
 'equite hostem esse,' quem maxime timuerant; et territi
 hostes, præterquam quod maxima parte virium suarum
 non juvabantur, timore etiam incusso ne ab suo et ipsi

1 F. al. opt. Mss. ed. A. ix, 41; D. iv, 61; ix, 18 twice; xxvii, ep. Virg. Æ. iv, 603.
 DU.—secundæ pl. Mss. cf. xxx, 32. DU. ^a em. making it dependent on *nuntiantes*.
 G.—instruente pl. and opt. Mss.—instruentem ant. Edd.—ad instruentem ed. AS. ^b 'The
 ranks;' cf. x, 27; &c. ed. D. em. FB. 5 L. al. Mss. pr. G. C.—ordinem pl. Mss. ant. Edd.
 ed. G. C. pr. DJ.

9 'A Libyphœnician;' S. not of pure
 Carthaginian blood, (see xxi, 22,) DU. but
 'degenerated into an African.' ST.

1 'Confident and arrogant;' iv, 42; xxvi,
 13; xli, 19; *ejus artis arrogantia subnisi*
ambulant, Cic. Or. i, 58; *subnixum, hoc est,*
sursum nixum, sublime, Non. *subnixo animo*

fiduciaque; quoniam, quibus innitimur, iis
quasi erigimur attollimurque, Gell. xvii, 2.
 R.

2 'From the camp.' R.

3 xxvi, 41. GR.

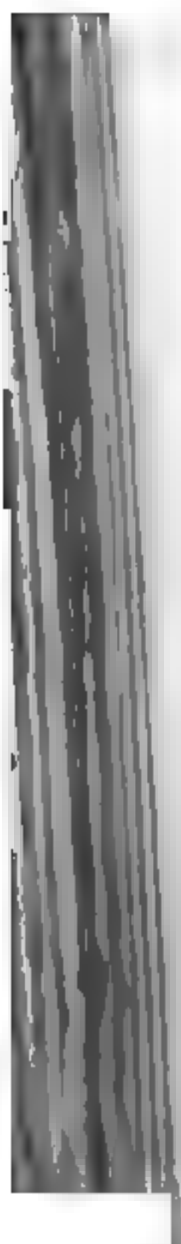
4 xxx, 12; xxvi, 19; the same as *promis-*
sum præstare, xxvi, 4. GR.

Apulia*, Lentulo Sardinia evenit. consulibus prorogatum Q.F. Flac. 3
in annum imperium est. Ap. Claud.

* *Apulia, Cethego Sicilia*, conj. cf. xxvi, 21; 28; 1, b; c. S. adv. *GB.*—*Sicilia Cethego*, conj. *PG.*—var. *Mss.*

subsequently went into Macedonia: and Cethegus took charge of the new province of Sicily, xxiv, 21; on the departure of Marcellus for Italy: xxvi, 21; 26; 28. Such changes were not unusual: C. Claudius Nero was first before Capua, ib. 5; afterwards in Spain, 17; where he was succeeded by Silanus, 20; who, at the beginning of the year, was continued in the command of Etruria; 1. Our author often omits noticing these changes, and even appointments, when the narrative itself acquaints the reader with them. Thus we find A. Cornelius Mammula proprætor in Sardinia, xxiii, 21; 32; 34; M'. Pomponius continued as prætor in Gaul, xxiv, 10; C. Lætorius transferring his pro-

vince, with the army therein, to L. Veturius, [al. C. Hostilius,] xxvii, 7; but no specific account of their appointments; or of the change of M. Valerius Falto from the province of the Bruttii to that of Campania, xxx, 40 sq; xxxi, 8. PZ. As no mention is here made of the consular provinces, xxvi, 22; we may conclude that these were not settled at the commencement of the year; and that the consuls were detained at Rome by various avocations, but more especially by the rumoured approach of Hannibal, xxvi, 9—11. After this alarm subsided, they left the city and proceeded to Apulia; where they relieved Cethegus, who then went to Sicily, ib. 16; 21. DU.



TITUS LIVIUS.



THE THIRD DECADE,

PART II.



THE
HISTORY OF ROME

BY
TITUS LIVIUS.

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, AND
VARIOUS READINGS.

VOL. II. PART II.
THE THIRD DECADE.

BY
CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER, D.D.
FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND PRINCIPAL OF
ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER;
WHITTAKER AND CO. AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON;
J. AND J. J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

BOOK XXVI.

EPITOME.

Hannibal ad tertium ab urbe Roma lapidem super Anienem castrametum; ipse vero cum duobus millibus equitum usque ad ipsam Capenam^a portam, ut urbis situm exploraret, obequitavit^b. et cum periculum^c in aciem utrinque exercitus omnis descendisset, certamen pedestre diremit: nam^d cum in castra rediissent, statim serenitas in. Capua capta est a Q. Fulvio et Ap. Claudio consulibus^e. principes Campanorum veneno sibi consciverunt mortem. cum senatus Campanorum deligatus esset ad palos, ut securi feriretur, litteras a senatu^f missas Q. Fulvius consul^g, quibus jubebatur parcere, antequam aperiret, in sinu posuit, et lege agi jussit, et supplicium peregit. cum comitiis apud populum quaereretur 'cui mandaretur Hispaniarum imperium,' nullo id volente suscipere P. Scipio P. filius, qui in Hispania morabatur, professus est 'se iturum,' et suffragio populi consensuque senatus missus Novam Carthaginem uno die expugnavit, cum ageret sexagesimum quartum annum, videreturque divina stirpe creatus, quoniam ipse, postquam togam acceperat, quotidie in Capitolio erat, et in sinu matris ejus anguis saepenumero videbatur^h. res praeterea in Africa gestas continet, et amicitiam cum Aetolis junctam, bellumque tum adversus Acarnanas et Philipum Macedoniarum regem.

Cn. Fulvius Centumalus P. Sulpicius Galba consules Cn.F.Cent.
non idibus Martiis magistratum inissent, senatu in Capitolio^{P. S. Galba}
vocato de re publica, de administratione belli, de provinciis^{Distribu-}
exercitibusque patres consuluerunt. Q. Fulvius^{tion of the}
et Ap. Claudio, prioris anni consulibus, prorogatum imperium^{provinces}
etque exercitus quos habebant decreti, adjectumque^{and forces.}
a Capua' (quam obsidebant) 'abscederent priusquam expugnassent.' ea tum cura maxime intentos habebat

cf. *Capenam portam armis Hannibale pulsante*, V. Max. iii, 7, 10.—*Collinam* conj. (for it is hardly credible that Hannibal could go past the camp of Fulvius and the Esquiline gate to the Capenian gate;) cf. 10; Pliny xv, 20; SV, on V. Æ. viii, 110. PZ, A. H. 9, p. 379.

^a cf. 10. D.—*adequitavit* conj. cf. Pl. l. c. i, 14, 7. D. ^e *biduum* cf. 11. C. from this particle it would seem that something is lost: as in *religionem ea res apud Pænos* is lost: cf. 11. C.—*at* conj. R. ^f *proconsulibus* conj. C. ^g *a prætoribus* conj. DL. 15. R.—*cum senatus consulto* conj. R. ^h *proconsul* or *proconsule* conj. C. ⁱ In directly used. C.—*visus erat* NO.—*visus est* ant. Edd.

Cn. F. Cest. Romanos, non ab ira tantum, quæ in nullam unquam
P. S. Galba civitatem justior fuit, quam¹ quod urbs tam nobilis ac
potens, sicut defectione sua traxerat² aliquot populos, ita
recepta inclinatura rursus animos videbatur ad veteris im-
perii respectum³. et prætoribus⁴ prioris anni, M. Junio
xxiv, 44; in Etruria. P. Sempronio in Gallia, cum binis legionibus
xxv, 2 sq. quas habuerant, prorogatum est imperium⁵. prorogatum
et M. Marcello, ut 'pro consule in Sicilia reliqua^a belli
'perficeret eo exercitu quem haberet. si supplemento opus
'esset, suppleret de legionibus quibus P. Cornelius⁶ pro-
xxv, 3. 'prætor in Sicilia præesset, dum⁷ ne quem militem legeret
xxvi, 25. 'ex eo numero quibus senatus missionem reditumque in
'patriam negasset ante belli finem.' C. Sulpicio^b, cui
Sicilia^c venerat, duæ legiones quas P. Cornelius habuisset
decretæ, et supplementum de exercitu Cn. Fulvii, qui⁸
xxv, 21. priore anno in Apulia fæde cæsus fugatusque erat. huic
generi militum senatus eundem quem Cannensibus finem
statuerat militiæ. additum etiam utrorumque ignominie
est: 'ne in oppidis hibernarent, neve hiberna propius ullam
'urbem decem millibus passuum ædificarent.' L. Cornelio
in Sardinia duæ legiones datæ, quibus Q. Mucius præ-
fuerat: supplementum, si opus esset, consules scribere
xxiv, 40; jussi. T. Otacilio et M. Valerio Siciliæ Græciæque ora^d
44; xxv, 3. cum legionibus classibusque quibus præerant decretæ.
3 legions. quinquaginta Græci⁹ cum legione una, centum Siculi cum

^a P. F. 1 PE. ME. ed. D. cf. xxv, 5, 11. R. pr. C.—*reliquas* opt. RG.—*reliquias* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^b *Cethego* (and om. C.) conj. PG. but cf. xxv, 41, e. D. ^c *Apulia* conj. S. but cf. xxv, 41, e. D. ^d *ora* conj. R. ^e pl. and opt. Mss. und. *provinciæ*; G. or *ora cum legionibus classibusque* is taken as *ora et legiones classeque*; cf. xxi, 60. R.—*decreta* conj. GL. 3, 5 L.

1 'Not so much out of anger, as &c.:' *quam* answers to *tantum*, as in Stat. Ep. in P. 212: G. cf. iii, 63, 3; G. diat. Stat. 57; D. Ter. Hec. iii. 4; thus *quo magis novi, tanto sapius*, id. Ph. ii, 1. C.

2 Und. 'along with it, over to the Carthaginian side.' R.

3 'To respect the Roman authority, to which they had so long been subject:' R. cf. *antiquam societatem respicere*, xxiv, 45. RS.

4 Cf. xxiii, 40, a. DU.

5 Cn. Fulvius and C. Claudius Nero were also prætors for the last year, xxv, 2. Fulvius will be mentioned presently. Nero was continued in his command, with the pro-

consuls before Capua, ib. 22; whence he was sent off to Spain, 5; 8; 17. cf. xxi, 41, 9. DU.

6 There were four persons of the name of P. Cornelius, in office during the former year: (1) P. C. Lentulus, the prætor of the old province of Sicily. (2) P. C. Sylla, the prætor of the city, (3) P. C. Scipio, who was killed in Spain, and (4) P. C. Scipio, his son, the curule ædile. GL.

7 'Provided he did not choose any soldier from among those who were engaged at Cannæ;' who are called *Cannenses*, below. R.

8 The relative to *exercitus*. D.

9 *Græci habebant* i. e. 'there were on the coasts of Greece.' C.

duabus legionibus habebant naves. tribus et viginti legionibus Romanis eo anno bellum terra marique est gestum.

Cn.F. Cent.
P. S. Galba

2 Principio ejus anni cum de litteris L. Marcii referretur¹, res gestæ magnificæ senatui visæ: titulus honoris, quod imperio non populi jussu², non ex auctoritate patrum dato "proprætor senatui" scripserat, magnam partem hominum offendebat. 'rem mali exempli esse imperatores legi ab exercitibus et sollemne³ auspicatorum comitiorum in castra et provincias, procul ab legibus magistratibusque, ad militarem temeritatem transferri.' et cum quidam 'referendum ad senatum'⁴ censerent, melius visum 'deferri eam consultationem, donec proficiscerentur⁵ equites' qui ab Marcio litteras attulerant. rescribi de frumento et vestimentis exercitus placuit; 'eam utramque rem curæ fore senatui.' adscribi autem "proprætori L. Marcio" non placuit, ne id ipsum quod consultationi reliquerant, pro præjudicato ferret⁶. dimissis equitibus de nulla re prius consules rettulerunt, omniumque in unum sententiæ congruebant, agendum⁷ cum tribunis plebis esse, 'primo quoque tempore ad plebem ferrent, quem cum imperio mitti placeret in Hispaniam ad eum exercitum cui Cn. Scipio⁸ imperator præfuisset.' ea res cum tribunis acta promulgataque⁹ est.

Despatches
from L.
Marcius;
xxv, 37; V.
ii, 7, 15.

xxv, 3, 3;
xxiv, 24, a;
34; 36 sq.

Sed aliud certamen occupaverat animos. C. Sempronius Blæsus¹⁰ die dicta Cn. Fulvium ob exercitum in Apulia

Cn. Fulvius,
xxv, 20 sq;
is accused

1 Und. a consulibus ad senatum. R.

2 'But by the military.' R.

3 Und. institutum, 'the solemnity or solemn rite of the public meetings held under auspices.' S. R. cf. GC, R. ad R. p. 724; and R. ad p. D. § 35. DU.

4 Cf. G, Obs. i, 22: DU. 'that the matter should be brought before the senate by the consuls;' without which preliminary step, no decree of the senate could be made. cf. Tac. A. ii, 33, 4. Thus we have *referre ad concilium* ('the council of war') xxx, 4; 31; xxxiii, 12; *ad populum* Flor. iii, 21, 9; V. Max. ix. 10, 1; and *referre* simply (und. *ad senatum*) xxi, 6; xxvi, 27; xxx, 21; xxxviii, 42; (or *ad concilium*) xxxii, 20; xxxiii, 12; (or *ad concionem*) xxxii, 22; (or *ad populum*) xxxviii, 47: unless it is used for *deferre*, as xxxvii, 57; xxxix, 44; xlv, 4; (D.) as it is also for *ferre* xlv, 4; &c. R.

5 'Should set out from Rome,' R. on their

return to Spain.

6 'He might take, as already prejudged and decided, the very point which they had reserved for discussion:' as *præmium ferre*; Cic. p. Quint. 31; G. cf. BKII, on Tib. i, 1, 24; CO, on Porc. Lat. decl. in Sall. 26; D. iii, 45. C. *Præjudicium* is when those, with whom the decision rests, not only make up their minds before the regular trial in court, but either silently or publicly intimate the decision to which they have come. iii, 40; v, 11; xxvi, 29; xxxv, 10. R.

7 'That they must negotiate.' R.

8 And P. Scipio also: but the greater part of the army, with Marcus himself, served under Cn. Scipio; and these were the first to assemble. R.

9 It was set forth by the tribunes on a tablet stuck up in public, before it was brought forward to be put to the vote. R.

10 This tribune of the people was son of C. and grandson of Ti. Sempronius. R.

Cn. F. Cent. amissum in concionibus vexabat, 'multos' imperatores^a
P. 3. Gaiba 'temeritate atque inscitia' exercitum in locum præcipitem
by C. Sem- 'perluxisse' dictitans, 'neminem præter Cn. Fulvium ante
pronius
Blasius, 'corrupisse omnibus vitiis legiones suas quam proderet.
xxvii, 6. 'itaque vere dici posse prius eos perisse quam viderent
'hostem, nec ab Hannibale sed ab imperatore suo victos
'esse. neminem, cum suffragium ineat, satis cernere¹¹ cui
'imperium. cui exercitum permittat. quid interfuisse inter
xxiii, 35 sq; 'hunc et^d Tl. Sempronium? cum ei servorum exercitus
xxiv, 14 sq; 'datus esset. brevi effecisse disciplina atque imperio ut
'nemo eorum generis ac sanguinis sui¹² memor in acie
xxv, 1. 'esset, præsidio sociis, hostibus terrori essent; Cumas
'Benaventum aliasque urbes eos velut e faucibus Hanni-
'balis ereptas^f populo Romano restituisset. Cn. Fulvium
'Quiritium¹³ Romanorum^g exercitum, honeste genitos,
'liberaliter educatos. servilibus vitiis imbuisset. ergo effe-
'cisse ut feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles
xxii, 3, 4. 'inter hostes essent, nec impetum modo Pœnorum sed ne
'clamorem quidem sustinere possent. nec^h hercule mirum
'esseⁱ milites in acie^j, cum primus omnium imperator
'fugeret. magis mirari se aliquos stantes cecidisse, et non
'omnes comites Cn. Fulvii fuisse pavoris ac fugæ. C.
'Flaminium, L. Paullum, L. Postumium, Cn. ac P.
'Scipiones cadere¹⁴ in acie maluisse quam deserere cir-
'cumventos^k exercitus: Cn. Fulvium prope unum nuntium
'deleti exercitus Romam redisse. facinus indignum esse
xxiii, 25. 'Cannensem exercitum, quod ex acie fugerit, in Siciliam
'deportatum, ne prius inde dimittatur quam hostis ex

^a F 2d. em. G.—multo P. F.—multa cet. Mss. ^b P. F.—imperatoris pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—imperatorem ed. FR. ^c cf. viii, 33; vi, 30. D.—inscientia V. 1 L. H. GA. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. xxii, 25. G. ^d 2 P. pr. DJ. C. cf. viii, 33. D.—hunc et om. cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—hunc et (om. inter) conj. cf. Ter. Ad. i, 1, 51; G. xxxi, 7. D.—inter conj. ad. cf. x, 7; BY, on H. S. i, 7, 11; [Hor. Ep. i, 2, 12; ED.] CG, An. on Hor. 13, p. 244; VV, "inter et inter;" nn, on vi, 28, 6. D. ^e P. ed. G.—cum ad cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^f em. G.—ereptos Mss. ^g Romanum conj. PZ. but cf. v, 41. (BR.) D. ^h non pr. R. ⁱ cessisse conj. G 1st. pr. D. R. ^j pl. and opt. Mss. und. fugisse. RS.—non stetisse ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—fugere, or non stare, (om. in acie) conj. G 2d. adv. D. ^k P. F.—hostibus suos ad. cet. Mss.

11 'Reflected,' 'minded,' 'took care.' R.

12 Cf. MN, on C. p. Quinct. 26; on C. ad F. iv, 5; G, Obs. iv, 2, p. 28. DU.

13 The citizens collectively and in their

civil capacity were called *Quirites*; but individually and as soldiers, *Romani*; i, 13. R.

14 Flaminius at Trasimenus, Paullus at Cannæ, Postumius in Gaul, the Scipios in Spain. S.

' Italia decesserit¹⁵, et hoc idem in Cn. Fulvii legionibus Cn. F. Cent.
 ' nuper decretum: Cn. Fulvio fugam ex prælio ipsius P. S. Galba
 ' temeritate commisso impunitam esse; et eum in ganea l.
 ' lustrisque, ubi juventam egerit, senectutem acturum: SJ. 90.
 ' milites, qui nihil aliud peccaverint quam quod¹ impera-
 ' toris similes fuerint, relegatos prope in exsilium igno- xxv, 6.
 ' miniosam pati militiam. adeo imparem libertatem Romæ
 3 ' diti ac pauperi, honorato atque inhonorato esse.' reus ab
 se culpam in milites transferebat: ' eos ferociter pugnam His defence.
 ' poscentes productos in aciem, non eo quo voluerint, quia
 ' serum diei fuerit, sed postero die, et tempore et loco
 ' æquo instructos, seu famam seu vim hostium non susti-
 ' nuisse. cum effuse omnes fugerent, se quoque turba
 ' ablatum, ut Varronem Cannensi pugna, ut multos alios
 ' imperatores. qui^a autem solum se restantem¹ prodesse
 ' rei publicæ^b, nisi si² mors sua remedio publicis cladibus
 ' futura esset^c, potuisse^d? non³ se inopia commeatus^e, non
 ' in loca iniqua incaute deductum, non agmine inexplorato
 ' euntem insidiis circumventum: vi aperta, armis, acie
 ' victum. nec suorum animos nec hostium in potestate
 ' habuisse: suum cuique ingenium audaciam aut pavorem
 ' facere.' bis est accusatus pecuniaque anquisitum⁴. tertio
 testibus datis, cum præterquam quod omnibus probris
 onerabatur, iurati permulti dicerent ' fugæ pavorisque
 ' initium a prætore ortum; ab eo desertos milites, cum
 ' haud vanum timorem ducis crederent, terga dedisse;
 tanta ira accensa est ut ' capite⁵ anquirendum' concio

¹ peccaverint and quod conj. om. cf. iv, 26. G, on xl, 49. cf. xxxiv, 2, 12. qui might also be omitted: but adv. Mss. D. see also Cic. T. Q. i, 31; p. Coel. 13; in BD, C. L. G. p. 933.

^a opt. Mss. 'in what way,' 'in what respect,' 'how.' R.—quid pl. Mss.

^b potuisse ad. l L. B. ^c U. ed. G. C. D.—esse cet. Mss. ^d em. G.—potuisset Mss.

^e pressum, or interclusum, conj. ad. or om. non which follows. DCE.

15 Decedere et xxxii, 7; xxxvi, 23; xlv, 33: D. cf. xxvii, 10, a.

1 Sallust uses the word in the same sense. U.

2 Cf. vi, 26, 5; D. xxviii, 31, b.

3 The order is se non inopia commeatus, non incaute in loca iniqua deductum, DU. or se non inopia commeatus, non...deductum, non...circumventum victum esse, &c. RS.

4 Anquirere is properly the same as quærere or inquirere. It is here applied to the accuser:

'to sue a person for damages,' or 'to bring an action for the recovery of a penalty:' C. cf. xxv, 3, 9; S. vi, 20, 12; D. Otho, in GI, O. L. L. 50, p. 32 sq. R.

5 Caput does not always denote 'life,' but sometimes merely the 'political life' of an individual or his 'existence as a citizen.' Here it is synonymous with banishment: C. because when a Roman was debarred the use of fire and water in his own country, he would have perished, if he had not sought

Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Gaiba succlamaret. de eo quoque novum certamen ortum. nam cum his pecunia anquisisset⁶, tertio 'capitis⁷ se anquirere' diceret, tribuni plebis appellati⁸ 'collegæ' negarunt 'se 'in mora esse' quo minus, quod ei more majorum¹⁰ per- 'missum esset, seu legibus seu moribus¹¹ mallet, anqui- 'reret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniæ judicasset¹² privato¹³.' tum Sempronius 'perduellionis¹⁴ se judicare Cn. Fulvio' dixit, diemque comitiis ab C. Calpurnio prætore¹⁵ urbis petit¹⁵. inde alia spes ab reo tentata est, si adesse in'

⁶ L. ci. xlii, 57. D.—om. cet. Mss. cf. xlv, 4. D.

these necessities of life in a foreign land. Therefore the interdict of fire and water was equivalent to a declaration "you are doomed to death if you remain."

6 Und. *Sempronius tribunus*. GL.

7 The genitive here and ii, 52; the ablative above and viii, 33. On this double construction see xxxvi, 3, 11. D.

8 Und. *a reo Fulvio adversus tribunal Sempronium*. The appeal was made for help and protection against the unfavourable judgement of a colleague; ii, 27. But often it denotes the same as *provocatio* 'an appeal to a distinct and controlling power, as of tribunes (in opposition to other magistrates) or of the people.' R.

9 'To offer any impediment to their colleague,' C. 'to stand in his way;' iii, 24; xxx, 44: *morum rei* [or *alieni*, LD.] *facere* is a similar phrase; iii, 2; xxi, 32; xxvii, 6. R.

10 'The laws,' NT, Pr. i, 11. 'The unwritten law,' FER, Th. J. C. t. ii, p. 511. By the Aterian law, the tribunes and other magistrates (after 299 Y. R.) were authorized to bring actions for the recovery of penalties; Dion. x, 50: but it appears that they were not allowed by law to institute capital prosecutions; id. vii, 31; 52. After the condemnation of Coriolanus, however, (262 Y. R.) it became the practice for the tribunes to prosecute any one they chose; ib. 63. This therefore seems to be one of the many assumptions of power, which by prescription came to be regarded as a right. DU. cf. ii, 52; xxv, 4. S, de Jud. iii, 10.

11 In legal proceedings *leges* and *mores* are often opposed; because in practice it was found advisable to mitigate the rigour of the laws; and this practice from constant repetition acquired the validity of law itself. The strict letter of the law declared the general's life forfeited, who lost an army by any fault of his own: the practice was to impose

a heavy fine upon him. Fabius Ambustus asserts that no general had been tried capitally for ill-success in war; viii, 33. C.

12 *Judicare* here signifies 'to call (in winding up the charges against an offender) for a sentence' either of death or of fine, as the case might be. S, de Jud. iii, 10; 6 sqq. Cic. Leg. iii, 3: but cf. BD, on l. 3, d. ad Leg. Jul. Maj. FAB, S. ii, 23. DU. xlii, 16. It applies to the judge as well as to the accuser, i, 26. C.

13 'He then being a private man.' Our author seems to be quoting the words of the decree itself, and to have introduced, from the formulary, this word which is unnecessary: xlii, 16. C.

14 This is a species of capital offence, which falls under the head of high treason. Such was afterwards the conduct of Q. Cæpio in the war with the Cimbri. Cic. Or. ii. S. cf. GC, de C. i. 2. DU. i, 26; C. Tac. A. i, 72, 5; Cic. p. Rab. Perd. 4 &c; E, C. C. GRU, de C. P. C. 1802. R.

15 These proceedings must have happened, therefore, after the city was freed from the alarm excited by Hannibal, and after the consuls left the city, 22; otherwise the application would have been made to them. (cf. xxv, 41; xxvi, 15; 21; xxxviii, 44. R.) Consequently they are not narrated with strict accuracy in point of time. The same may be observed respecting the despatches sent off to Fulvius by Calpurnius, 15; and to the meeting of the senate summoned by the same prætor to receive Marcellus in the temple of Bellona; 21. DU.

16 He requested the prætor to fix the day; because only the assemblies of centuries were competent to try causes in which the life of a Roman citizen was at stake: but the tribunes of the commons could convene only the assemblies of tribes. cf. GC, l. c. MN, de Com. 14; S, de Jud. iii, 13 sq; DU. xlii, 16; C. i, 26; vi, 20; Cic. Ver. i, 5; GC, i, 2.

judicio Q. Fulvius frater posset, florens tum et fama rerum Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Galba
 gestarum et propinqua spe Capuæ potiundæ. id cum per
 litteras miserabiliter pro fratris capite scriptas petisset
 Fulvius, negâssentque patres 'e re publica esse abscedi a
 'Capua,' postquam¹⁷ dies comitiorum aderat¹⁷, Cn. Fulvius He goes into exile.
 exsulatum Tarquinius abiit. 'id ei justum¹⁸ exsilium esse'
 scivit plebs.

4 Inter hæc vis omnis belli versa in Capuam erat. obside- Capua is closely be-
sieved.
 batur tamen acrius quam oppugnabatur; nec aut famem
 tolerare servitia ac plebs poterant, aut mittere nuntios ad
 Hannibalem per custodias tam artas. inventus est Numida,
 qui 'acceptis litteris evasurum se' professus, ut promissum
 præstaret, per media Romana castra nocte egressus spem
 accendit Campanis, dum aliquid virium superesset, ab
 omni parte eruptionem tentandi. ceterum in multis certa- Several en-
gagements
of the
cavalry in
favour of
the Cam-
panians:
V. ii, 3, 3;
Fr. iv, 7,
29.
 minibus equestria prælia ferme prospera faciebant^a, pedite^b
 superabantur. sed nequaquam tam lætum vincere quam
 triste vinci ulla parte¹ erat ab obsesso et prope expugnato
 hoste. inita tandem ratio est² ut, quod viribus deerat, arte
 æquaretur. ex omnibus legionibus electi sunt juvenes,
 maxime vigore ac levitate corporum veloces: eis parmæ
 breviores quam equestres³ et septena jacula quaternos⁴
 longa pedes data, præfixa ferro, quale hastis velitaribus⁵
 inest. eos singulos in equos suos accipientes equites assue-
 fecerunt et vehi post sese et desilire perneciter, ubi signum
 datum esset. postquam assuetudine quotidiana satis intre-
 pide visum est fieri, in campum, qui medius inter castra

¹ 1, 2 P. P. PE. F. HV. D. N.—quam 3 P.—priusquam cet. Mss. ed. G. ^a Romani
 conj. ad. R. adv. ED.—Campani und. S. whose cavalry was more numerous: V. Max. R.
^b conj. G.—pedites Mss. ed. G. C. D. cf. xxxiii, 7. R.

17 'When the day was now arriving.' C.

18 'True and lawful banishment, as though pronounced in judgement by the people assembled,' C. and not voluntary exile. DCE. 'The assembly of the tribes might decree thus, if the delinquent withdrew before the trial came on. GC, de C. ii, 2. S, de J. iii, 14. DU.

1 Und. copiarum. ED. Their cavalry is meant. R.

2 'By the Romans;' as appears from what follows. S.

3 The shape and the materials of the cavalry shields are described, Pol. vi, 25;

but their size is nowhere mentioned. The light-infantry shield, περιφρῆς οὖσα τῇ σχήματι, περιφρῆς ἔχει τὴν διάμετρον, ib. 22, 2; (SW.) cf. xxxviii, 21; xlv, 35. It is not likely that the cavalry shield was larger. R.

4 Cf. xl, 29. D.

5 'The missile spear' is here meant, which was in use both before the institution of the velites, xxiv, 34, 4; and after their suppression. For in the age of Cæsar the velites probably no longer existed; and yet we hear of hastæ velitares: C. cf. L, M. R. iii, 1; 4; SL, on Pol. 14. DU.

Ca.F.Cent. murumque erat, adversus instructos Campanorum equites
P. S. Galba processerunt. et^a ubi ad conjectum teli ventum est, signo
dato velites desiliunt. pedestris inde acies^d ex equitatu⁶
repente in hostium equites incurrit, jaculaque cum impetu
alia super alia emittunt. quibus plurimis in equos viros-
que passim conjectis permultos vulneraverunt: pavoris
tamen plus ex re nova atque inopinata injectum est,
et in perculsum hostem equites invecti fugam stragem-
que eorum usque ad portas fecerunt. inde equitatu quoque
superior Romana res^e fuit. institutum ut velites⁷ in^f legi-
onibus essent. 'auctorem peditum equiti immiscendorum
centurionem Q. Navium^g' ferunt, 'honorique id ei apud
'imperatorem^h fuisse.'

Introduc-
tion of the
velites into
the legions;
xxx, 33.

Hannibal
returns into
Campania.

Cum in hoc statu ad Capuam res essent, Hannibalem⁵
diversum^a Tarentinae arcis potiundae Capuaeque retinendae
trahebant curae. vicit tamen respectus Capuae, in quam
omnium sociorum hostiumque conversos videbat animos,
documento futurae, qualemcunque eventum defectio ab
Romanis^b habuisset¹. igitur magna parte impedimentorum
relicta in Brutiis et omni graviore armatu^c, cum delectis^d
peditum equitumque quam poterat aptissimis^e ad matu-
randum iter, in Campaniam contendit. secuti tamen tam
raptim euntem tres et triginta elephantibus. in valle occulta

^a om. G. C. ^d res P. ^e P. F. C. pr. C. HS, on V. P. ii, 1, 3. ed. D.—acies
cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^f ii or hi or illi conj. (as there is no subsequent mention in Roman
history of these *velites* carried by cavalry: [*ἀμύρται*, ED.] cf. *SW*, on Pol. i, 33; and vi,
22, 2.) R. ^g *Navium* Front. (OU.) and Val. Max. cf. PG, An. GP, On. DU. pr. ED.
^h *imperatores* (viz. Claudius and Fulvius) conj. cf. xxv, 18; but see also xxiv, 24. R.
^a P. V. and pl. Mss. *divorsus distrahor*, Plaut. Mer. ii, 4, 2; G. CO, on S. J. 25, 6; D.
Cæs. B. C. i, 21; Cic. Ac. iv, 44; Sil. v, 102; (nn.) Virg. Æ. viii, 20 sq. R.—in
diversum H. al. Mss of G. cf. xxv, 26; xxxviii, 56. D. ^b *defectio ab Romanis* conj.
om. G. adv. DU. DJ. Livy should have said *qualem eventum...haberet*. G. But his mean-
ing is, 'if the Campanian revolt succeeded, it would show that more dependence was to be
placed on the friendship and protection of Hannibal, than on the power of Rome; if it failed,
it would show the reverse.' That which is to be shown is very often left to be understood
from the context: i, 28; v, 51; xxiv, 45. DU. ^c pl. and opt. Mss. xxxvii, 40 sq;
xlii, 55; G. xxxiii, 3. (HO.) D.—*armatura* al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^d *exercitibus* ad. pl.
Mss. but cf. xxviii, 39, 4. ^e *aptis* or *aptatis* conj. R.

6 Und. *facta*. R.

7 Before this time there were light-armed
troops in the Roman army. But these troops
are of different kinds, as *rorarii*, *accensi*, viii,
8; and *velites*. Archers, slingers, and darters
were comprehended under the two former
names: the *velites* (*expediti milites*, quasi
volites i. e. *volantes*, Fest. "advelitatio." R.)

were not; and whenever they are previously
mentioned, as (xxi, 55; xxiii, 29; R.) xxiv,
34; the name is applied by the figure pro-
lepsis (i. e. anticipation) to the light troops
then existing. C. L, An. ad M. R. iii, 1, p.
426 sq. R.

1 Cf. PEU, tab. "le Galaxie." PER, de
C. ii, 27. G.

post Tifata montem imminentem Capuæ consedit. adve-
niens cum castellum Galatiam præsidio vi^f pulso cepisset,
in circumsedentes Capuam se vertit. præmissis ante^g
nuntiis Capuam, 'quo tempore castra Romana aggres-
' surus esset, ut eodem et illi ad eruptionem parati portis
' omnibus sese effunderent^h,' ingentem præbuit terrorem.
nam alia parte ipse adortus est; alia Campani omnes,
pedites equitesque, et cum iis Punicum præsidium, cui
Bostar et Hanno præerant, erupit. Romani ut in re
trepida, ne ad unam concurrento partem aliquid indefensi
relinquerent, ita inter se copias partiti sunt. Ap. Claudius
Campanis, Fulvius Hannibali est oppositus; C.¹ Nero pro-
prætor cum equitibus sextæ legionis via quæ Suessulam
fert, C. Fulvius Flaccus legatus² cum sociali equitatu
constitit e regione Vulturni amnis. prælium non solito
modo clamore ac tumultu est coeptum; sed ad³ alium
virorum equorum⁴ armorumque sonum, disposita in muris
Campanorum imbellis multitudo tantum cum æris cre-
pitu⁵, qualis in defectu lunæ silenti nocte cieri¹ solet,
edidit clamorem, ut adverteret^k etiam pugnantium animos.
Campanos facile a vallo Appius arcebat. major vis ab
altera parte Fulvium, Hannibal et Poeni, urgebant. legio
ibi sexta loco cessit, qua pulsa cohors Hispanorum cum
tribus elephantis usque ad vallum pervasit; ruperatque
mediam aciem Romanorum, et in ancipiti spe ac^l periculo
erat, utrum in castra perrumperet an intercluderetur^m a
suis. quem pavorem legionis periculumque castrorum

Cn. F. Cent.
P. S. Galba

C. ii, 205.

ix, 11; Str.
vi, 283;

AC. iii, 552;

C. ii, 207.

He attacks
the Roman

camp.

The Cam-
panians
make a
sally.

S. viii, 500;

Ju. vi, 443;

ST. vi, 686.

^f three P. P. F. 3, 4 L. H. GA. L. ed. C. D.—inde 5 L. N.—inde vi al. Mss. ed. G. cf. xxxix, 49, 12. D.—om. (reading *impulso*) 1, 2 L. V. ^g *præmissisque* VI. pr. C. D.—*præmissis namque* F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. ^h *res nec explorata* (as *nec opinata* for *inopinata*, S.) Romanis ad. some Mss. ant. Edd. ed. but adv. G. ⁱ S. 1 P. F. 2, 3 L. B. GA. HV. L. P. VI. cf. 17. D.—Caius 2 P.—Claudius cet. Mss. ed. A. G. ^j *fieri* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^k M. 5 L. und. *ad se*. D. pr. M.—*averteteret* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. (und. *a pugna*) D. cf. i, 28; xxviii, 6. DU. ^l *et* ed. G. C. ^m 2, 3 P. al. Mss. ed. 2 Min. G. C. D. as below; iii, 70; iv, 41; v, 42; vii, 34; viii, 24; &c. DU.—*intercluderentur* 2 L.—*includeretur* 1 P. P. V. ME. F. 3, 4 L. B. HV. N. ant. Edd. as xxi, 58; xxvii, 27, i; G. Virg. Æ. vii, 533; DU. cf. xxxiv, 30. D.

² And brother of Q. Fulvius the proconsul: cf. 14; 33; (G.) xxvii, 8. DU.

³ 'In addition to;' xxiii, 38; G. xxiv, 45; xxx, 1; S. on xliv, 37; G. on xxxv, 32; and lvii, ep. SM, on Sol. p. 17; RY, on T. H. ii, 10; D. iii, 42. R.

⁴ 'Of foot and horse;' v, 37; xxi, 27; &c. cf. vi, 24; E, C. C. R.

⁵ There is no allusion here to sounding the tocsin, or ringing an alarm bell, (as was supposed by J, An. iii, 11;) which is a custom of more recent origin. DU.

Cn. F. Cezl.
P. S. Gaiba

xxx, 4, 1.

Fulvius ubi vidit, Q. Navium primoresque alios centurionum hortatur ut 'cohortem hostium sub vallo pugnantes invadant'. in summo discrimine rem verti: aut viam dandam iis esse, et minore conatu quam condensam aciem rupissent, in castra irrupturos; aut conficiendos sub vallo esse. nec magni certaminis rem fore: paucos esse et ab suis interclusos; et quæ, dum paveat^o Romanus, interrupta acies videatur, eam, si se utrinque in hostem vertat, ancipiti pugna medios circumventuram. Navius ubi hæc imperatoris dicta accepit, secundi hastati⁶ signum ademptum signifero in hostes infert, 'jacturum in medios eos' minitans, 'ni se propere sequantur milites et partem capessant pugnae.' ingens corpus erat, et arma honestabant: et sublatum alte signum converterat ad spectaculum cives hostesque. ceterum postquam jam ad signa pervenerat Hispanorum, tum undique in eum tragulae conjectae et prope tota in unum acies versa. sed neque hostium multitudo neque telorum vis arcere impetum ejus viri potuerunt. et M. Atilius legatus primi⁶ principis ex eadem legione signum inferri¹ in cohortem Hispanorum coegit. et qui castris præerant, L. Porcius Licinus et T. Popillius^b legati pro vallo acriter propugnant, elephantosque transgredientes in ipso vallo conficiunt. quorum corporibus cum oppleta esset fossa, velut aggere aut ponte injecto transitum hostibus dedit. ibi per stragem jacentium elephantorum atrox edita caedes. altera in parte castrorum jam impuls^d erant Campani Punicumque præsidium, et sub ipsa porta Capuæ, quæ^e Vulturum fert, pugnabatur; neque tam armati irrupentibus Romanis resistebant, quam quod^e porta bal-

The Campanians are beaten back into the town.

^o ac trucidant ad. ed. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. ⁶ em. cf. above; C. xxxvii, 30; vi, 13, 3. D.—irrupissent M. s. ed. G. C. D.—erupissent three ant. Edd. ¹ HV. one CO. em. F. A. E. ed. C. D.—p. reat, cet. Mss. ed. G.—parent, conj. L. ⁹ HV. one CO. em. F. A. E. ed. C. D.—Romanus F 2d.—Romanis cet. Mss.—Romana conj. G. but this is to be understood. C. ^r P. D. N. al. Mss. em. L. F. A. E.—etiam pl. Mss. ^a inferre...capit. conj. R. ^b 1 L. cf. vii, 12, 1; xxvii, 4, 7; xli, 28, 4; lv, ep. cxz, ep. D.—Pompilius V. 2, 4 L. G. A.—Popilius cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^c P. F. C. V. 1 L. cf. G, Obs. iv, 19, p. 304. D.—pugnant, cet. Mss.—propugnabant, ant. Edd. ^d P. F. xxii, 47, 5. R.—puli cet. Mss. ^e ad ad. ant. Edd. i. e. 'to the river Vulturum.' C. ^f resistabant P.—restabant conj. G. cf. xxii, 29, 5. D. ^g quo F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. G. A. CO. R. M. 'as far as.' DJ.—om. conj. G. pr. cf. xxviii, 43, b. C. D.

6 Cf. xxv, 14, 5.

1 Viz. 'By the standard-bearer.' R.

listis^b scorpionibusque instructa missilibus procul hostes arcebat. et suppressit impetum Romanorum vulnus imperatoris Cn.F. Cent.
P. S. Galba
 Ap. Claudii, cui suos ante prima signa adhortanti sub lævo xxiv, 34, 8.
 humero summum pectus gæso² ictum est. magna tamen
 vis hostium ante portam est cæsa, ceteri trepidi in urbem
 compulsi. et Hannibal postquam cohortis Hispanorum Hannibal
retreats.
 stragem vidit summaque vi castra hostium defendi, ommissa
 oppugnatione recipere³ signa et convertere agmen ped-
 tum, objecto a tergo equitatu, ne hostis instaret, cœpit.
 legionum ardor ingens ad hostem insequendum fuit: Flac-
 cus receptui cani jussit, satis ad utrumque profectum⁴
 ratus, ut et Campani quam haud multum in Hannibale
 præsidii esset, et ipse Hannibal sentiret. ‘cæsa eo die,’
 qui hujus pugnae auctores sunt, ‘octo millia hominum de
 ‘Hannibalis exercitu, tria ex Campanis tradunt, signaque
 ‘Carthaginiensibus quindecim adempta, duodeviginti Cam-
 ‘panis.’ apud alios ‘nequaquam tantam molem pugnae’
 inveni¹, ‘plusque pavoris quam certaminis fuisse, cum
 ‘inopinato in castra Romana Numidæ Hispanique cum
 ‘elephantis irrupissent, elephantibus per media castra vadentes
 ‘stragem tabernaculorum ingenti sonitu ac fugam abrum-
 ‘pentium¹ vincula jumentorum facerent^k. fraudem quoque
 ‘super tumultum adjectam, immissis¹ ab Hannibale qui’
 (habuit^m aliquotⁿ) ‘gnari^o Latinæ linguæ juberent^p consu-
 ‘lum verbis⁵, *quoniam amissa castra essent, pro se quem-
 ‘que militum in proximos montes fugere. sed eam celeriter
 ‘cognitam fraudem, oppressamque magna cæde hostium;
 ‘elephantos igni⁶ e castris exactos.’*

^b F. pr. VO, Et. L. L. DQ, Or. pt. ii, “balistrarius.” ed. D.—balistis cet. Mss. ed. G. C.
¹ P. 1 L 2d. HV. pr. G. ed. D.—inveniri 1, 2 P. P 2d. V. MF. F. C. 1, 2 L.—invenio cet.
 Mss. ed. G. C. ^j obrumpentium 2 P. ed. CL. adv. D. ^k elephantos...fecisse. conj.
 or und. et before elephantibus GL. ^l immissum ant. Ed. conj. GL 1st.—immissos conj.
 GL 2d. ^m qui (habuit om. 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. pr. G. adv. cf. xl, 57, 3. D.—(et
 habuit [and om. qui] conj. GL. ⁿ aliquem 2, 3 P. V. ant. Ed. GL 1st.—aliquibus
 1 P. G. F 2d.—om. conj. G. ^o gnaris 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. pr. G.—gnaros conj. GL
 2d.—gnarum 2, 3 P. V. ant. Ed. GL 1st. ^p juberet 2, 3 P.—) qui juberet ant. Ed. GL
 1st.—) qui juberent 1 P. G. F 2d. GA. GL 2d.—om. V.

² A missile weapon peculiar to the Gauls, ST. and Spaniards; Sil. i, 629; R. ix, 36; D. viii, 8; xxviii, 45. It was entirely of iron: cf. VO, de V. S. i, 2. C.

³ ‘To withdraw, or move backwards,’ xxviii, 7; Virg. Æ. ix, 348. R.

⁴ ‘That he had gone far enough to effect

both objects, namely, that &c.’ R. RS.

⁵ ‘In the name of the consul;’ ix, 36; xxxvii, 36. R.

⁶ It is well known that elephants are afraid of fire. R. Hence it is used in driving wild elephants out of the forests, with a view to their capture by the decoy elephants.

Ca. F. Cest. Hoc ultimum, utcumque initum finitumque est, ante
P. S. Galba deditionem Capuæ prælium fuit. medix tuticus, qui sum-

Seppius Le- mus magistratus apud Campanos est, eo anno Seppius
sus chief Lesius erat. loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus. matrem
magistrate ejus quondam pro pupillo eo⁷ procurantem⁸ familiare⁹
of Capua; ostentum. cum respondisset haruspex, ‘summum quod
xxiii, 35, f; ‘esset imperium Capuæ, perventurum ad eum puerum,’
xxiv, 19. nihil ad eam spem agnoscentem¹⁰ dixisse ferunt “næ
 “tu¹ perditas res Campanorum narras’, ubi summus honos
 “ad filium meum perveniet.” ea ludificatio veri et ipsa in
 verum vertit¹¹: nam cum fame ferroque urgerentur nec
 spes ulla superesset, iis qui nati in spem honorum erant
 honores detrectantibus, Lesius, querendo desertam ac pro-
 ditam a primoribus Capuam, summum magistratum ultimus
 omnium Campanorum cepit.

P. ix, 3—7. Ceterum Hannibal ut nec hostes elici amplius ad⁷
 pugnam vidit nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam
 posse, ne suos quoque^a commeatus intercluderent novi
 consules, abscedere irritum incepto et movere a Capua
 statuit castra. multa secum, quonam^b inde ire pergeret,
Hannibal volventi subiit animum impetus caput¹ ipsum belli Ro-
resolves to man petendi²; cujus rei semper cupitæ prætermis-
make for sionem post Cannensem pugnam et alii vulgo fre-
Rome.

⁹ ed. Mo. A. LT. L. pr. MD. GB.—*næ tu prædicas* B. ant. Edd.—*noctu* pl. Mss.—*tu*
 ed. FR.—*tu prædicas* (and om. *perditas*) B 2d. ¹ om. C. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV.
 B. ant. Edd. ^a om. GR. ^b 2 P. 5 L. L. em. M. pr. G. ed. D.—*quo jam* pl.
 Mss. ed. G. C.

7 ‘For him left fatherless.’ D.

8 ‘Offering a sacrifice to expiate something portentous which had occurred to the little boy at home.’ C.

9 The entrails were divided by the sooth-sayers into two parts, by an imaginary line drawn from the cleft (σύντα) of the lobes of the liver, [one of which parts was called hostile and the other ‘domestic;’ the appearances of the former pertained to one’s enemies, those of the latter to the party sacrificing, or his family and friends: cf. viii, 9; C.] xxvii, 26; xxx, 2; xli, 14 sq; E, C. C. “*fissum*,” Luc. i, 618 sq; Virg. G. i, 485; *haruspices fissum familiare et vitale tractant*, &c; Cic. Div. ii, 12 sq; i, 10, 52; SF, on J. O. p. 68, ed. OU. R.

10 ‘Conscious that there was nothing

either in her own condition or in that of her son to give countenance to such an expectation.’ C.

11 ‘That, which she said in derision of the truth predicted, itself turned out true.’ C. She unconsciously uttered words of ill omen, which the event confirmed. DCE. The like occurred in one of the sieges of Babylon; Her. iii, 151—153.

1 ‘The head quarters,’ *caput atque arx belli*, xxviii, 42; 3; *sedes belli*, iv, 31; cf. xxix, 35; xxxiii, 14; i, 33; ii, 34; vii, 11; 29; xxxvii, 18; ἀμπαρίου πρὸς τὸν σάλπιγγα, Pol. i, 17; ii, 51 sq; iii, 15; iv, 71; v, 3, 9. R.

2 ‘Of making for, attacking, aiming at, or striking a blow at;’ 27; xxxvii, 25; R. Virg. E. iii, 64.

mebant et ipse non dissimulabat. ‘necopinato pavore ac
 ‘tumultu non esse desperandum aliquam partem urbis
 ‘occupari posse; et^c si Roma in discrimine esset, Capuam^d
 ‘extemplo omissuros aut ambo^e imperatores Romanos aut
 ‘alterum ex iis; et^e si divisissent copias, utrumque in-
 ‘firmiorem factum aut sibi aut Campanis bene gerendæ
 ‘rei fortunam daturus esse.’ una ea^f cura angebat, ne
 ubi abscessisset, extemplo dederentur Campani. Numidam
 promptum ad omnia audenda donis perlicit ut litteris
 acceptis, specie transfugæ castra Romana ingressus, altera
 parte Capuam clam pervadat. litteræ autem erant adhor-
 tatione plenæ: ‘profectionem suam, quæ salutaris illis
 ‘foret, abstracturam ad defendendam Romam ab oppu-
 ‘gnanda Capua duces atque exercitus Romanos. ne
 ‘desponderent animos^g: tolerando paucos dies totam
 ‘soluturos obsidionem.’ inde naves in flumine Vulturno
 comprehensas^h subigiⁱ ad id^j quod jam ante præsidii
 causa fecerat castellum jussit. quarum ubi ‘tantam copiam
 ‘esse, ut una nocte trajici posset exercitus,’ allatum est,
 cibariis decem dierum præparatis deductas nocte ad flu-
 vium legiones ante lucem trajecit.

- 8 Id priusquam fieret, ita futurum compertum ex trans-
 fugis Fulvius Flaccus senatui Romam cum scripsisset,
 varie hominum animi pro cuiusque ingenio affecti sunt.
 ut in re tam trepida, senatu extemplo vocato P. Corne-
 lius¹, cui Asinæ cognomen erat, ‘omnes duces exercitus-
 ‘que ex tota Italia,’ neque Capuæ neque ullius alterius rei
 memor², ‘ad urbis præsidium’ revocabat; Fabius Maximus
 ‘abscedi a Capua, terrerique et circumagi ad nutus com-

Variety of
 opinions in
 the senate.

^c three P. P. F. 2?—4 L. GA. ed. C. D.—eo S. ed. G.—ei V. 1, 2? L. HF. H.—om. C. B.
^d P. F. ed. cf. iii, 62; xxxv, 21, 5. G. D.—ambos pl. Mss. ed. C. CL.
^e pl. Mss.—qui et 3 L. D.—qui cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C. ^f om. C. ^g em.
^h G.—ubi gladio P. F. E.—duci ad id conj. V. pr. S.—duci Casilinum MO.—duci Galatiam B. 2d. conj. cf. 5; 16; xxiii, 14. GL.—duci gladio pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—duci in Galatiam L.

3 ‘The siege of Capua.’ R.

4 iii, 38; xxxi, 22. D.

5 ‘Collected by having an embargo laid on them;’ xxix, 24; Suet. iii, 38; iv, 39; G. *contrahere* ib. 19; *conquirere* Tac. A. i, 47. R.

6 ‘To be rowed up;’ Virg. G. i, 202; Æ.

vi, 302; Sil. [xiii, 610; R.] xv, 218; *adigi* Tac. A. ii, 7, 1; H. ii, 83; iii, 47; *agi* iv, 22. G.

1 Consul in 529 Y. R. S.

2 ‘Without the least regard either to Capua or to any thing else;’ iii, 36; 69; i, 28; 32; vii, 31; 33; ix, 3; and below. R.

Cn. F. Cent. ' minationesque Hannibalis, flagitiosum^a ducebat. ' qui ad
P. S. Galba ' Cannas victor ire tamen ad urbem ausus non esset, eum
' a Capua repulsum spem potiundæ urbis Romæ cepisse?
' non ad Romam obsidendam, sed ad Capuæ^a liberandam
' obsidionem^b ire. Romam^c cum eo exercitu qui ad urbem
' esset, Jovem fœderum ruptorum ab Hannibale testem^d
' deosque alios defensuros esse^d. ' has diversas sententias
media^e sententia^e P. Valerii Flacci^f vicit, qui utriusque^g
rei memor ' imperatoribus qui ad Capuam essent scriben-
' dum' censuit, ' *quid ad urbem præsidii esset, quantas*
' *Hannibal copias duceret, aut quanto exercitu ad Capuam*
' *obsidendam opus esset, ipsos scire. si et Romam e*
' *ducibus alter et exercitus pars mitti posset, ut ab reliquo*
' *et duce et exercitu Capua recte obsideretur, inter se*
' *compararent Claudius Fulviusque utri obsidenda Capua,*
' *utri ad prohibendam obsidione patriam Romam veni-*
Fulvius is ' *undum esset.*' hoc senatus consulto Capuam perlato Q.
summoned Fulvius proconsul, cui collega ex vulnere ægro eundum
to Rome Romam erat, e tribus^h exercitibus milite electo, ad quin-
from Capua. decim millia peditum, mille equites Vulturnum traducit.
inde cum Hannibalem Latina via iturum satis comperisset,
ipse per Appiæ municipiaⁱ quæque^f propter eam viam
C. ii, 107; sunt, Setiam^e Coram^h Lanuviumⁱ præmisit, ut ' com-
104; 27.

^a pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—*a Capuæ* F 1st.—*ad Capuam* F 2d. al. Mss. ed. G. C.
^b pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D. cf. xxxvi, 25. G.—*obsidione* F. al. Mss. ed. G. C. ^c *ire*
Romam. conj. G 1st.—*ire obviam* conj. FB. adv. D. ^d *sese* conj. G 1st. ^e conj.
om. R. ^f *quæve* conj. or om. *quæque...sunt*, as gl. or, rather, und. *urbes*, or *coloniae*, R.
or *oppida*. ED. ^g ed. Mo. GT.—*Sedium* F.—*Sedicam* 2—4 L. V. H. HF. HV. GA.
ant. Edd.—*Sediciam* ed. AS.—*seducit* 5 L. B 2d.—*secundum* conj. SB. ^h F. V. ed. GT.
CV, I. A. iii, 936; 1018.—*Soram* HF. HV. ed. Mo. AS.—*horam* 3 L.—*oram* 2, 4, 5 L. H.
GA. ant. Edd. SB.—*exercitum* B 2d. ⁱ CV. ed. GT.—*Lavinium* Mss. ant. Edd. SB.

3 ' An ignominy, R. and disgrace;' *flagitium* xlii, 60; xlii, 4. RS.

4 And the avenger of perjury; whence he was called *ῥαπίος* and *ῥαπίας*. R.

5 ' Intermediate, moderate in its tone, avoiding each extreme;' *medium consilium* ii, 30; iv, 43; viii, 13; *decretum* iii, 13; *ingenium* i, 32; [where it is followed, by *et Numæ et Romuli* (i. e. utriusque, as here,) *memor*, ED.] *μέσος* Luc. Conv. 43; cf. ii, 27; xxvii, 25; xl, 20; *media oratio* x, 15; R. *medium visum* est 21.

6 Consul in 524 Y. R. S.

7 ' Both of the siege of Capua and of the defence of Rome.' R.

8 Viz. ' His own, that of Appius, and that

of Nero,' cf. 1; DU. 5; xxv, 22. R.

9 The following towns, which are here called 'municipal' cities, above are called 'colonies.' Thus Placentia, which was a colony, is called *municipium*, Cic. Pis. 53. S. *Setis* was a colony, vii, 42; xxvii, 9; xxix, 15; [ii, 16; 22; vi, 30; &c. R.] V. Pat. i, 14; *Sora*, ix, 23; x, 1; V. Pat. l. c. and *Cora*, xxvii, 9; *Lanuvium* too (though a municipal town, viii, 14; Cic. p. Bal. 13; &c.) is mentioned as a colony, lxxx, ep. Hence it would seem that the same cities were sometimes designated by both appellations: cf. viii, 14, 8; S, de A. J. I. ii, 9; VE, R. A. v, p. 279; OT, de Æ. C. M. l; NO, de C. P. i, 1, p. 15; SN, O. R. i, 12. DU.

‘ meatus paratos et in urbibus haberent et ex agris deviis Cn. F. Cent.
 ‘ in viam proferrent, præsidiaque in urbes contraherent, ut P. S. Galba
 ‘ sua cuique res publica in manu esset¹⁰.’

- 9 Hannibal quo die Vulturnum est transgressus, haud P. ix, 5;
 procul a flumine castra posuit; postero die præter Cales S. xii, 524.
 in agrum Sidicinum pervenit. ibi diem unum populando
 moratus per Suessanum^a Allifanumque^b et Casinatem
 agrum via Latina ducit. sub Casinum biduo stativa habita
 et passim populationes factæ. inde præter Interamnam
 Aquinumque^c in Fregellanum agrum ad Lirim fluvium C. ii, 116;
 ventum, ubi intercisum pontem a Fregellanis morandi¹³²
 itineris causa invenit. et Fulvium Vulturnus tenuerat
 amnis, navibus ab Hannibale incensis, rates¹ ad trajicien-
 dum exercitum in magna inopia materiæ² ægre comparan-
 tem. trajecto ratibus exercitu, reliquum Fulvio expeditum
 iter non per urbes modo sed circa viam expositis³ benigne
 commeatibus erat; alacresque milites alius alium, ut ‘ ad-
 ‘ deret gradum memor ad defendendam ire^d patriam,’
 hortabantur. Romam Fregellanus nuntius^e, diem noctem- State of
 que itinere continuato, ingentem attulit terrorem. tumult- alarm at
 tuosius quam allatum erat^f, cursus hominum affingentium³ Rome; iii,
 vana auditis totam urbem conciverat^g. ploratus⁵ mulierum
 non ex privatis solum domibus exaudiebatur; sed undique P. ix, 6;
 matronæ in publicum effusæ circa deûm delubra dis- B. i, 39.

^a em. CV, I. A. iv, 5, 1182. pr. C. *Ď*.—Suessulam Mss. adv. GL. ed. G. C. D.—Suessulanum conj. S. adv. GB.

^b Venafranumque conj. CV, I. A. iii, 8, 1035: but the territory of Allifæ might extend across the river on its right bank. C. Consult a map of Italy.

^c S. em. SB. pr. GL.—Nequinumque ant. Edd. ^d iri conj. P. but und. se. D.

^e nuntius P. F. CO. Perhaps a proper name; as L. Nostius Cic. Fam. xiii, 46; C. Mustius id. Ver. i, 51; and in Inscr. in which and in coins we have also the name of Rustius. G. Rather, a mistake from repeating the preceding syllable. P2. D.—nūptius L.—om. N.

^f v, 18; cf. iii, 53, 3.—conciuat P. according to SM. i. e. concibat, G. rather for conciu'at i. e. conciterat. D.—conciuat 1, 3 P. P1 ME. V. 1—4 L. H. L. F. B. ant. Edd.—conciuat 2 P. HV. F 2d. B 2d. al. ant. Edd.—inconciliat conj. (i. e. turbat) cf. Plaut. Mo. iii, 1, [85; ED.] Tri. i, 2, [99; ED.] G. adv. see Festus and nn, on Plaut. D.

10 ‘ That the citizens of each state might have at their command the means of self-defence:’ C. cf. xxiv, 33; xxxix, 50; xlv, 23. (D.) R.

1 Ratis is either ‘a bark constructed rudely and hastily,’ or ‘a raft’ [tigna inter se colligata, quæ per aquas aguntur, Fest. ED.] consisting of timbers lashed together and floated by means of casks: in poetry it is put

as synonymous with navis. C.

2 ‘ Of timber,’ xxviii, 45; n, on Tac. A. i, 35, 4; ‘green wood,’ vi, 2. R.

3 ‘ Carried out of the towns to appointed places, for the refreshment of the troops on their march.’ E.

4 ‘ More alarm was excited, than the news brought would justify.’ DCE.

5 13; xxv, 26; xxxviii, 22. D.

Cn. F. Cent. currunt, crinibus passis⁸ aras⁹ verrentes, nixæ genibus,
P. S. Galba supinas⁶ manus ad cælum ac deos tendentes, orantesque ut

‘urbem Romanam e manibus hostium eriperent, matresque
‘Romanas et liberos parvos inviolatos servarent.’ senatus
magistratibus in foro præsto est, si quid consulere velint.
alii accipiunt imperia, disceduntque ad suas quisque offi-
ciorum partes; alii offerunt se, si quo⁷ usus operæ sit.
præsidia in arce, in Capitolio, in muris, circa urbem, in

C. ii, 66. monte etiam Albano atque arce Æsulana¹ ponuntur. inter
hunc tumultum ‘Q. Fulvium proconsulem profectum cum
‘exercitu a Capua’ affertur: cui ne minueretur imperium,
si in urbem venisset⁸, decernit senatus ut ‘Q. Fulvio
‘par cum consulibus imperium esset.’ Hannibal infestius
perpopulato agro Fregellano propter intercisos⁹ pontes,

C. ii, 80; 74 sqq. per Frusinatem Ferentinatēque et Anagninum agrum
S. xii, 534 in Lavicanum venit: inde Algidio¹ Tusculum petiit, nec
sq; C. ii, receptus mœnibus infra Tusculum dextrorsus Gabios de-
48.

ix, 41; VR. scendit: inde in Pupiniam¹⁰ exercitu demisso octo millia
i, 9, 5; V. passuum ab Roma posuit castra. quo propius hostis
iv, 4, 4; accedebat, eo major cædes fiebat fugientium præcedenti-
6; Co. i, 4, 2; CAg. bus Numidis, pluresque omnium generum atque ætatum
ii, 35.

capiebantur.

Fulvius en- In hoc tumultu Fulvius Flaccus porta Capena cum exer- 10
ters Rome citu Romam ingressus, media urbe per Carinas¹ Esquilias^a
with his citu Romam ingressus, media urbe per Carinas¹ Esquilias^a
army. C. i, contendit: inde egressus inter Esquilinam Collinamque
384; 387; portam posuit castra. ædiles plebis commeatum eo com-
361.

⁸ P. F. al. opt. Mss. ed. A. ‘loose, hanging down, dishevelled,’ as those of mourners and
suppliants. E. BU, on V. Æ. i, 480; ii, 403; D, on i, 13.—*sparsis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr.
cf. Sil. xii, 598. GB. ‘scattered, flying about,’ like those under the influence of divine
inspiration or frenzy: E. BU. xxxix, 13; Juv. vi, 316. R. ^h cf. Stat. Th. ix, 633;
crinibus templa verrentes, iii, 7; (D.) Sil. vi, 560 sq. R.—*areas* (‘the pavements,’
πλύνουσαι τὰς πόμους τὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ἰδέσθην, Pol.) conj. SW. ⁱ opt. Mss. ant. Edd. Hor.
O. iii, 29, 6; G. V. Pat. i, 14; Pliny iii, 5 s. 9. R.—var. cet. Mss.—*Tusculana* conj. SB.
ed. Ven. al. Edd. ^j *ab Pædo* conj. GR, Diss. Geogr. ep. iii, p. 24; and Diss. 2d, 1685.
adv. FBR, de Aq. iii, 369; and Ap. p. 93 sqq; D. cf. ii, 39. ^k *Esquiliasque* conj. GL.
but und. *ad*, C. or in. D.

6 Hor. O. iii, 23, 1.

7 ‘Any how,’ ‘any where,’ ‘in any thing;’
xxvii, 28; xxxvii, 52; xl, 26. (D.) DCE.

8 No proconsul had any command within
the city walls; S. *proconsul portam Romæ*
ingressus deponit imperium, Ulp. l. ult. de Off.
Proc. MD. cf. GC, R. ad p. Disp. 4; CJ,
Obs. xii, 13; DU. 21; xlv, 35; nn, on

Tac. A. iii, 19, 6. R.

9 Above; *interrumpere pontem*, ii, 10. D.

10 Und. *tribum*; cf. xxxiii, 37; S. ix, 41,

10. D. Festus; and SR, Lex. R.

1 That is ‘through nearly the whole of
the third district of the city, between the
Esquilæ [i, 44; C.] and Mount *Cælius*:’ cf.
HY, on V. Æ. viii, 361, R.

portârunt. consules senatusque in castra venerunt. ibi de Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Galba
 summa re publica² consultatum. placuit ' consules^b circa
 ' portas Collinam Esquilinamque ponere castra, C. Cal-
 ' purnium prætorem urbanum Capitolio atque arci præ-
 ' esse, et senatum frequentem in foro contineri, si quid
 ' in tam subitis rebus consulto opus esset.' inter hæc
 Hannibal ad Anienem fluvium, tria millia passuum ab Hannibal
 urbe, castra admovit. ibi stativis positis ipse cum duobus encamps
 millibus equitum a porta Collina usque ad Herculis tem- three miles
 plum³ est progressus; atque unde proxime poterat, moenia from the
 situmque urbis obequitans contemplabatur. id eum tam city; and
 licenter atque otiose facere Flacco indignum visum est. rides up to
 itaque immisit equites, ' summoverique atque in castra the gates
 ' redigi hostium equitatum' jussit. cum commissum præ- with his
 lium esset, consules transfugas Numidarum, qui tum in cavalry to
 Aventino ad mille et ducenti erant, ' media urbe transire reconnoitre:
 ' Esquilias' jusserunt, nullos aptiores inter convalles tectaque P. ix, 5;
 hortorum et sepulcra aut cavas undique vias ad pugnan- F. ii, 6, 44;
 dum futuros rati. quos cum ex arce⁴ Capitolioque⁵ clivo 56; Pl. xv,
 Publicio^c in equis decurrentes quidam vidissent, ' captum 18 s. 20;
 ' xxxiv, 6 s.
 ' 15; AHn.
 ' 38; 40;
 ' E. C. i, 391.
 ' xxiii, 46.

^b pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. C. D.—*consulibus* al. Mss. ed. HN. G. CL. H. ^c G. P 2d. F. (cf. xxvii, 37; DN. U. R. ii, 11. GR.) pr. cf. Ov. F. v, 285 sqq; G. GV, A. R. iv, prol. Suet. vii, 19; Oros. v, 12. DS. D. xxx, 26; *clivus Publicius ab ædilibus plebei Publiciis, qui eum publice ædificaverunt. simili de causa Publicius vicus et Cosconius ricas, quod ab heis vicareis dicuntur ædificati*; Varr. L. L. iv, 32; *Publicius clivus appellatur, quem duo fratres L. et M. Publicii Malleoli* (cf. n, on Tac. A. ii, 49, 2;) *ædiles curules pecuariis condemnatis ex pecunia quam ceperant, munierunt, ut in Aventinum vehiculis Velia veniri posset, Festus. G.—publico pl. Mss. Edd. ed. G. C. D.*

2 Cf. Cic. Cat. i, 6; (GV.) ED. xxxviii, 50, 9; (G). D. xlii, 49; Cic. At. i, 16; p. Plan. 27; Cæl. to Cic. ep. 14, Sall. to Cæs. de O. R. ii, 2; (CRR. CO.) Plaut. Mer. v, 4, 25; Suet. i, 28; CJ. Obs. xii. 32; (adv. 2, P. C. 48.) Virg. Æ. ii, 322. The following expressions also occur; *salus summa rei publicæ*, Cic. Cat. i, 5; in Cæc. 22; in Ver. i; *s. existimatio*, ' the entire reputation,' Att. i, 1; *s. observatio*, Off. i, 11; *summum periculum*, Cæs. B. C. i, 19; *s. bellum*, B. G. viii, 6. *Summa res* is ' an affair or business of the highest importance,' (as *tibi mea consilia s. semper credidi*, Plaut. Tru. ii, 4, 34; and 1, 5; *s. res causaque*, Cic. Ver. i; *res s. agitur*, Pliny xviii. 28;) the addition of *publica* denotes its being important ' to the public,' ' to the commonwealth:' as *cum tantam rem publicam agier arbitrarer*, Cato Or. vii; *G. summa rei bellicæ*, ix, 38; *s. totius spei*, iii,

61; xxix, 10, 2; *s. rerum*, iii, 6; xxi, 12; 29; xxiii, 17; xxv, 22; *s. rei*, iii, 10; viii, 26; (D.) x, 39; *s. belli*, iii, 61; xxxi, 37; cf. xxi, 16, 2; xxii, 12, 13; Tac. A. ii, 45, 6; R. *s. curæ*, 12; *summæ belli moles*, xxix, 4; *s. rerum cura*, iv, 17; *s. r. discrimen*, x, 14; xxxix, 1; *s. r. periculum*, vi, 22; D. xxviii, 17, b.

3 This temple of Hercules and Honour was without the walls and very near the Sacred Mount: cf. ep. note a; Cic. Leg. ii, 23. R. DN and NA have erroneously placed it without the Colline gate. GR. DU.

4 The citadel was another part of the Tarpeian rock, on which the Capitol was: *ἡ ἄκρα τῇ Καπιτωλίῳ προσεχάς*. Dion. x, p. 640. R. CR, i, 427.

5 ' Some who were standing in the citadel and Capitol, and looking on from thence.' H.

Ca. F. Cent. 'Aventinum' conclamaverunt. ea res tantum tumultum ac
 P. S. G. 72 fugam præbuit, ut nisi castra Panica extra urbem fuissent,
 effusura se omnis pavida multitudo fuerit. tunc in domos
 atque in tecta refugiebant. vagosque in viis suos pro
 hostibus lapidibus telisque incessebant. nec comprimi
 tumultus apeririue error poterat refertis itineribus agre-
 stium turba pecorumque, quæ repentinus pavor in urbem
 The Roman compulerat. equestre prælium secundum fuit, summotique
 cavalry drives him hostes sunt. et quia multis locis comprimendi tumultus
 away. erant, qui temere oriebantur, placuit 'omnes qui dictatores
 'consules censoresve fuissent cum imperio esse, donec re-
 'cessisset a muris hostis.' et diei quod reliquum fuit, et
 nocte insequenti multi temere excitati tumultus sunt com-
 pressique⁶.

The two Postero die transgressus Anienem Hannibal in aciem¹¹
 armies are omnes copias eduxit; nec Flaccus consulesque certamen
 drawn detrectavere, instructis utrinque exercitibus in ejus pugnae
 up for bat- casum in^a qua urbs Roma victori præmium esset, imber
 tle; P. ix. 6 sq.; A. H. n. 40, but a
 storm pre- ingens grandine mixtus ita utramque aciem turbavit, ut
 vents the vix armis retentis in castra sese receperint, nullius rei
 engage- minore quam hostium metu¹. et postero die eodem loco
 ment; S. acies instructas eadem tempestas diremit. ubi recepissent
 xii, 603 sq. se in castra, mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur.
 in religionem ea res apud Pœnos versa est; auditaque vox
 Hannibalis fertur, 'potiundæ sibi urbis Romæ modo²
 'mentem non dari, modo fortunam.' minuere etiam^b spem
 ejus^c et^d aliæ, parva magnaue^e, res; magna illa, quod cum
 A reinforce- ipse ad mœnia urbis Romæ armatus sederet, milites sub
 ment is sent vexillis in supplementum Hispaniæ profectos audiit; parva
 from Rome into Spain; S. xii, 686 sq.
 The ground on which Hannibal is castra haberet, venisse nihil ob id deminuto pretio cogni-
 tum ex quodam captivo est. id vero adeo superbum atque

^a conj. om. DU. ^b vere etiam K.—vertere et jam conj. KL 1st. ^c em. (or
 spem illius conj.) V. AS marg.—per me dicos REG.—permelius K.—præter dicos melius (1st)
 præter divos vertere melius (2d) conj. KL.—permiscue B.—promiscue HF.—per melius five L.
 H. GA. II V. ant. Edd.—per medium F.—perinde ejus conj. marg. ed. Ve. ^d om. conj.
 R. ^e RE V int.—magnaue P.—magnæ parvæque REG. S.—parvæ magnæque B. HF.
 five L. H. GA. II V. F. ant. Edd.

⁶ Twice above; *comprimere motus* i, 60;
 27; *seditionem* v, 2; xxxii, 3; xli, 27.

¹ 'There was nothing now, which they
 feared less than they did the enemy.' DCE.
² Viz. after the battle of Cannæ. R.

indignum visum, ejus soli quod ipse bello captum pos- Cn.F. Cent.
sideret haberetque inventum Romæ emptorem, ut³ ex- P. S. Galba
templo vocato præcone tabernas argentarias, quæ circa encamped
forum Romanum tunc essent, jusserit venire, his⁴ motus is sold at
ad Tutiam fluvium castra rettulit, sex millia passuum ab Rome.
urbe. inde ad lucum Feroniæ pergit ire⁵, templum ea He retires.
tempestate inclitum divitiis. Capenates aliqui⁶ accolæ ejus CI. ii, 10 ;
erant⁷; primitias⁸ frugum eo donaque alia pro⁹ copia por- S. xiii, 5 sq;
tantes, multo auro argentoque id exornatum habebant. his xiv, 4 ; C.
omnibus donis tum spoliatum templum. æris acervi, cum i, 233.
rudera⁷ milites religione⁸ inducti¹ jacerent⁹, post profec- xxii, 1,
tionem Hannibalis magni¹⁰ inventi. hujus populatio templi xxvii, 4 sq ;
haud dubia inter scriptores est. Cœlius ' Romam euntem xxxiii, 26 ;
' ab Ereto¹ devertisse² eo Hannibalem³ tradit, iterque ejus S. xiii, 86 ;
ab Reate Cutiliisque et ab Amiterno orditur¹²: ' ex Cam- DH. ii, 6 ;
pania in Samnium, inde in Pelignos pervenisse, præterque 49 ; iii, 32 ;
' oppidum Sulmonem in Marrucinos¹ transisse; inde Al- Str. v, 2, 9,
bensi agro in Marsos, hinc Amiternum Forulosque vicum p. 226 ; C.
' venisse.' neque ibi^m error est, quod tanti exercitus vestigia i, 232.
intra tam¹³ brevis ævi memoriam potuerint confundi. isse His route :
iii, 26 ; C.
i. 308 ; 314 ;
317 ; 319.
C. i, 334.
x, 1 ; S. viii,
507.
S. viii, 414
sq; C. i, 318.

³ *ire*. conj. *CV*, I. A. ii, 3, p. 548.—*ire et* conj. *R*. ⁸ *alique* *P. F.* 1 *L. H.*—*aliique*
qui CO. conj. *G* 1st. pr. *DJ.* C.—*aliquot* 2 *L. B* 2d. *HV.*—*qui* conj. *CV. R* 1st.—*Faliscique*
c. G 2d.—*olim qui* as opposed to *tum c. R.*—*antiqui c. WL.* ¹¹ *templum, ... divitiis, ...*
qui...erant, (and om. *id*) conj. *CV.*—*ejus erant* conj. om. *G* 2d. ¹² *induti* 3 *P.* 3—5 *L.*
HV.—*imbuti* conj. *GB.*—*intucti c. WL.* ¹³ *em. cf V. Max. ii, 4, 5. (nn.) SB. iii, 26, 2.*
D.—ac freto F. V. 1—3, 5 *L. H. GA.*—*a freto B. HV.*—*huc freto* 4 *L.* ¹⁴ *F. HV. cf.*
i, 57. 8 ; D. ed. R. pr. cf. xxi, 48, f. ED.—*divertisse* pl. *Mss. ed. G. C. BK.* ¹⁵ *F.*
V marg. conj. SB.—var. *Mss.* ¹⁶ ' *Therein.*'—*inde* conj. *R.*

3 ' That, by way of retaliation.' *R.*

4 ' By these signs of confidence,' *R.* or
' by the two circumstances just mentioned.'

5 The ἀπαρχαὶ were usually offered to the
gods. *R.*

6 xxi, 29, 1 ; xxviii, 21. *R.*

7 *Rudus*, *rodus*, or *raudus* signifies ' an
unwrought piece of brass : ' æs infectum
rudusculum. apud ædem Apollinis æs confla-
tum jacuit : id ad rudus appellabant ; Cinc.
in Fest. " rodus ; " χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος, rudus ;
Gl. Philox. V. Max. v, 6, 3, (PG.) DU.
cf. SM, M. U. p. 26 ; Var. L. L. iv, 34. R.

8 How could superstition have led them to
throw down the brass, when they carried off
the gold and silver without compunction?
DU. It was by way of atonement ; *DCE.*
and this is but one instance among many of
the imposition, which men are continually
practising upon themselves in matters of

religion : see St Matthew xxiii, 24 ; 1 Samuel
xv, 9.

9 *In consulis domum plebes quadrantes, ut*
funere ampliore efferretur, jactasse fertur, iii,
18 ; omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis
ex toto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant, Suet.
ii, 57. DU.

10 Either from the plunder taken in the
march from Capua to Rome, *Pol. ix, 6 ;* or
from the treasures of the temple itself. *DU.*

11 ' As he went, not as he returned from
Rome.' *R.*

12 Livy is here tracing back the march
(according to Cœlius) from the Grove of
Feronia to Amiternum ; but, as this town lies
very wide of the direct line from Capua to
Rome, he next traces the route from Campania
to Amiternum. *S. C.*

13 ' As the age of Cœlius and the other
annalists.' *R.*

Cn.F. Cent. enim ea constat. tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere
P. S. Galba ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit.

P. ix, 7. Ceterum non quantum pertinaciæ ad premendam obsi-12

He proceeds dione Capuam Romanis fuit, tantum ad defendendam
to Rhegium. Hannibali. namque ex Lucanis in Bruttium agrum, ad

Distress
and de-
spondency
at Capua.

fretum¹ vero ac Rhegium eo cursu² contendit, ut prope
repentino adventu incautos oppresserit. Capua etsi nihilo^b
segnius obsessa^c per eos dies fuerat, tamen adventum
Flacci sensit²; et admiratio orta est non simul regressum
Hannibalem. inde per colloquia intellexerunt relictos se
desertosque, et spem Capuæ retinendæ deploratam apud
Pœnos esse. accessit edictum proconsulis ex senatus con-
sulto propositum vulgatumque apud hostes, ut 'qui civis
' Campanus ante certam diem transisset, sine fraude^d
' esset.' nec ulla facta est transitio, metu magis eos quam
fide continente, quia majora in defectione deliquerant
quam quibus ignosci posset. ceterum quemadmodum nemo
privato consilio ad hostem transibat, ita nihil salutare in
6. medium consulebatur^d. nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat
neque in senatum cogi⁴ poterant^c; in magistratu autem
erat⁵ qui non sibi honorem adjecisset, sed indignitate⁶ sua
vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset. jam ne
in foro quidem aut publico loco principum quisquam appa-
rebat: domibus inclusi patriæ occasum cum suo exitio in
dies expectabant. summa curæ omnis in Bostarem Han-
nonemque præfectos præsidii Punici versa erat, suo, non

^a F. ed. A.—*se occursum* 1, 2 P. V. 1, 3—5 L. H.—*se accursu* GA.—*se occursum* 2 L.—*tanto concursu* B. ant. Edd. conj. V. ^b pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. L. ed. S. C. D. pr. cf. ii, 47; xxxv, 9; xxxii, 22; GR. vi, 38, 8. D.—*nilul* ed. Bas. G. ^c em. L. adv. GB.—*oppressa* pl. Mss. ^d cf. xxiv, 22, 11. D. no variation is noticed in G. C. three P. 5 L. HF. R. B. ED.—var. cet. Mss.—*constituebatur* RE. Rut. Lup. i; ii. G.—*conscisciebatur* BS. 1 L. cf. i, 32. RB.—*constitebatur* P.—*confitebatur* F. ^e V. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. ant. Edd. Sall. J. 13; cf. xxxv, 26, 9. F also with *deseruerant* but this is unnecessary; for Livy often joins a singular verb to a collective noun in the former clause, and a plural in the latter; cf. iv, 16, 8. D.—*poterat* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.

1 Und. *Siculum*. R.

2 'The return of Fulvius the proconsul with his army, from Rome, made a sensible difference.' R.

3 'That no participation in the revolt of the Campanians should be imputed to him; that he should be acquitted of all blame;'

C. 'unhurt, without loss, harm, or prejudice,' cf. i, 24; iii, 53; xxii, 10. R.

4 Cf. xxiii, 32, 3; xxxii, 2, 4. R.

5 *Seppius Lesius* who was *medix tuticus*. R.

6 'Unworthiness;' R. Cic. in Vat. 6; de O. ii, 32.

sociorum periculo sollicitos. hi⁷ conscriptis⁸ ad Hanniba-
 lem litteris non libere modo sed etiam aspere, quibus⁹
 ‘ non Capuam solam¹⁰ traditam in manum hostibus¹¹, sed se
 ‘ quoque et præsidium in omnes cruciatus proditos¹² incu-
 sabant. ‘ abisse eum in Bruttios velut avertentem sese, ne
 ‘ Capua in oculis ejus caperetur. at hercule Romanos ne
 ‘ oppugnatione quidem urbis Romanæ¹³ abstrahi ab Capua
 ‘ obsidenda potuisse: tanto constantiorem inimicum Ro-
 ‘ manum quam amicum Poenum esse. si redeat Capuam
 ‘ bellumque omne eo vertat, et se et Campanos paratos
 ‘ eruptioni fore. non cum Rheginis neque Tarentinis bel-
 ‘ lum gesturos transisse Alpes. ubi Romanæ legiones sint,
 ‘ ibi et Carthaginensium exercitus debere esse. sic ad
 ‘ Cannas, sic ad Trasimenum rem bene gestam, coeundo,
 ‘ conferendo cum hoste castra, fortunam tentando.’ in
 hanc sententiam litteræ conscriptæ Numidis, proposita
 mercede jam¹⁴ professis operam, dantur¹⁵. hi specie trans-
 fugarum cum ad Flaccum in castra venissent, ut inde
 tempore capto¹⁶ abirent, famesque, quæ tam¹⁷ diu Capuæ
 erat, nulli non probabilem causam transitionis faceret,
 mulier repente Campana in castra venit, scortum trans-
 fugarum unius, indicatque imperatori Romano ‘ Numidas¹⁸
 ‘ fraude composita transisse litterasque ad Hannibalem
 ‘ ferre: id¹⁹ unum²⁰ ex iis, qui sibi rem aperuisset, arguere
 ‘ sese²¹ paratam esse.’ productus primo satis constanter
 ‘ ignorare se mulierem’ simulabat; paullatim dein con-
 victus veris²², cum tormenta²³ posci et parari videret,
 fassus ‘ id ita esse.’ litteræque prolatae; et²⁴ additum
 etiam indicio quod²⁵ celabatur, ‘ et alios specie trans-
 ‘ fugarum Numidas vagari in castris Romanis.’ hi supra

Cn.F. Cent.
P. S. Galba

Bostar and
Hanno send
despatches
to Hanni-
bal;

which are
intercepted
by Flaccus.

fff quibus (om. 1st) conscribere...litteras (2d) litteras conscriptas...dant. (3d) conj. R.
 8 solum ed. G. C. b manu or hostium al. Mss. but cf. *Gabina res regi in manum traditur*,
 i, 54. D. 1 ed. GR.—Romæ ant. Edd. 1 eam conj. cf. G, on i, 39, 2. DU.
 k jam conj. S. 1 ed. FR.—Numidum ant. Edd. m per conj. ad. CC. n conj.
 om. FB. adv. Mss. o conj. om. DU.

7 Hi has no verb; there is a like instance in viii, 11. C. We may understand *incusabant*. RS.

8 ‘Watching their opportunity,’ iii, 9, 10; xxx, 42; xxxiii, 28; xxxv, 19 v. l. Virg. Æ. xi, 783; G. Cic. Fam. xi, 16; ED. und. *opportuno*; λαβεῖν καίρῳ, R. *capere occasionem*,

Plaut. Ps. iv, 3, 6.

9 ‘Of this she was ready to convict one of them.’ GL. C.

10 Und. *indiciis* or *argumentis*. R.

11 ‘The torture ordered to be applied.’ RS. *ἀναγναι* Her. i, 116, n. 47.

12 Und. *primo*, C. ‘previously.’

“ ac fossas sæpe trucidati, et prope ad extremum* castris
 “ exuti. sed omitto hæc. vetus atque usitata res est in Co.F.Cent.
P. S. Galba
 “ oppugnanda hostium urbe labores ac pericula pati. illud⁶
 “ iræ atque odii execrabilis indicium est. Hannibal in-
 “ gentibus copiis peditum equitumque castra oppugnavit
 “ et ex parte cepit: tanto periculo nihil moti sunt ab
 “ obsidione. profectus trans Vulturnum perussit Calenum⁹.
 “ agrum: nihil tanta sociorum clade avvocati⁷ sunt. ad
 “ ipsam urbem Romam infesta signa ferri jussit: eam
 “ quoque tempestatem imminentem spreverunt. trans-
 “ gressus Anienem tria millia passuum ab urbe castra¹⁰.
 “ posuit; postremo ad mœnia ipsa et ad portas accessit;
 “ Romam se adempturum eis, nisi omitterent Capuam,⁷
 “ ostendit: non omiserunt. feras bestias, cæco impetu
 “ ac rabie concitatas, si ad cubilia et catulos earum ire
 “ pergas, ad opem suis ferendam avertas. Romanos Roma
 “ circumssessa, conjuges, liberi, quorum ploratus hinc^f prope
 “ exaudiebantur⁸, aræ, foci, deûm delubra, sepulcra mayo-
 “ rum temerata ac violata⁹ a Capua non averterunt: tanta
 “ aviditas supplicii expetendi, tanta sanguinis nostri hauri-
 “ endi est sitis. nec injuria forsitan: nos quoque idem
 “ fecissemus, si data fortuna esset. itaque quando aliter
 “ diis immortalibus visum¹⁰ est, cum mortem ne recusare
 “ quidem debeam, cruciatus contumeliasque quas sperat¹¹
 “ hostis, dum liber, dum mei potens sum, effugere morte,
 “ præterquam honesta, etiam leni possum. non videbo
 “ Ap. Claudium et Q. Fulvium victoria insolenti subnisos, xxv, 41, 1.
 “ neque vinctus per urbem Romanam triumphi specta-
 “ culum trahar, ut deinde in carcere aut ad palum deli-
 “ gatus, lacerato virgis tergo, cervicem securi Romanæ
 “ subjiciam; nec dirui incendique patriam videbo, nec

* in ad. 2 P.—vi conj. ad. GB.
G.—om. C. D.

^f quoque ad. (adv. pl. and opt. Mss.) ant. Edd. S.

6 Viz. ‘ what follows.’ RS.

7 ‘ From the siege of Capua.’ D.

8 Rhetorical exaggeration. R.

9 *Temerare* is ‘ to do any thing rashly and recklessly;’ *violare* ‘ to thrust one’s self into a forbidden and hallowed place.’ [The former would apply to the action of Uzzah, 11 Sam. vi, 6; the latter to the sin of the men of

Beth-shemesh, 1 Sam. vi, 19. ED.] cf. Sil. i, 11; ii, 472; iii, 499. Burial places were accounted peculiarly sacred; xxxi, 30; cf. PZ, de D. C. § xl, on v, 2. R. Her. iv, 127.

10 Cf. xxii, 49, 7.

11 ‘ Is looking forward to inflict upon us.’ R.

erat, jussu proconsulis^c aperta est. ea intromissa legio una ^{Cn. F. Cent.} et duæ alæ² cum C. Fulvio^d legato. is cum omnium ^{P. S. Galba} primum arma telaque quæ Capuæ erant ad se conferenda curâsset, custodiis ad omnes portas dispositis, ne quis exire aut emitti posset, præsidium Punicum comprehendit, senatum Campanum ‘ire in castra ad imperatores Romanos’ jussit. quo cum venissent, extemplo his omnibus catenæ injectæ, jussique ad quæstores deferre quod auri argenti-
que haberent. auri pondo septuaginta fuit, argenti tria millia pondo et ducenta^e. senatores quinque et viginti Cales in custodiam, duodetriginta Teanum missi, quorum
15 de sententia maxime descitum ab Romanis constabat. de supplicio Campani senatus haudquaquam inter Fulvium ^{Difference of opinion between Claudius and Fulvius.} Claudiumque conveniebat. facilis impetrandæ veniæ Claudius, Fulvio² durior sententia erat. itaque Appius ‘Romam
‘ad senatum arbitrium ejus rei totum’ rejiciebat: ‘per-
‘cunctandi etiam æquum esse potestatem fieri patribus
‘num communicâssent consilia cum aliquibus sociorum Latini
‘nominis et^b municipiorum¹, et num ope eorum^c in bello
‘forent^d adjuti.’ ‘id vero minime committendum esse’ Fulvius dicere, ‘ut sollicitarentur criminibus dubiis
‘sociorum fidelium animi, et subjicerentur indicibus, queis
‘neque quid facerent neque quid dicerent^e, quicquam
‘unquam pensi fuisset. itaque se eam quæstionem oppres-
‘surum extincturumque.’ ab hoc sermone cum digressi
essent, et Appius quamvis ferociter loquentem collègam non dubitaret tamen litteras super tanta re ab Roma expectaturum, Fulvius, ne id ipsum impedimentum in-

^c ‘Of Fulvius:’ but *proconsulum* conj. R. yet cf. xxi, 52, 8 and c. ^d cf. 33; G. xxvii, 8. R. pr. D.—C. Flaminio Fulvii V. G. M. L. cf. 49; G. 47. R.—C. Flaminio Fulvio 3 L. H. GA.—C. Flaminio 1, 2, 4, 5 L. ^e 2,070 lbs of gold and 31,200 lbs of silver, according to P. RE. 3,060 of gold, 230 of silver, E. 30,000 of silver. F. C. ^a P. RE. F. RG opt. ed. D.—Fulvii cet. Mss. ed. G. C. ^b conj. ad. G. pr. C. D. (or conj. *municipiorumque* or *municipiorumve*) R. adv. DJ.—om. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. ^c *sociorum* conj. R. ^d *et municipiorum* ad. ed. G. C. D. R. om. L. pr. C. DJ. D. DCE.—*dad municipiorum* P.—*et ad municipiorum* RE. ME. V. F. 2—4 L. H. CO.—*municipiorum* 5 L.—*ad municipiorum* GA. ^e *neque quid dicrent* om. pl. Mss. cf. xxxiv, 31; 49. C.

2 ‘Two squadrons of allied cavalry.’ They consisted of about 400 men each. cf. xxv, 21; L. de M. R. ii, 7. C. *ut semper rem publicam separatam a populo Romano haberent, æque cives Romani erunt, et in legionibus merebant, sed dignitates non capiebant; Fest. “municeps.” D.*

1 Qui ea conditione cives Romani fuissent,

Cn.F. Cent. cepto foret, dimittens prætorium tribunis militum ac præ-
P. S. Galba fectis socium imperavit uti ' duobus millibus equitum
xxi, 54, 4. ' delectis denuntiarent ut *ad tertiam buccinam præsto*
C. ii, 193. ' *essent.*' cum hoc equitatu nocte Teanum profectus, prima
luce portam intravit atque in forum perrexit; concursuque
ad primum equitum ingressum facto magistratum Sidici-
Fulvius num citari jussit, imperavitque ut ' produceret Campanos
executes the ' quos in custodia haberet.' producti omnes virgisque
Campanian cæsi² ac securi percussi. inde citato equo Cales percurrit:
senators. ubi cum in tribunali consedisset productique Campani
deligarentur ad palum, eques citus ab Roma venit, lit-
terasque a C. Calpurnio prætore Fulvio et senatus con-
sultum³ tradidit⁴. murmur ab tribunali totam concionem
pervasis, ' differri rem integram ad patres de Campanis.'
et⁵ Fulvius id ita esse ratus, acceptas litteras neque re-
solutas⁶ cum in gremio reposuisset, præconi imperavit ut
' lictorem *lege agere*⁷ juberet.' ita de iis quoque qui
Calibus erant sumptum supplicium. tum litteræ lectæ
senatusque consultum serum ad impediendam rem actam,
quæ summa ope approperata erat, ne impediri posset.
Death of consurgentem jam Fulvium Taurea Jubellius Campanus,
Jubellius per mediam vadens urbem turbamque¹, nomine inclamavit;
Taurea; et cum mirabundus quidnam sese vellet resedisset Flaccus,
xxiii, 46; V. iii, 2, 1; et cum mirabundus quidnam sese vellet resedisset Flaccus,
S. xiii, 369 " me quoque" inquit " jube occidi, ut gloriari possis multo
sq. " fortiolem, quam ipse es, virum abs te occisum esse."

^f em. G.—et s. c. P.—est c. F.—var. cet. Mss. ^h at conj. DCE.
three P. RE. ^j P. RE. F. C. ed. A. pr. G. D.—inquireret residens pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

2 The most ancient Roman punishment (Suet. vi, 49;) was scourging to death with rods; and sometimes the head was afterwards struck off with an axe. This was reserved for the greatest crimes, (ii, 5; vii, 19; xxviii, 29;) as high treason (which in two cases was punished with exile, xliii, 16; Sall. C. 51;) incest with a vestal; (xxii, 47; Dion. viii, 89; ix, 40;) and breach of the military oath. (ii, 59.) A mitigation of its cruelty was soon adopted, by beheading the criminal before he died under the flogging; ii, 5; 41. Some consider the scourging to have been used as a torture or question before execution. By the Valerian Law of Appeal, no one who appealed was to be scourged with rods and executed with the axe; by the Porcian Law,

^g tradit P. F. al. Mss.—contradit ⁱ turbam (and om. urbem) 1 P. F. C. ed. A.
^l turbam (and om. urbem) 1 P. F. C. ed. A.

and the Sempronian Law of Ti. Gracchus, no citizen, except a soldier, could be scourged with rods. cf. ii, 8; x, 9; Cic. p. Rab. perd. 4; [Acts xxii, 24—29. ED.] In a later age, especially under the emperors, cudgels were substituted for rods; and a punishment adopted, called *justuarium*, peculiar to the Romans, who used to beat to death those soldiers who were guilty of any enormous crimes, or, sometimes, every tenth soldier drawn by lot; which was called ' decimation: ' cf. v, 6; Pol. vi, 37 sq; L, de M. R. v, 18. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 184 sq. R.

3 ' Without undoing the string with which it was tied.' C.

4 ' To do his duty by executing the law;' C. i, 26; ii, 5; viii, 7. R.

cum Flaccus⁵ negaret ‘profecto satis compotem mentis
 ‘esse⁶,’ modo ‘prohiberi etiam se, si id vellet, senatus
 ‘consulto’ diceret, tum Jubellius “quandoquidem” inquit,
 “capta patria, propinquis amicisque amissis, cum ipse
 “manu mea conjugem liberosque interfecerim, ne quid
 “indigni paterentur, mihi ne mortis quidem copia eadem
 “est quæ his civibus meis, petatur a virtute invisæ hujus
 “vitæ vindicta⁷.” atque ita gladio, quem veste texerat, per
 adversum pectus transfixus, ante pedes imperatoris mori-
 bundus procubuit.

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16 Quia et quod ad supplicium attinet Campanorum, et
 pleraque alia de Flacci unius sententia acta erant, mor-
 tuum Ap. Claudium sub deditionem Capuæ quidam tra-
 dunt. hunc quoque ipsum Tauream neque sua sponte
 venisse Cales neque sua manu interfectum; sed dum inter
 ceteros ad palum deligatur^a, quia parum inter strepitus
 exaudiri possent quæ vociferabatur, ‘silentium fieri’ Flac-
 cum jussisse; tum Tauream illa quæ ante memorata sunt
 dixisse, ‘virum se fortissimum ab nequaquam pari ad
 ‘virtutem occidi;’ sub hæc dicta jussu proconsulis præ-
 conem ita pronuntiâsse “lictor, viro forti adde¹ virgas,
 “et in eum primum lege age.” lectum quoque senatus
 consultum, priusquam securi feriret, quidam auctores sunt;
 sed quia adscriptum in senatus consulto fuerit, ‘si ei
 ‘videretur, integram rem ad senatum rejiceret,’ interpre-
 tatum esse, ‘quid magis e re publica duceret, æstima-
 ‘tionem sibi permissam.’

Different
 accounts;
 33 sq.

Capuam a Calibus reditum est, Atellaque et Calatia^{xxii}, 61.
 in deditionem acceptæ. ibi quoque in eos qui capita rerum
 erant animadversum. ita ad septuaginta^b principes senatus

^a em. FR.—cum...deligatus Mss. ^b LXXX conj. viz. 27 with Virrius, 25 at Cales,
 28 at Teanum; GL. or at Capua, Atella, and Calatia. C. ed. GT. G. C. adv. Mss. for
 perhaps Livy omits those who destroyed themselves with Virrius, but includes the nobles of
 Atella and Calatia. D.

⁵ Und. modo; cf. Tac. A. i, 50, 4. R.

⁶ Prisc. vi, p. 709. DU.

⁷ ‘Liberation from life;’ mors una vindicta
 est, xl, 4: in xxxiv, 49, the sense is different.
 In liberating a slave, it was customary for the
 prætor to lay a wand two or three times on
 the slave’s head, saying, “I pronounce this
 man free, and a Roman citizen,” or “I

assert this man to be free after the manner of
 the Romans.” After this the slave was
 twirled round, and had the power of going
 where he chose. This was the public
 manumission by the vindicta, which con-
 ferred not only liberty but citizenship; ii,
 5. R.

¹ ‘Lay on.’ R.

niam circa accolunt populi ingemuissent; confessio expressa Ca. F. Cent. P. S. Galba
 hosti quanta vis in Romanis ad expetendas poenas ab infidelibus sociis, et quam nihil in Hannibale auxilii ad receptos in fidem tuendos esset.

- 17 Romani patres^a perfuncti, quod^b ad Capuam attinebat, cura C. Neroni ex iis duabus¹ legionibus quas ad Capuam habuerat sex millia peditum, et trecentos equites quos ipse legisset, et sociūm Latini nominis peditum numerum parem et octingentos equites decernunt^c. eum exercitum Nero goes to Spain. Puteolis in naves impositum Nero in Hispaniam transportavit. cum Tarraconem navibus venisset, expositisque ibi copiis et navibus subductis socios quoque navales multitudinis augendæ causa armasset, profectus ad Iberum flumen exercitum ab T. Fonteio et L. Marcio accepit. inde pergit ad hostes ire. Hasdrubal Hamilcaris ad Lapides Atros Hasdrubal, being surrounded, castra habebat in †Ausetanis^d. is locus est inter oppida Illiturgin et Mentissam. hujus saltus² fauces^e Nero^f occupavit. Hasdrubal^g, ne in^h †arto¹ res esset^j, caduceatorem⁴ misit qui promitteret, 'si inde missus foret, se omnem exercitum ex Hispania deportaturum.' quam rem cum

^a *prætores* 2 P. R. L.—*proconsules* al. Mss. ^b *qua* conj. SB. ^c *Romæ proconsulibus perfunctis, ... habuerant* [F 2d. 2, 4 L. ant. Edd.]...*decernuntur.* conj. PG. adv. G. DU. ^d *Ausitanis* HV.—*Hausentanis* 5 L.—*Ansetanis* 2 L.—*Lusitanis* 3 L.—*Oretanis* conj. for the *Ausetani* are a tribe in Hither Spain, [near the Pyrenees, R.] xxi, 23; Plin. Cæs. Ptol. &c. whereas *Illiturgis* and *Mentissa* are very far off, [on the Bætis, below and above Castulo, and in Bætica. ED.] GL. pr. DJ.—*Bastitanis* conj. R. ^e *ut* conj. ad. HS, on T. A. i, 5, in O. M. t. ix, p. 284. ^f *Nerone* BS. pr. RB. ^g *occupavit* Hasdrubal om. V. 1, 5 L. (om. *ne* also) P. 1 PE. F. ME. RE. BS. C. pr. G. RB. HS. D.—*obsederat* RE. F.—*obsederet* C.—*insidente* conj. RB.—*cum* conj. ad. RB. G. ^h om. conj. HS. G.—*ut* conj. D. ⁱ RE. V. BS. F. 1, 5 L. C. pr. RB.—*arte* P. 1 PE. ME. pr. HS. cf. xxi, 4. G 2d. D.—*alto* R. GA.—om. conj. G 1st. ^j *sepsisset* conj. and und. Hasdrubal with *misit*. G 2d.—*insedisset* G 1st.—*præsepsit* HS. pr. D.—*sed* ad. F. V.

1 At first he had but one legion, which was with Varro in Picenum, xxv, 3; xxiv, 44: but his army was augmented at the time when his command was prolonged, 1. DU.

2 Called *Tugiensis* (now 'Sierra di Alcaraz') from the town of *Tugia*. In it are the sources of the *Bætis* and the *Tader*; Pliny iii, 1 s. 3. R.

3 This word, (like 'strait' in English, ED.) may be taken either literally, as applied to the glen; und. *loco*, as with *angusto*, xxvii, 46, 2; [xxviii, 33, 5; ED.] or metaphorically as denoting 'difficulty and jeopardy, like the words *angustiæ*, (cf. *laxius vivere*, xxviii, 24;) *στυγὴς*, *στυγχευγία*, &c. xxvii,

46; xxviii, 33. R. And *res esset* may mean 'lest he and his army should be involved,' or 'lest he should have to act, or should be forced to engage.' RS.

4 'An envoy with the herald's wand.' This wand was surrounded with two serpents, of which the bodies are twisted into a knot in the centre and then bend round till the mouths meet. This symbol of peace was given by the Greeks and other nations to heralds, when they were sent to beg a truce. It is fabled to have been given by Apollo to Mercury, in return for the lyre. Cf. SV, on V. Æ. iv, 242. C. See an enquiry into the origin of this symbol, and a representation of it, in Deane on the Worship of the Serpent.

spexerunt Romani. tum demum Claudius Punicam fraudem agnoscens, ut se dolo captum sensit, proficiscentem institit sequi, paratus configere acie: sed hostis detrectabat pugnam. levia tamen¹ praelia inter extremum Punicum agmen præcursoresque Romanorum fiebant.

- 18 Inter hæc Hispaniæ populi nec qui post cladem acceptam defecerant, redibant ad Romanos, nec ulli novi deficiebant¹. et Romæ senatui populoque post receptam Capuam non Italiæ jam major quam Hispaniæ cura erat; et exercitum augeri et imperatorem mitti placebat. nec tamen² quem mitterent satis constabat, quam³ illud, ubi duo summi imperatores intra dies triginta cecidissent, qui in locum duorum succederet, extraordinaria cura deligendum esse. cum alii alium nominarent, postremum eo decursum est ut populus proconsuli creando in Hispaniam comitia haberet; diemque comitiis consules edixerunt. primo expectaverant ut, qui se tanto imperio dignos crederent, nomina profiterentur³. quæ ut destituta⁴ expectatio est, redintegratus luctus acceptæ cladis desideriumque imperatorum amissorum. mæsta itaque civitas, prope inops consilii, comitiorum die tamen in campum descendit; atque in magistratus versi circumspectant ora principum aliorum alios intuentium, fremuntque ‘adeo perditas res desperatumque de re publica esse ut nemo audeat in Hispaniam^b imperium accipere;’ cum subito P. Cornelius

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Public
meeting at
Rome to
elect a pro-
consul for
Spain.

S. xv, 1 sqq;
131 sqq.

P. Cornelius
Scipio, who

¹ ‘Yet, notwithstanding,’ *D.*—*tantum* conj. *M.* adv. *Mss.* ² *tam* conj. *G.* pr. *DJ.*—*tamen tam* conj. *B.* ^b *Hispania* 2 *L.* pr. for the command was not ‘over Spain,’ but ‘over the army in Spain.’ *G.* on xl, 36. see also below; xxx, 40 sq; xxxi, 50; *S.* on xxviii, 38; de *Lege Cur.* 8 sq; *Post. Disp. advers. GC.* 15 sqq. *GC.* Ref. ad *Post. Disp.* 16—18 &c; *DU.* v. l. xxvii, 7. *D.* see also above; xxx, 41; xxi, 42, 3. *R.* In Greek, the use of *eis* for *in* is common; and in such instances the idea of motion is generally implied, as *eis aión* *ἔστι*, St Mark ii, 1; equivalent to *eis aión* [*ἔτι καὶ ἐν αἰῶνι*] *ἔστι*. *ED.*

¹ *Defecerant* [*ab Romanis*]...*deficiebant* [*a Pœnis*] *C.*

² ‘It was not so easy to determine whom they should send, as it was to perceive that it was no ordinary election which they had to make.’ *tam* is sometimes understood in *Livy*; *ut absente hero rem heri diligenter | tutetur, quam si ipse adsit*, *Plaut. Men.* v, 6, 3; *G.* ii, 56, 9. *D.*

³ It was incumbent on those who were anxious to solicit any honourable appointment from the people, to signify their wish by giving out their names. The next requisite

was, that the magistrate, who presided at the election, should receive their names when reported to him from the prerogative tribe; x, 15. If he considered any candidates disqualified, he publicly refused to take account of their names, or of the votes which might be given them after this notification on his part; and then all their hopes of success were at an end. cf. *GC.* de *C. R.* i, 3; *C.* xxxix, 39, 2; *Gell.* vi, 9; *Cic. Brut.* 14. *R.*

⁴ ‘Disappointed;’ i, 51; xxxv, 44; xxxix, 39; *R. Hor. O.* iii, 3, 21.

et viginti
 in superiore. unde
 in primis omnium
 exemplo
 suff-
 etiam
 in Hispania inse-
 impetus
 et tacita
 valuisse
 fortunam
 duabus⁶
 patris patru-
 ab re¹⁹
 anim-
 imperioque
 elatoque
 excitaret
 certioris spei
 ratio ex fiducia
 veris tantum
 ab juvenia in
 apud multu-

P. RE. C. F.
 ad. 4 L.—confu-
 48. G. but without any
 GR. ⁶ curia conj.
 of the times, but of the centuries: but cf. 41;
 p. 545: ii, 2, p. 646;
 V. 2. 4 L. em. G. Obs. iv, 11,
 conj. V.—not
 to the election of a pro-
 and out of order.) DCE.
 xxiv, 48, 2. GR. pr. C. D.—

¹ Cf. Livy, Hist. vii, 16.

² Livy, Hist. vii, 16.

³ Livy, Hist. vii, 27, 25. G. iv, 23. xxiv, 17. D. on Sal. vii, 141.

⁴ Redundant after *quum*, as in xxv, 23; *liv. 6. R.*

⁵ Reason founded on confidence in the
 of things.' Livy seems here to

recognize divine influence. C. 'Reason
 resting on arguments, from which the wished-
 for event could be anticipated with any con-
 fidence.' DCE. The details related by Poly-
 bius are deserving of particular attention, from
 his intimacy with the younger Lælius; who
 enjoyed the friendship of Africanus the
 younger, as his father did that of the elder
 Africanus, who is here spoken of. R.

dinem aut^b per nocturnas visa species⁴ aut velut divinitus mente monita^c agens, sive et^d ipse capti quadam superstitione animi, sive ut imperia consiliaque velut sorte⁵ oraculi missa sine cunctatione exsequerentur^e. ad hoc jam inde ab initio præparans animos, ex quo togam virilem sumpsit, nullo die prius ullam publicam privatamque rem egit quam in Capitolium iret, ingressusque ædem⁶ consideret, et plerumque solus in secreto ibi tempus tereret⁷. hic mos^f per omnem vitam servatus⁸ seu consulto seu temere^g vulgatæ opinioni fidem apud quosdam fecit, stirpis eum divinæ⁹ virum esse; rettulitque¹⁰ famam in Alexandro magno prius vulgatam, et vanitate et fabula parem¹¹, anguis immanis concubitu conceptum, et in cubiculo matris ejus persæpe visam prodigii ejus speciem, interventuque hominum evolutam¹² repente atque ex oculis elapsam. hujus miraculi^h nunquam ab ipso elusa¹³ fides est; quin potius aucta arte quadam nec abnuendi tale quicquam nec palam affirmandiⁱ. multa alia ejusdem generis, alia vera alia assimilata¹⁴, admirationis humanæ¹⁵ in eo juvene ex-

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P. x, 2—5;
SS. v, 3,
291 sqq.

G. vii, 1;
Au. 49.

Which corroborates the belief that he was of divine origin.
xxxviii, 58;
S. iv, 476;
xiii, 628 sq.
Pl. vii, 9;
xxvi, 43;
PAx.

^b ut conj. R. Why should *velut* be added to the next clause and not to this? DU.
^c nota conj. PZ. cf. xxxv, 35, 5; nn, on Sil. x, 373. adv. D. ^d esset conj. DCE. otherwise it is to be understood. R. ^e em. und. *homines* 'the men to whom he issued his orders or offered his advice.' G. pr. PZ. cf. PZ, on V. M. ii, 2, 1; on SA, M. iv, 4, "homines;" SCA, on Cat. 2; LN, on C. O. i, 7. DU. ed. cf. PR, on V. A. viii, 72; BEH. Ap. i, 1. D, on xxxiv, 56. or the verb may be taken in a passive sense. R.—*exsequeretur* P. cf. v. l. ii, 2, 8; 43, 3; iv, 8, 6; v, 35, 1; vi, 6, 18; 35, 9; vii, 35, 6; viii, 16, 1; ix, 10, 2; xxvi, 24, 16; xxxvi, 9, 9; xl, 4, 3. D.—*assequerentur* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*assequeretur* al. Mss. ed. A. G. C. ^f qui ad. G. C. D. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. and some ant. Edd. ^g I P marg. B 2d. HV. pr. GB. G. C. ed. R.—*servabat* P. F.—*servabant* PE.—*servabatur* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^h em. G.—*his miraculis* Mss. ed. G. C. D.
ⁱ abnuentis...affirmantis. conj. G.

4 'As though the will of the gods was communicated to him either by visions, or by more direct inspiration.' C. He imitated in this Numa (i, 19) and Lycurgus, to persuade the multitude, that he held conferences with the deities night and day, sleeping and waking. R.

5 Cf. i, 56; Juv. i, 82 n. R.

6 'The chapel of Jove,' which was between those of Juno and Minerva: Ov. RQ, de Cap. 13.

7 *Quasi consultantem de re publica cum Jove*, Gell. R. RS.

8 'Either from Scipio's own artifices, or without any apparent cause.' C.

9 The son of Jupiter (under the form of a snake) by Pomponia. cf. SN, U. et P. N.

5. R.

10 'Renewed, revived;' R. iii, 55. RS. Colum. vii, 3.

11 'Alike in its fabulous nature and in the fiction itself.' C.

12 Und. *e cubiculo*.

13 'Made a jest of,' 'treated with ridicule,' i, 36; 48; ii, 45; vii, 13; ix, 2; 6; xxvi, 22, 7; or 'weakened and impaired by being made light of;' *eludere* is used as synonymous with *elevere*, and opposed to *extollere*, xxviii, 44, 2; cf. 22, 6; xl, 5; PA, on Pr. iv, 1, 139. G. D. R.

14 Thus Cicero often speaks of *virtus assimilata*. RS.

15 'The admiration of him as a mere man:' R. cf. Virg. Æ. i, 327—329.

Cn. F. Cent. **cesserant modum; quibus freta tunc civitas ætati haudqua-**
P. S. Galba **quam maturæ tantam molem rerum tantumque imperium**
permisit.

He proceeds
to Spain.

Ad eas copias quas ex vetere exercitu Hispania habebat,
quæque a Puteolis cum C.¹ Nerone trajectæ erant, decem
xxii, 37, 4; millia militum et mille equites adduntur. et M. Junius
xxviii, 1, 3. Silanus proprætor adjutor ad res gerendas datus est. ita

DH. iii, 44;
Pl. iv, 5.

erant) ostiis Tiberinis profectus præter oram Tusci maris,
Alpes atque Gallicum sinum, et deinde Pyrenæi^k circum-

Str. iii, 159.
Hj, 167, 18;
HO. v, 16,
17 sqq.

vectus promontorium, Emporiis urbe Græca (oriundi et
ipsi^l a Phocæa sunt) copias exposuit. inde sequi navibus
jussis, Tarraconem pedibus profectus conventum omnium
sociorum (etenim legationes ad famam adventus ejus ex
omni se provincia effuderant) habuit. naves ibi subduci
jussit, remissis quattuor triremibus Massiliensium, quæ
officii causa ab domo prosecutæ fuerant. responsa inde
legationibus suspensis varietate tot casuum dare cœpit,
ita¹⁶ elato ab ingenti virtutum suarum fiducia animo, ut
nullum ferox verbum excideret, ingensque omnibus quæ
diceret cum majestas inesset tum fides¹⁷. profectus ab²⁰
Tarracone et civitates sociorum et hiberna exercitus adiit,
collaudavitque milites 'quod duabus tantis cladibus de-
'inceps icti¹ provinciam obtinuissent², nec fructum secun-
'darum rerum sentire hostes passi omni cis Iberum agro
'eos arcuissent, sociosque cum fide tutati essent.' Marcium
secum habebat cum tanto honore, ut facile appareret nihil
minus quam³ vereri ne quis obstaret gloriæ suæ. successit

¹ Claudio ed. G. C. ^k F. V. 2—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. 43; xxi, 24;
xxvii, 19 sq; *Pyrenæi jugum* xxi, 30; *portus* xxxiv, 8. D.—*Pyrenæus* al. Mas. ed. G. C.
the poetical form; cf. n, on Sil. iii, 415 sq. R. ^l ut *Massilienses* und. (this reference
to Marseilles, which came into our author's head when he mentioned the gulf of Lyons,
arises rather from Livy's thoughts than from his words.) CL. conj. ad. (and, even then, per-
haps om. *oriundi...sunt* as gl.) R. From the four triremes mentioned just below, we may
suspect that something had here preceded, respecting Marseilles, which is now lost. C. or
om. *et ipsi*. R.

16 'So little.' This particle has often a
restrictive rather than an intensive force; 'so
warily,' 'so guardedly,' xxviii, 44, j. C.

17 'By the moderation of his language,
he not only maintained his own dignity, but
gained the confidence of his hearers.' C.

¹ xxvii, 53; xxxiv, 17; xxxvii, 24. GB.

2 'They had kept possession of;' C. ñ,
10; iv, 16; vii, 18; ix, 29; 38; xxiii, 24;
xl, 36; G, on iii, 36; and on Tac. Ag. 23.
R.

3 That is *nihil minus vereri quam ut et*
nihil minus facere quam ut vereretur ne de-
compare the use of *nihil aliud quam* xii,

inde Neroni Silanus, et in hiberna novi milites deducti. Cn. F. Cent. P. S. Galba
 Scipio, omnibus quæ adeunda agendaque erant mature
 aditis peractisque, Tarraconem concessit. nihilo minor xxv, 41, 2.
 fama apud hostes Scipionis erat quam apud cives socios-
 que, et divinatio quædam futuri, quo minus ratio timoris
 reddi poterat^a oborti^b temere^c, majorem inferens metum. in P. x, 7; AH. 19; 24.
 hiberna diversi concesserant, Hasdrubal Gisgonis usque ad
 Oceanum et Gades, Mago in mediterranea, maxime supra
 Castulonensem^d saltum; Hasdrubal Hamilcaris filius proxi- xxii, 20; CF. x, 31.
 mus Ibero circa Saguntum hibernavit.

Æstatis ejus extremo qua^d capta est Capua et Scipio The Cartha-
 in Hispaniam venit, Punica classis^e ex Sicilia Tarentum ginian fleet
 accita ad arcendos^f commeatus præsidii Romani, quod in arrives at
 arce Tarentina erat, clauserat quidem omnes ad arcem a Tarentum; xxiii, 41;
 mari aditus, sed assidendo diutius artio^grem^h annonam sociis xxiv, 36; xxv, 27.
 quam hosti faciebat. non enim tantum subvehi oppidanis
 per pacata littora apertosque portus præsidio navium
 Punicarum poterat, quantum frumenti classis ipsa turba
 navali mixta ex omni genere hominum absumebat, utⁱ
 arcis præsidium etiam sine invecto^h, quia pauci erant,
 ex ante præparato sustentari posset, Tarentinis classique
 ne invectum quidem sufficeret. tandem majore gratia
 quam venerat classis dimissa est^g. annona^f haud multum
 laxaverat, quia remoto maritimo præsidio subvehi frumen-
 tum non poterat.

21 Ejusdem æstatis exitu M. Marcellus ex Sicilia provincia Marcellus
 cum ad urbem venisset, a C. Calpurnio prætore¹ senatus enters the city with an

^a *eo* ad. 2, 4 L. B. GA. HV. pr. L. RB. but cf. xxii, 43, 4. At other times *quo* is omitted as xxix, 14, 1; cf. SE, de P. L. L. D. ^b *em.* SM. G 2d.—*oborta* HF. conj. G 1st.—*oborto* conj. L.—*oportet* pl. Mss.—*opportune* 4 L. B.—*forte* conj. RB.—*metum* L.—om. 2, 5 L. GA. HV. ^c pl. Mss.—*emere* P. RE. F. C.—*timere* 1, 3 L.—*timore* conj. L.—om. 4, 5 L. B.—*eo* ad. HF. SM. G 1st. ^d *em.* cf. xxvii, 17; xxviii, 5; 9; PZ. xxii, 19; D. ed. cf. 21. R.—*quo* Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^e *ad* om. three P. F. H. GA. 3 L. R.—*arcendo* 3 L. R. pr. cf. 28, b. GB. ^f *dimissa annonam* conj. G. cf. xxxii, 5; ii, 34: but *se* may be understood. DU.

60, 9; G, on xl, 49. D. As the latter phrase means *tantummodo*, so the former means *minime* i. e. *non*. RS.

4 Cf. VSS, on C. B. C. i, 38. DU.

5 Cf. Heron. Pol. p. 321; Pol. t. v, p. 36. (SW.) R.

6 *Arta* and *lars* applied to *annona* signify 'high' or 'dear,' and 'low' or 'cheap.' RS.

7 'So that.' R.

8 Und. *frumento*. R.

9 'They were glad to receive the fleet on its arrival, but were still more glad to witness its departure.' C.

1 In the absence of the consuls, the right of convening the senate devolved on the city prætor; 3, 15; xxii, 55; xxxviii, 44; &c. R.

‘urbem ovans iniret, imperium esset.’ pridie quam urbem iniret, in monte Albano triumphavit⁷. inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. cum simulacro⁸ captarum Syracusarum catapultæ ballistæque et alia omnia instrumenta belli lata, et pacis diuturnæ regiæque opulentiae ornamenta, argenti ærisque fabrefacti^d vis^e, alia supellex pretiosaque vestis et multa nobilia signa, quibus inter primas Græciæ urbes Syracusæ ornatæ fuerant. Punicæ quoque victoriæ signum octo ducti elephantum. et non minimum fuit^f spectaculum cum coronis aureis præcedentes Sosis Syracusanus et Mericus Hispanus, quorum altero duce nocturno Syracusas introitum erat⁹, alter Nasum quodque ibi præsidii erat prodiderat. his ambobus civitas data et quingena^g jugera agri, Sosidi in agro Syracusano, qui aut regius aut hostium populi Romani fuisset, et ædes Syracusis cujus vellet eorum in quos belli jure animadversum esset; Merico Hispanisque qui cum eo transierant, urbs agerque in Sicilia ex iis qui a populo Romano defecissent jussa dari. id M.^h Cornelio mandatum, ut ‘ubi ei videretur, urbem agrumque eis assignaretⁱ.’ in eodem agro Belligeni, per quem illectus ad transitionem Mericus erat, quadringenta jugera agri decreta.

Post profectionem ex Sicilia Marcelli Punica classis octo millia peditum, tria Numidarum equitum exposuit. ad eos Murgantini^j descivere^k. secutæ defectionem eorum^l Hybla et Macella^m sunt et ignobiliores quædam aliæ¹⁰. et Numidæ præfecto Mutine vagi per totam Siciliam socio-

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but triumphs on the Alban mount:

xxxiii, 23;
xlii, 21; Pl.
xv, 29 s. 38;
V. iii, 6, 5;
Z. viii, 18;
PM. 310.

Lands and the freedom of the city are given to Sosis and Mericus;
xxv, 30, 4.

xxv, 30, 1.

Some Sicilian towns revolt from Rome.

S. xiv, 26.
P. i, 24;
DC. t. i, p.

^d P. RE. F. C.—*fabrefacta* cet. Mss.

^e *visa* cet. Mss. cf. xxxiv, 52. DU.

^g *quingenta* HV. B. pr. GL.—om. V. 1 L.

^f *in eodem agro Syracusano...animadversum esset*. [repeated from above. G. D.] ad. P. ME. F. BA. V. H. GA. B marg.

^j *Murgantina* al. cf. CV, S. A. ii, 8, p. 335. D.—*Murgenia* pl. and opt. Mss.—*Murganea* 2 L.—*Murgenia* conj. GR, Ep. iv, p. 30. adv. FBR, Apol. p. 19.

^k *descivere* G. ed. CL. C.—*desciverunt terræ* B. pr. GL. ed. G. D.—*desciverunt* 2 P.—*terre* pl. and opt. Mss.—*terræ defecerunt* 5 L. HV. HF.—*et Enna*; conj. GR. adv. FBR.

^l *earum* Mss. ed. G. D. BK.

^m *MD*—*Marcella* pl. Mss.

^e P. und. *magna*, cf. Flor. iv, 2, 72. DU.—

^f pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*fuere* F. al. Mss. ed. A.

^h P. conj. GL. adv. cf. xxv, 41, 9. S.

^k *em.* (or conj.

^m pr. SB. as in an ancient marble. L.

⁷ This was done solely on his own authority: and C. Papirius Maso was the first to institute such a practice, S. on the site of the ancient city of Alba, 521 Y. R. C.

⁸ The representations of conquered towns, mountains, nations, kings, and rivers were

carried in procession before the triumphal car: v, 30; xxxvii, 59; nn, on Sil. xvii, 635 sqq. R.

⁹ There is no mention of this service done by Sosis, in the preceding book. GL.

¹⁰ Und. *urbes*. C.

hac exercitus
non devector
hibernare vetiti
eis auctor ad
has difficultates
consolando
quæ defecerant
M. Valerium Hispanis,
consulto, at-

habent, mi-22

sortiri
Sulpicio Mae-
Romam
rogan-
T.
M. Valerius qui præ-
nec dubius
ad tri-
verba audiret,
juberet.
postulaturus esset,
et guber-
oculis ei
capita ac for-
in suf-
et meminisse in
temporumque

29: vii, 31: viii,
xxxii, 31: D[.]
V. M. 2, 12. D—
25: in d. reure
C[.] R. G. iii, 21;
ix, 41. D.
RR, Em. ii, 32.
21. Mss. pr. RR.
D[.] cf. h. R.
G. 2d.
C—
35: v, 43: xxiv, 10;

Falvius the consul.

‘*rei publicæ: viridum requiēsse*’ *aurēs a strepita et tumultu* Cn. F. Cent.
‘*hostili, quo*⁸ *paucos ante menses assederint*⁸ *prope moenia* P. S. Galba
‘*Romana.*’ post hæc cum centuria frequens succlamâsset
‘nihil se mutare sententiæ, eosdemque consules dicturos
‘esse,’ tum Torquatus “neque ego vestros” inquit “mores
“consul ferre potero neque vos imperium meum. redite
“in suffragium, et cogitate bellum Punicum in Italia
“et hostium ducem Hannibalem esse.” tum centuria,
et auctoritate mota viri et admirantium circa fremitu,
petit^h a consule ut ‘Veturiam seniorum citaret: velle
‘se cum maioribus natu colloqui, et ex auctoritate eorum
‘consules dicere.’ citatis Veturiae senioribus, datum secreto
in Ovili cum his colloquendi tempus. seniores ‘de xxv, 2, f;
‘tribus consulendum’ dixerunt ‘esse, duobus jam plenis Lu. ii, 197.
‘honorum, Q. Fabio et M. Marcello; et si utique novum
‘aliquem adversus Poenos⁴ consulem creari vellent, M.
‘Valerium Lævinum egregie adversus Philippum regem
‘terra marique res gessisse⁵.’ ita de tribus consultatione
data, senioribus dimissis juniores suffragium ineunt. M. M. Claudius
Claudium Marcellum fulgentem tum Sicilia domita et Marcellus
M. Valerium absentes¹ consules dixerunt. auctoritatem and M. Va-
prærogativæ omnes centuriæ secutæ sunt. eludant¹ nunc lerius Lævi-
antiqua mirantes⁶. non equidem⁷, si qua sit sapientium nus chosen
civitas, quam docti fingunt magis quam nôrunt⁸, aut consula.
principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii

^f opt. Mss. Livy is fond of this contracted form; iii, 48; xxxviii, 10; xlii, 57; G. xxxvii, 11, 6. D.—*requiescere* al. Mss.—*requiescere se* ant. Edd. ^g *asserint* F. (or *usserint*)
P.—*assuerint* 3 L.—*assueverint* R.—*accesserint* F 2d.—*sonuerint* or *circumsonuerint* conj. (to
make *mania* the nominative) C.—*concusserint* or *concussa sint* conj. DCE. ^h *petiit* F. V.
five L. H. B 2d. GA. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. b. R. xxxvii, 45, 2. D. ¹ *absentem*
2 L. B.—11 (i. e. *iterum* cf. xxix, 11; xxx, 23;) *absentem* conj. for Marcellus was at
Rome: GL. but he was not present in the Field as a candidate. S. GB. cf. iv, 42; x, 22;
xxiv, 43; D. *non petentem atque adeo absentem*, x, 5; *οὐδ' αὖτε τὸ πρῶτον ἐλθόντων βουλευόμενα* . . .
ἐψηφίσαντο ἀνέσσειν, Dion. ix. p. 599; S. VT, on S. S. 2; DU. viii, 22; xxii, 35; xxiii, 34;
xxiv, 9; 43. R. ^j *eludantur* conj. R. but cf. xxxiv, 56, 11. D.

3 Und. *hostes* from *hostili* preceding, as
milites from *militares*, v, 49; cf. viii, 8; ix,
1; xxxiv, 3; 56. R.

4 ‘New against this enemy,’ cf. xxix, 11,
3. C.

5 For M. Valerio Lævino, qui...gessisset.
R.

6 ‘Let those, who ignorantly despise the
customs and manners of our forefathers, turn
to ridicule, in the instance now before us,

those who entertain a veneration for the good
old times.’ G. RS. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 12, 5;
D. 19, 13. *simplicius et antiquius*. Tac. G. 5;
Lucil. in Non. 5, 17.

7 *Equidem* is often put for *quidem* and even
with the third person; cf. E, C. C. SR, Lex.
R. Often, as here, it is equivalent to *ego*
quidem, *ἔγωγε*: cf. D, on v, 54; viii, 20;
and xxxiv, 5.

8 Alluding to Plato’s Republic. S.

Cn.F.Cent. aut multitudinem melius moratam⁹ censeam fieri posse.
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 centuriam vero juniorum seniores consulere voluisse ' quibus imperium suffragio mandaret,' vix ut verisimile sit, parentum quoque hoc seculo vilis levisque apud liberos auctoritas fecit¹⁰.

Prætoria inde comitia habita. P. Manlius Vulso et L. 21
 Manlius Acidinus et C. Lætorius et L. Cincius Alimentus creati sunt. forte ita incidit ut comitiis perfectis nuntiare-
 22. tur ' T. Otacilium,' quem T. Manlio, nisi interpellatus¹ ordo comitiorum esset, collegam absentem daturus fuisse videbatur populus, ' mortuum in Sicilia esse.' ludi Apollinares et priore anno fuerant, et eo anno ut fierent referente² Calpurnio prætore, senatus decrevit ut ' in perpetuum voverentur.' eodem anno prodigia aliquot visa nuntiataque sunt. in æde Concordiæ Victoria, quæ in culmine erat, fulmine icta decussa³que ad Victorias², quæ in antefixis^b erant, hæsit neque inde procidit. et ' Anagnia ' et Fregellis' nuntiatum est ' murum portasque de cælo
 Pl. iii, 5 a. ' tactas, et in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per diem totum
 8; Pt. iii, ' fluxisse, et Ereti lapidibus pluvisse, et Reate mulam
 1; CI, ii, ' peperisse.' ea prodigia hostiis majoribus sunt procurata,
 3, p. 517; et obsecratio in unum diem populo indicta, et novendiale
 C. i, 223. sacrum. sacerdotes publici aliquot^c eo anno demortui^d sunt novique suffecti, in locum M'.^e Æmilii Numidæ decemviri sacrorum M. Æmilius Lepidus, in locum M'. Pomponii Mathonis pontificis C. Livius, in locum Sp. Carvili Maximi auguris M. Servilius. T. Otacilius Crassus pontifex quia exacto anno mortuus erat, ideo nominatio in locum ejus

^a BR. pr. MN. S.—repetente F.—repente pl. Mss. ^b 1 P. F. al. Mss. antefixa, quæ ex opere figulino tectis adfiguntur sub stillicidio, Fest. antefixa festilia xxxiv, 4. L. The same as ἀντάρηια according to SM, on Sp. P. N. ult. but adv. DU.—var. pl. Mss. ^c aliquot P.—aliquanti three P. LI. BA. V. 2—5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. cf. Plant. Sall. &c. L. MD. adv. D. ^d P. cf. v, 31, 7. D.—eodem mortui RE. F. C. ^e M. ed. G. C.—em. S. from an inscription

LVDI. SAECVLARES. TERT.

M'. AEMILIO. M'. F. MAG. XVIR.

M. LIVIO. M. F. M. N. SALINATORE.

GT, ccxcii; cf. PG, 503 Y. R. p. 48. DU.

⁹ Bene morata civitas, xlv, 23; D. bene morata disciplina Colum. i, 8. sit, centuriam...mandaret. RS.
¹⁰ The order is vero parentum...fecit, vir... 1 Viz. by T. Manlius himself. R.
 2 ' The statues of Victory.' C.

non est facta. C. Claudius flamen Dialis, quod exta per-
peram dederat³, flaminio abiit⁴.

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24 Per idem tempus M. Valerius Lævinus, tentatis prius
per secreta colloquia principum animis, ad indictum ante
ad id ipsum concilium Ætolorum classe expedita venit.
ubi cum Syracusas Capuamque captam in fidem¹ in
Sicilia² Italiaque rerum secundarum ostentâsset², adjecis-
setque³ 'jam inde a majoribus traditum morem Romanis^{Speech of}
'colendi socios, ex quibus alios in civitatem atque æquum^{Valerius to}
'secum jus accepissent, alios in ea fortuna haberent^{the Æto-}
'socii esse quam cives mallent. Ætolos eo in majore
'futuros honore, quod gentium transmarinarum in ami-
'citiam primi venissent. Philippum eis et Macedonas
'graves accolâs esse; quorum se vim ac spiritus et jam^{lians.}
'fregisse, et⁴ eo redacturum⁵ esse ut non his modo
'urbibus, quas per vim ademissent Ætolis, excedant, sed
'ipsam Macedoniam infestam habeant. et Acarnanas, quos
'ægre ferrent Ætoli a corpore⁶ suo diremptos, restitu-
'turum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis
'eorum⁶.' hæc dicta promissaque ab Romano imperatore

¹ P. F. 1—3, 5 L. H. GA. D. L. N. CO. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. v, 15, 12. D. The gram-
matical connection is often with the latter of two nouns, whereas the sense applies to both.
G.—*captas* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. cf. *Æniadas Nasumque captas*, below; *amissa*, 25. ED.
² ad. cf. *multa secunda in Italia Siciliaque gesta*, xxvii, 40. G.—*Hispania* conj. ad. G 1st.
³ em. G. cf. xxxix, 10, 6. D.—*etiam* F. C. ant. Edd.—om. pl. Mss. 1 Edd.—*vigorem* ad.
V. ⁴ *vigorem* et 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. HF. GA. II V. L. ant. Edd.—*vigoremque* 3, 4 L.
R. D. ⁵ em. G.—*redactum* Mss. ant. Edd. A.—*redactos* ed. FR.

3 Und. *Jovi*, to whom it was customary to
sacrifice on the ides of every month, and also
on the 5th of the calends of July. R. *Reddere*
is used in the same sense; Virg. G. ii, 194;
(SF.) cf. BA, on S. T. iv, 464. DU.

4 *Propter exta parum curiose admota aris
deorum immortalium, flaminio abire jussi sunt,
coactique etiam*, V. Max. i, 1, 4. This was
either by decree of the pontiffs, who had
cognizance in matters appertaining to rites
and ceremonies; GH, V. J. P. ii, 11; or
perhaps of the chief pontiff, whom Numa
made paramount in religious affairs, i, 20.
If a priest refused submission to this decree,
it was enforced upon application to the people.
DU.

1 'As a proof,' 'to prove;' Suet. vi, 1;
ad fidem xxiii, 12; xxxviii, 51. G.

2 Cf. xxx, 33. G.

3 The sentence is here suspended by the
speech of Lævinus. There is a similar in-

stance of *hyperbaton* in 32. C. The *apodosis*
is altogether wanting; as, owing to the inter-
ruption by this speech, our author seems to
have forgotten that he had to resume and
finish the sentence, which was left incom-
plete. RS. Some consider the thread of the
construction to be taken up again at *hæc
dicta* &c. [or at *Ætolos* &c. with which und.
ait; and substitute a shorter stop at *mallent*.
DCE.] Like instances of negligence occur in
i, 19; ii, 12; v, 24; ix, 6; xxxviii, 52. R.

4 'Of others they rendered the condition
so comfortable.' R.

5 16; i, 17; iv, 9; vi, 34; xxiv, 48;
xxxiv, 8; xxxviii, 9; 34. R.

6 'To their ancient state under their juris-
diction and vassalage.' RS. In this sense
contribuere (*εργασίμειν*) is used below: [cf.
xxxviii, 3, 10. D.] *Formula* occurs xxxviii,
9; xlv, 16; xxxii, 33; VA. ib. 38; xxxix,
26; xliii, 6. D.

Ætolis contribuit. Philippum quoque satis implicatum bello Cn.F. Cent.
finitimo ratus, ne Italiam Pœnosque et pacta cum Hannibale P. S. Galba
posset respicere¹², Corcyram ipse se recepit.

- 25 Philippo Ætolorum defectio Pellæ hibernanti allata est. Proceed-
itaque quia primo vere¹ moturus exercitum in Græciam^{ings of}
erat, Illyrios finitimasque eis^a urbes alterno^b metu quietas^{Philip; S.}
ut Macedonia haberet, expeditionem subitam in Oricino-^{xv, 286 sqq.}
rum atque Apolloniatiū fines fecit, egressosque Apol-
loniatis cum magno terrore atque pavore compulit intra
muros. vastatis proximis Illyrici², in Pelagoniam eadem^{xxiv, 40.}
celeritate vertit iter; inde Dardanorum³ urbem Sintiam^c,
in Macedoniam^d transitum Dardanis facturam, cepit. his
raptim actis, memor Ætolici junctique cum eo Romani
belli per Pelagoniam et Lyncum^e et^f Bottiæam^g in Thes-
saliam descendit. ad bellum secum adversus Ætolos capes-
sendum incitari posse homines credebat. et relicto ad
fauces Thessaliæ Perseo⁴ cum quattuor millibus arma-
torum ad arcendos aditu Ætolos, ipse priusquam majoribus
occuparetur rebus, in Macedoniam atque inde in Thraciam
exercitum ac Mædos^h duxitⁱ. incurrere ea gens in Mace-^{xxii, 48, 1.}
doniam solita erat, ubi regem occupatum externo bello
ac sine præsidio esse regnum sensisset. ad Phragandas^j

^a ed. FR. C. D.—ei ant. Edd. GT. G.—ejus P. five L. H. GA. HV. L. N. ed. A.
^b P 2d. and pl. Mss. 'the fear of each other, which was felt by the Macedonians and
Illyrians;' *alternus pavor*, xxiii, 26; *timor*, Stat. Th. vi, 759: cf. Tac. H. iii, 5. G.—*alieno*
ed. FR.—*altergo* P.—*ab tergo* conj. SM. RB. ^c em. RB. Σιντία, πόλις Μακεδονίας πρὸς
τῇ Θράκη, Steph. G. pr. C. Sintii xlii, 51; Sintice xliv, 46. D.—*sitam* Mss.—Perhaps the name
of some other city should be substituted, situated on the confines of Dardania and Macedonia.
R. Ptolemy mentions four cities of the Dardani above Macedonia, viz. *Scupi*, *Ulpianum*,
Nessus, and *Arrhibantium*; iii, 9. GL. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*Macedonia* al.
^e F. C. V. 1, 3, 4 L. H. 1 P. al. Mss.—var. Mss. as in the proper names which follow —
Lyncestidem conj. of which *Lyncus* was the capital; cf. xxxi, 33. R. ^f om. D. perhaps
by a typographical error. R. ^g Βόττιας and Βοττιαῖς, ἴθνος Μακεδονικόν, Etym. Mag. (cf.
xlv, 30, 3;) Βοττιαία, Βοττιαῖς, Βοττία, Pol. v, 97, 4: R. cf. NO, de Ep. S. M. iii, 2. D.—
Beræam conj. GL. pr. S. ^h em. from Μαῖδους, Pol. x, 38; Μαῖδαι, ἴθνος Θράκης πλησίον
Μακεδονίας, Steph. S, on xxviii, 5, 7. ed. A. cf. xl, 22; xlv, 26; OR, Th. G. OU, on J. O.
108. C() (on S. J. 18, 10) confounds them with the Medes of Asia. D. cf. AO, on Th. ii, 98,
7. ⁱ P. F. C. pr. C. ed. D.—*eduxit* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—*seduxit* V. 1 L.—*reduxit* GA.
^j An obscure inland tribe of Thrace. CE, G. A. ii, 15. p. 856. OR. or rather some obscure
town or fortress. D. R.—*Strambas* conj. cf. Στραμβαι, Steph. D.

12 Hor. O. i, 2, 36.

1 'At the beginning of spring,' xxxiii, 3;
[cf. 26; ED.] p. *vespere* xxxv, 30; *ad pri-
mam auroram* i, 7; *inter primum tumultum* i,
6. R.

2 Thus *ab ultimis Orientis*, xxxvii, 58: D.
und. locis, terris, or agris. R.

3 These Dardanians were engaged in con-
stant hostilities with the Macedonians; Pol.
iv, 66; v, 97; xxviii, 8. R.

4 King Philip had a son of this name: S.
but as he is said to be quite a boy, eleven
years after this time, xxxi, 28; one of the
royal generals must be here meant. C.

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The Æto-
lians make
war upon
Acarnania.

Solemn oath
taken by
the Acar-
nanians :
SR.236sq.

igitur vastare agros et urbem Jamphorinam^k, caput arcem-
que Mædicæ, oppugnare cœpit. Scopas ubi profectum in
Thraciam regem occupatumque ibi bello audivit, armata
omni juventute Ætolorum bellum inferre Acarnaniæ parat.
adversus quod^l Acarnanum gens⁵ et viribus impar, et jam
(Eniadas Nasumque amissa^m cernens Romanaque insuper
arma ingruere, ira magis instruit quam consilio bellum.
conjugibus liberisque et senioribus supra sexaginta annos in
propinquam Epirum missis, ab quindecim ad sexaginta annos⁶
conjurant ‘ nisi victores se non redituros⁷.’ qui victus acie
excessisset, eum ne quis urbe tecto mensa lare reciperet,
diram execrationem in populares, obtestationem quam
sanctissimam potuerunt adversus hospites, composuerunt.
precatique simul Epirotas sunt ut, ‘ qui suorum in acie’
‘ cecidissent, eos uno tumulo contegerent, adhiberentque’
‘ humatis titulum’ “ hic siti sunt Acarnanes, qui adversus
“ vim atque injuriam Ætolorum pro patria pugnantes
“ mortem occubuerunt^p.” per hæc incitatis animis, castra
in extremis finibus suis obvia^q hosti posuerunt. nuntiis
ad Philippum missis ‘ quanto res in discrimine esset,’
omittere Philippum id quod in manibus erat coegerunt
bellum, Jamphorina per deditionem recepta et prospero

^k S.—*Topirinum* conj. from *Topiris* see Pliny and Ptol. *Δόβρις*. Thuc. ii, 98; (40.) *DJ*. but this was a city of Paonia, far from the present spot. *D*. ^l B. HV. *D*. al. *Mss.* und.

bellum; cf. viii, 2; Just. iii, 6. *GR*. ed. C. *D*. adv. on account of *instruit bellum* following. *R*.—*quod* æ F. C. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. L. ant. Edd.—*quod* ed. *FR*. G. ^m ant.

Edd. cf. 24, a. *ED*. und. *oppida*. C. Two nouns, whether singular or plural, of different genders, often have the plural adjective in the neuter; in *portis talloque, quæ se capturas crediderant*, xxxvii, 43; *regem regnumque sua futura sciunt*, xl, 10; *mores ad ea* (i. e. *jusiurandum et lege*) *accommodabant*, iii, 20; cf. iv, 57, 6. *D*.—*amissas* und. *urbes* ed. G. C. ⁿ *aciem* 2 P. B. some ant. *Ed*. pr. *GB*. adv. cf. ii, 14, 4. *D*. ^o *adliberentque* P.—

adscriberentque conj. *inscribere tumulo*, Mart. ix, 16, 1; *elogio nomen*, Calp. Decl. 28. G. pr. C. ^p P. RE. F. C. ed. A. cf. xxxi, 18, 6. *D*.—*oppetierunt* pl. *Mss.* ant. Edd. S. cf. ix, 4. *D*. ^q *obviam* pl. *Mss.* ed. G. but cf. 27; i, 26; iii, 16; iv, 58; xxiv, 35; xxvii, 40; xlv, 46; &c. *D*.

5 The Acarnanians were one of the most open-hearted and upright people of Greece, steady to their principles and ardently fond of liberty; Pol. iv, 30; ix, 40; xvi, 32: the Ætolians on the other hand were avaricious, restless, insolent, ungrateful, dishonest; in their eagerness for plunder making no discrimination between friend and foe, ignorant of the law of nations, and living like beasts of prey upon all they could seize by rapine; xxvii, 30; xxxi, 28; xxxii, 34; xxxiii, 11;

44; xxxvi, 17; xxxviii, 9; xliii, 22; Pol. ii, 3; 43; 45 sq; iv, 3; 16; 67; 79; ix, 38; xvii, 5; xviii, 17. *R*.

6 *DD* considers this to have been the legitimate military age among the Acarnanians; Pr. p. 267: but this was one of those emergencies, in which the letter of the law is not observed. The Romans, in time of great alarm, enlisted those who were under 17 or above 50; cf. *L*, *M.R.* i, 2; 4. *DU*.

7 *Cæs.* B. C. iii, 87. *D*.

alio successu rerum. Ætolorum impetum tardaverat primo conjunctionis fama Acarnanicæ; deinde auditus Philippi adventus regredi etiam in intimos coegit fines. nec Philippus, quanquam, ne opprimerentur Acarnanes, itineribus magnis ierat, ultra Dium est progressus. inde cum audisset reditum Ætolorum ex Acarnania, et ipse Pellam rediit.

26 Lævinus veris principio a Corcyra profectus navibus, superato Leucata^a promontorio cum venisset Naupactum, Anticyram inde se petiturum edixit, ut præsto ibi Scopas Ætolique essent. sita Anticyra est in^b Locride^c læva parte sinum Corinthiacum intrantibus. breve terra iter eo, brevis navigatio ab Naupacto est. tertio ferme post die utrinque oppugnari cœpta est. gravior a mari oppugnatio erat, quia et tormenta machinæque omnis generis in navibus erant, et Romani inde oppugnabant. itaque intra paucos dies recepta urbs per deditionem Ætolis traditur, præda ex pacto^d Romanis cessit.

Cn.F. Cent.
P. S. Galba

xxxiii, 3 ;
xliv, 7 ; 9 ;
P. iv, 62 ;
v, 9 ; Pl. iv,
10.

Valerius
attacks
Anticyra.

24 ; P. ix,
33 ; 39.

Litteræ Lævino redditæ ‘ consulem eum absentem declaratum, et successorem venire P. Sulpicium.’ ceterum diuturno ibi morbo implicitus serius spe omnium Romam venit. M. Marcellus cum idibus Martiis consulatum inisset, senatum eo die moris modo causa habuit, professus ‘ nihil se absente collega neque de re publica neque de provinciis acturum. scire se frequentes Siculos prope urbem in villis obtreptatorum¹ suorum esse; quibus tantum abesse ut per se non liceat palam Romæ crimina edita fictaque^e ab inimicis vulgare, ut, ni simularent aliquem sibi timorem absente collega dicendi de consule² esse, ipse eis extemplo daturus senatum fuerit. ubi quidem collega venisset, non passurum quicquam prius agi

B. C. 210.
Y. R. 542.
Consuls, M.
Claudius
Marcellus⁴.
M. Valerius
Lævinus 2.

^a 1 P. P. F. V. 2—5 L. H. GA. al. cf. xlv, 1, 4 ; D. Leucadia was once a peninsula of Acarnania, but was afterwards insulated by the isthmus being dug through. xxxiii, 17 ; an, on Sil. xv, 302 ; HD, on Pl. iv, 1, 2 ; CS, on Str. x, p. 451 sq ; DU, on Th. iv, 8 ; SIV, on P. v, 5, 12. R.—Leucada 2, 3 P. R.—Leucate al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. GB. ed. G. C. ^b a conj. CE, G. A. ii, 13, 720. ^c Phocide conj. cf. xxxii, 18. R. Anticyra is generally considered as belonging to Phocis. CE. Strabo, in mentioning ‘Αντίκυρα on the Maliac gulf, speaks of another place of the same name in Phocis, ix, 418, or in Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ἐσπερίοις, p. 434 ; 416. If these two latter are one and the same city, it appears to have been assigned sometimes to Phocis, (cf. PM, G. A. vi. 7, p. 609 ;) and at other times to Locris. D. cf. Pers. iv, 16. ^d Naupacto Mss. ant. Edd. pr. SB. adv. D. ^e ‘ Brought forward, and concocted or got up.’ RS. conj. SB.—edita ficta F.—edicta facta pl. Mss.

1 M. Cornelius and others. R.

2 ‘ Of bringing charges against a consul.’ R.

M.C.Mar.4⁶ quam ut Siculi in senatum introducantur. delectum⁸
 M.V.Læv.2⁶ prope a M. Cornelio per totam Siciliam habitum, ut

‘quam plurimi questum de se Romam venirent. eundem
 ‘litteris falsis urbem implēsse, *bellum in Sicilia esse*, ut
 ‘suam laudem minuat.’ moderati animi gloriam eo die
 adeptus consul senatum dimisit; ac prope justitium⁴ om-
 nium rerum futurum videbatur, donec alter consul ad
 urbem venisset. otium, ut solet, excitavit plebis rumores:

Complaints of the Ro-
 man people. ‘belli diuturnitatem^f et vastatos agros circa urbem, qua
 ‘infesto agmine isset Hannibal, et exhaustam delectibus
 ‘Italiam, et^g prope^h quotannisⁱ exercitus cæsos^j quere-
 bantur¹, ‘et consules bellicosos ambo, viros acres nimis
 Lc. 1, 32. ‘et feroces, creatos, qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum
 ‘excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare civitatem forent
 ‘passuri.’

Fire at Rome, C. i, 416; 404; 420; 409; 408. Interruptit hos sermones nocte quæ pridie Quinquatrus¹²⁷
 fuit, pluribus simul locis circa forum incendium ortum.
 eodem tempore septem tabernæ², quæ postea quinque, et
 argentariæ³, quæ nunc novæ appellantur, arsere. compre-
 hensa postea privata ædificia (neque enim tum basilicæ⁴
 erant), comprehensæ lautumiæ⁵ forumque piscatorium et

^f 3 L. HV. conj. C.—*diuturnitate* cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^g om. G. C. ^h 1 L.
 HV. ed. G.—P. R. 5 L.—*pro re* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ⁱ em. cf. xxvii, 9. G.—*quod annis*
 P. cf. NO, C. P. iv, 2, 2, p. 452. D.—*quod Cannis* F.—*quod Cannensis* pl. Mss.—*quo Can-*
nensis HF.—*qua Cannensis* D.—v. *Cannensis* 5 L.—*publica Cannis* ed. A.—pub. C.
^j *querebatur* 2 P. GA —om. conj. cf. xxi, 63; xxii, 1; xxvii, 9; &c. DU.

3 It is not ‘a levy of soldiers’ which is here meant, as PG supposed, 542 Y. R. but ‘the beating up for recruits to swell the ranks of Marcellus’s accusers.’ DU.

4 ‘A suspension of all business’ is here meant; RS. but, properly, the word signifies ‘the stay and interruption of all law proceedings, and the closing of the courts:’ cf. xxiii, 25, 1; R. iii, 3, 7. C.

1 This is the accusative plural feminine (as *pridie Calendas*) from the nominative *quinquatrus*, of the 4th declension. *molestæ quinquatrus*, Cic. Fam. ii, 12; *quinquatrus*, non *quinquatria*: non enim dictæ sunt quinque dies atri, sed quod “*quinquatus*” antiqui dicebant, sive a *quinquando*, id est, *lustrando*, quod eo die arma ancilia lustrari sint solita; CH, i, p. 61. S. According to Fest. (DR.) it was one day sacred to Minerva, so called from being after the 5th day of the ides of March. This does not accord with xliv, 20: Ovid

says it lasted five days, F. iii, 809. Perhaps the festival was originally but one day, and was afterwards extended. C. cf. nn, on Juv. x, 115; and on Tac. A. xiv, 12, 1. R.

2 For the topography see NA, R. V. v, 8; though he confounds ‘the seven shops’ with ‘the silversmiths shops,’ DU. and seems to read *tunc* for *nunc*. D. cf. xxiii, 25, 1. R.

3 Cf. xxvi, 11. D. Why should Livy call these *macellum* xxvii, 11? DU.

4 M. Fulvius the censor afterwards built a *basilica* in that spot, behind the new silversmiths shops; xl, 51. The *basilicæ* were large public halls, where the senators met for deliberation, where judges tried causes, lawyers were consulted by their clients, and merchants and bankers transacted their business. C. GL. cf. xxxix, 44; xliv, 16; D. aa, on Tac. A. iii, 72, 1. R.

5 *Latumias ex Græco, et maxime a Syracusanis, qui latomias* [*λаторμίας*, Thuc. vii,

atrium⁶ regium^a. aedes Vestæ vix defensa est tredecim M.C.Mar.4
maxime servorum opera, qui in publicum redempti⁷ ac M.V.Læv.2
manumissi sunt. nocte ac die continuatum incendium fuit.
nec ulli dubium erat humana id fraude factum esse, quod originating
pluribus^b simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti essent. in a con-
itaque^c consul ex auctoritate senatus pro concione edixit, spiracy of
‘ qui quorum opera id conflatum incendium profiteretur, Campanian
‘ præmium fore libero pecuniam, servo libertatem.’ nobles.
eo
præmio inductus Campanorum Calaviorum servus (Man-
nus ei^d nomen erat) indicavit ‘ dominos et quinque præ-
‘ terea juvenes nobiles Campanos,’ (quorum parentes a
Q. Fulvio securi percussi erant^e), ‘ id incendium fecisse,
‘ vulgoque⁸ facturos alia, ni comprehendantur.’ compre-
hensi ipsi familiæque⁹ eorum. et primo elevabatur¹⁰ index
indiciumque: ‘ pridie eum verberibus castigatum ab domi-
‘ nis discessisse, per iram ac levitatem ex re fortuita crimen
‘ commentum.’ ceterum ut coram coarguebantur et quæstio
ex ministris facinoris foro medio haberi cœpta est, fassi
omnes, atque in dominos servosque conscios animadversum
est. indici libertas data et viginti millia æris.

Consuli Lævino Capuam prætereunti circumfusa multi- The Cam-
tudo Campanorum est, obsecrantium cum lacrimis ut ‘ sibi panians
‘ Romam ad senatum ire liceret, oratum, si qua miseri- complain of
‘ cordia tandem flecti possent, ne se ad ultimum perditum Fulvius to
‘ irent nomenque Campanorum a Q. Flacco deleri sinerent.’ the consul
Valerius.

^a *regiæ* conj. G. cf. xxvii, 11; GR. where *regiam* occurs in P. V. G. C. F. 4 L. H. G. A. HV. ant. Edd.

^b pl. and opt. Mss. as above. ed. D.—*plurimis* ed. G. C.

^c *ita* ed. CL. C.

^d *Manio* conj. cf. Cato R. R. 142; Dio Exc. G.—*Manno ei*

conj. G 1st. cf. i, 1, 4. D.—*Manius ei* conj. R.

^e *essent* conj. if these words

are not parenthetical. R.

86; GL. D.] *et appellant, et habent ad instar carceris, ex quibus locis excisi sunt lapides ad extruendam urbem*, Fest. S. cf. CJ, Obs. vi, 7; PZ, on Æ. V. H. xii, 44; DU. GV, and al. on Cic. Ver. v, 27; GT, on Ver. i, 5. D. From *λῆς* ‘a stone,’ and *τέμνω* ‘to cut.’ The old stone quarry was converted into a prison, *carcer lautumiarum*, xxxii, 26; C. Plant. Cap. iii, 5, 65; Pœn. iv, 2, 5; D’O, It. Sic. t. i, p. 181; G, on xxxvii, 3. The orthography is indicated by a joke of Sabinus: “*ne quemquam vestrâ nomen ipsum decipiat lauti lautumiae inde, quod minime lauta res est;*” Sen. Cont. ix. 4. R.

6 GR, on xxvii, 11. DU. ‘The royal hall’ of Numa, whose palace was adjoining to the temple of Vesta; cf. Hor. O. i. 2, 15 sq; C. others think it was the palace of Tarquin the Second: cf. Ov. F. v, 263 sq. R.

7 ‘Were purchased of their masters, so as to become public property, and then manumitted;’ C. cf. xxii, 60, 3. R.

8 ‘Every where;’ cf. v, 8. R.

9 ‘Their servants or domestics;’ cf. iii, 19; 55; viii, 15; &c. R.

10 ‘Was made light of;’ iii, 21; opposed to *aggravare* vi, 27, 1; and *extollere* ix, 37, 4; xxviii, 44. cf. iv, 12, 3. R.

tores¹⁸ in urbem adducensⁿ. de re publica tamen primum M.C.Mar.4
ac de provinciis ambo consules ad senatum rettulere. M.V.Læv.2

- 28 Ibi Lævinus, 'quo' statu Macedonia et Græcia, Ætoli
'Acarnanes Locrique¹ essent, quasque ibi res ipse egisset
'terra marique,' exposuit: 'Philippum inferentem bellum
'Ætolis, in Macedoniam retro ab se compulsum ad intima
'penitus regni abisse, legionemque inde deduci posse;
'classem² satis esse ad arcendum^b Italia regem.' hæc de
se deque provincia cui præfuerat. consulum de provinciis Distribu-
communis relatio fuit. decrevere patres ut 'alteri consulum tion of the
provinces.
'Italia bellumque cum Hannibale provincia esset, alter
'classem cui T. Otacilius præfuisset, Siciliamque provin-
'ciam cum L. Cincio prætore obtineret. exercitus eis duo
decreti, 'qui' in Etruria Galliaque essent.' eæ quattuor
erant legiones: 'urbanæ³ duæ superioris anni in Etruriam,
'duæ, quibus Sulpicius consul præfuisset, in Galliam mit-
'terentur. Galliae et legionibus præesset quem consul,
'cujus Italia provincia esset, præfecisset.' in Etruriam C.
Calpurnius post præturam prorogato in annum imperio⁴
missus; et Q. Fulvio Capua provincia decreta prorogatum-
que in annum imperium, 'exercitus civium sociorumque
'minui' jussus, 'ut ex duabus legionibus una legio, quin-
'que millia peditum et trecenti equites essent, dimissis qui
'plurima stipendia⁵ haberent; et sociorum septem millia

^a adducentes three P.

xxx, 2; 38. G. D.

^a in ad. ed. MD. xxxv, 8, 2; but cf. iii, 68, 3; xxii, 22;
^b arcendo (and om. ad) conj. cf. 20, e. GB. but cf. ii, 49; xxi,
17. D.

^c quæ ed. Pa....G. adv. Mss. cf. xxiv, 44; xxviii, 10; xxxii, 16; xxxi, 1. P2.

18 The Campanians and the Sicilians: cf. [29; GB.] 30; ἱπχιόησαν δὲ καὶ Καμ-
πανοὶ τοῦ Φλάππου καὶ οἱ Συρακούσιοι τοῦ Μαγ-
νήλλου κατηγορήσαι, Suid. S.

1 Ceniadæ and Nasos being taken from the former, Anticyra from the latter. S.

2 'With its seamen and marines only, without any legionary troops:' cf. xxi, 49, 11. C.

3 These are distinct from the four just mentioned. GL. 'The city legions' were levied for the defence of the capital, independently of the recruits required for the reinforcement of the legions which were in the field: xxvii, 8, k. At the expiration of the year (but sometimes sooner) the former legions were sent out on active service, and two fresh legions raised as a garrison for the

city: xxiii, 14; 25; 31; xxiv, 11; xxv, 3; xxvii, 7; 22; 24; 35 sq; xxix, 13; xxxiii, 43; DU. xxii, 24. Und. decretum est ut, cf. xl, 44; nn, on Tac. A. i, 15, 4. R.

4 Hence, and from xxv, 41; xxvii, 22; xxxii, 1; it appears that military command (*imperium*) was virtually included in the civil magistracy (*magistratus*): for city prætors are said, at the expiration of the year, to have *imperium prorogatum*, which implies that they had *imperium* during the year, though no actual military command. [Under whose command then were the two city legions here mentioned? ED.] GC, R. ad p. S, D. 5. DU. adv. S, de L. C. 6.

5 'Years of service;' iii, 57; xxix, 1; xxx, 28; xxxi, 8; xlii, 33. The regular time of service was for the cavalry ten years,

‘quemque’ patriam sed totam Siciliam relicturos, si eo M.C.Mar.4
 ‘Marcellus iterum cum imperio redisset. nullo suo me- M.V.Læv.2
 ‘rito eum ante implacabilem in se fuisse: quid iratum,
 ‘quod Romam de se questum venisse Siculos sciat, factu-
 ‘rum? obrui Ætnæ ignibus aut mergi freto⁴ satius illi
 ‘insulæ esse quam velut dedi noxæ⁵ inimico.’ hæ Siculo-
 rum querelæ domos⁶ primum nobilium circumlatæ, celebra-
 tæque⁶ sermonibus, quos partim misericordia Siculorum
 partim invidia Marcelli excitabat, in senatum etiam per-
 venerunt. postulatum a consulibus est ut ‘de permutandis
 ‘provinciis senatum consulerent.’ Marcellus, ‘si jam auditi
 ‘ab senatu Siculi essent, aliam forsitan futuram fuisse sen-
 ‘tentiam suam’ dicere. ‘nunc, ne quis *timore frenari eos*
 ‘dicere posset, *quo minus de eo libere querantur in cujus*
 ‘*potestate*⁷ *mor futuri sint*, si collegæ nihil intersit, mutare
 ‘se provinciam paratum esse. deprecari senatus præjudi-
 ‘cium⁷: nam cum extra sortem collegæ optionem dari
 ‘provinciæ iniquum fuerit, quanto⁸ majorem injuriam,
 ‘immo contumeliam⁸ esse sortem suam ad eum transferri?’
 ita senatus, cum quid placeret magis ostendisset quam de-
 crêset, dimittitur. inter ipsos consules permutatio provin- The pro-
 ciarum, rapiente fato Marcellum ad Hannibalem, facta est, vinces are
 ut ex quo primus⁹ adversæ pugnæ gloriam ceperat, in ejus changed.
 laudem postremus Romanorum imperatorum, prosperis tum xxiii, 16; 46;
 maxime bellicis rebus, caderet⁹. xxvii, 27.

30 Permutatis provinciis, Siculi in senatum introducti multa
 de Hieronis regis fide perpetua erga populum Romanum

^c conj. V. ed. CAM. pr. G. (cf. xxv, 17, e.) C. D. R.—*quisque* Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D.
^d per ad. S. HF. HV. adv. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 53. G. ^e *potestatem* three P. 1, 2, 4 L.
 H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. adv. cf. 25, n. D. ^f *dari* ed. G. C. D.—*dare* al.
^g *quantum* ed. er. GR. pr. CO, on S. J. 85, 22: cf. xlv, 7, 6. D. ^h F. conj. SB.—
primum pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

⁴ Und. *Siculo*, as in xxx, 28; Flor. i, 26, f; Cæs. B. C. i, 26; Cic. Att. ii, 1; and *Σικυλος* with *περὶ μὲν*, Pol. v, 110, 2. R.

⁵ *Noxa* means not only ‘a fault,’ but its ‘punishment.’ C. cf. x, 19, 2. R. *eximi noxæ*, viii, 35. RS.

⁶ ‘Held often and with many persons;’ i, 4; iii, 31; v, 11; xxxiv, 61. R.

⁷ ‘He begged the senate not to interpose the authority of their decree, which would

affix a stigma upon his name, and entirely do away with the voluntary character of the exchange:’ G. cf. iii, 40, 80. C.

⁸ *Injuria* is ‘an act of injustice,’ *contumelia* ‘an affront.’ C.

⁹ Marcellus fell two years after this, *GI.* in his fifth consulship: S. and as he was the first Roman general that gained any advantage over Hannibal, so he was the last that fell in battle against him. RS.

et Hieronymus et Epicydes tyrannos Romanis ad
 consilio septua-
 quos
 exer-
 ab
 Epi-
 soliter
 desisse
 et
 dein cum
 potuisset,
 Sosim
 Syracusanorum
 precepisse,
 populi
 Hieronymus ad
 et sena-
 et non oppres-
 et Epicydes
 cum populo
 nisi ut
 Marcellum potuisse?
 et refracta
 eorum
 multis
 direpta

not only synony-
 all Mss of G. L.
 P. pl. Mss of D.
 as in
 comp. om.
 G.
 al. Mss.

Syracuse collectively. C.
 x. 44; xxi, 38;
 R.
 Her. vi, 118.

et Hieronymus et Epicydes tyrannos Romanis ad
 consilio septua-
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 et sena-
 et non oppres-
 et Epicydes
 cum populo
 nisi ut
 Marcellum potuisse?
 et refracta
 eorum
 multis
 direpta



‘ fortunæ^m, alere sese ac suos possent⁴. orare se patres con-^{M.C.Mar.4}
 ‘ scriptos ut, si nequeant omnia, saltem quæ compareant^m’ ^{M.V.Læv.2}
 ‘ cognoscique possint, restitui dominis jubeant.’ talia con-
 questos cum ‘ excedere ex^o templo, ut de postulatis eorum
 ‘ patres consuli possent,’ Lævinus jussisset, “ maneant
 “ immo^p” inquit¹ Marcellus, “ ut coram his respondeam,
 “ quando ea condicione pro vobis, patres conscripti, bella
 “ gerimus, ut victos armis accusatores habeamus. duæ
 “ captæ hoc anno urbes Capua Fulvium reum, Marcellum
 31 “ Syracusæ habeant.” reductis in curiam legatis, tum consul ^{Reply of}
 “ non adeo majestatis” inquit “ populi Romani imperiique ^{Marcellus.}
 “ hujus¹ oblitus sum, patres conscripti, ut si de meo crimine
 “ ambigeretur, consul dicturus causam accusantibus Græ-
 “ cis² fuerim. sed non quid^a ego^b fecerim in disquisitionem
 “ venit^c, quam^d quid^e isti^f pati debuerint^g. qui si non fue-
 “ runt hostes, nihil interest nunc an vivo Hierone Syracusas
 “ violaverim. sin autem desciverunt^h, legatos nostros ferro
 “ atque armis petierunt, urbem ac moenia clausurunt exer-
 “ cituqueⁱ Carthaginensium adversus nos tutati sunt, quis
 “ passos esse hostilia, cum fecerint³, indignatur? tradentes
 “ urbem principes Syracusanorum aversatus sum; Sosim
 “ et Mericum Hispanum, quibus tantum^j crederem, potiores
 “ habui. non estis extremi⁴ Syracusanorum, quippe qui

^m ne pl. Mss. ⁿ ed. FR. pr. RH. cf. xxv, 40, 5; xxix, 21. ED.—*comparare* B. ant. Edd.—*comparari* or *compareri* pl. Mss.—*comparent* F. ed. A.—*comparerent* al. Edd.
^o om. FR. G. C. pr. cf. 31; GL. viii, 2, 8; x, 2, 3; [xxix, 19, d: ED.] but, on the other hand, 13; xxxvii, 30, 9. D. ^p RH. pr. Edd. RH. S. GR.—om. cet. Mss.—*immo maneat* ed. GT. al. Edd. ^q ait conj. GR. pr. R. ^a numquid 1, 4 L.—*nunquam* 3 P. ^b eo 2 P. ^c quem, quicquid in hostibus feci, jus belli defendi, ad. RH. pr. but em. defendit RH. adv. G, on xxviii, 23, b. D. ^d em. tam being understood in the preceding clause: G. cf. ii, 56, 9. D.—*nam* pl. and opt. Mss.—*sed* 2, 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. ant. Edd. ^e 3, 5 L. B. HF. R. GA. ant. Edd.—*quicquid* pl. and opt. Mss. ^f est GA. ^g debuerant 1, 2 P. V. five L. H.—*potuerunt* 3 P. ^h portas ad. P. F. V. 2 L. H. B. N. al. of G. all of C. ant. Edd.—*ad Parnos*, conj. G 1st.—*Parnos*, (and *adsciverunt*) G 2d.—*aperte*, G 3d.—, *ad portus* or, *in portu* conj. cf. xxiv, 33. RB. ⁱ P. F. al. Mss. ed. G. sqq. Edd.—*exercitumque* pl. Mss. cet. Edd. ^j 4 L. ed. cf. xxv, 35; [xxviii, 35, a; ED.] xliii, 1. G. sqq. Edd.—*tantam* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*tanta* two P. 2 L. HV. D.—*tamen* CO. pr. DJ. adv. D.—*rem* ad. 3 L. B. HF. L. (before *tantam*) 5 L. GA.

4 The city had been given up to plunder, xxv, 31; and Sosis and Mericus had been rewarded with the houses and lands of certain Syracusans, ‘so that many had not even the bare soil (the wrecks of their shattered fortune) left, whence they might eke out a scanty subsistence for themselves and their families.’ D.

1 ‘Of this consular authority with which I am invested.’ C.

2 The name of ‘Greek,’ (xxv, 29) was held in contempt by Romans; viii, 22; ix, 18; xxviii, 43; xlii, 47; Sil. iii, 178; xii, 41; Juv. iii, 61 sq. R.

3 Repeat *hostilia*. R.

4 ‘The lowest in rank.’ R. ‘Since it

1. Quidam : - quis est vestrum qui se mihi
 2. notae adversarii in urbem meos in urbem
 3. accessum prohibere : missis et exsecramini eos qui
 4. ecce et ne nam conculcatis in eos dicendis
 5. patres conscripti et ipsi tale quicquam facturi
 6. patres conscripti et ipsi tale quicquam facturi
 7. et ipsi tale quicquam facturi
 8. et ipsi tale quicquam facturi
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 33. et ipsi tale quicquam facturi

appears that you are sure of the principal
 reason, which you represent as an honour
 of throwing upon the gods as much as who
 is there among you. S.C. 33

3. To Suetonius and Marcellus. RS

6 It does not appear that Marcellus had
 ever gone 'in person' to such a conference. GL

7 Und. ut. GR.

8 'It nearly concerns,' xxxix, 28; R. the
 same as interest. RS.

‘ tyrannis bellum gerendum fuisse’ censerent¹, ‘ hostibus et
 ‘ Syracusanorum et populi Romani; et urbem recipi, non M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2
 ‘ capi²; et receptam legibus antiquis et libertate stabiliri,
 ‘ non fessam miseranda servitute bello affligi. inter tyran-
 ‘ norum et ducis Romani certamina præmium victoris in
 ‘ medio positam urbem pulcherrimam ac nobilissimam
 ‘ perisse, horreum atque ærarium quondam populi Ro-
 ‘ mani; cujus munificentia ac donis multis tempestatibus,
 ‘ hoc denique ipso Punico bello adjuta ornataque res publica
 ‘ esset. si ab inferis existat³ rex Hiero, fidissimus imperii
 ‘ Romani^b cultor, quo ore⁴ aut Syracusas aut Romam ei
 ‘ ostendi posse? cum ubi semirutam ac spoliata patriam
 ‘ respexerit, ingrediens Romam in vestibulo urbis, prope in xxv, 40.
 ‘ porta, spolia patriæ suæ visurus sit?’ hæc taliaque cum ad
 invidiam consulis miserationemque Siculorum dicerentur,
 mitius tamen decreverunt patres causa Marcelli: ‘ quæ is Decree of
the senate
respecting
Syracuse.
 ‘ gerens bellum victorque egisset, rata habenda esse. in
 ‘ reliquum curæ senatui fore rem Syracusanam, mandatu-
 ‘ rosque consuli Lævino, *quod^c sine jactura rei publicæ*
 ‘ *fieri posset, fortunæ ejus civitatis consuleret.*’ missis duo-
 bus senatoribus in Capitolium ad consulem uti ‘ rediret in
 ‘ curiam,’ et introductis Siculis, senatus consultum recita-
 tum est; legatique benigne appellati ac dimissi ad genua
 se Marcelli consulis projecerunt, obsecrantes ut, ‘ quæ de- Syracuse
places itself
under the
protection
and patron-
age of Mar-
cellus; xxv,
29; PM.
 ‘ plorandæ ac levandæ calamitatis causa dixissent, veniam
 ‘ eis daret, et in fidem clientelamque se urbemque Syra-
 ‘ cusas acciperet.’ post hæc consul clementer appellatos
 dimisit.

23 Campanis deinde senatus datus est, quorum oratio mise- 311.
 rabiliior, causa durior erat. neque enim meritas^a poenas

^b *imperio Romano* P. F. C. ^c pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ‘as far as;’ Cic. V. iv, 11; p. Domo 13; Fam. i, 1; Att. i, 1; Brut. 4; G. Leg. ii, 9, 22; R. xxxix, 46; xlv, 17; Ov. H. 8, 5. (BU.) D.—*quoad* al. Mss. ed. A. sqq. ^a *meritos* (und. *se esse*) conj. DU.

1 The apodosis follows, after the speech, at the words *mitius tamen* &c: the clause *hæc...dicerentur* being introduced, as a mere repetition of *ibi cum...censerent*, on account of the long hyperbaton: cf. ii, 12, 2; xxv, 27, 1; &c; D. 24, 3. R.

2 According to strict accuracy these infinitives should have been *recipiendam*, *non capiendam esse*: or *gerendum fuisse* should be

changed to *geri debuisse* or *oportuisse*. Livy, however, often attends more to the meaning than to the actual words. Thus, *repleri...trajicere*, &c, follow *eundem esse* in xxvii, 20. C.

3 Cf. xxv, 21, b; xxxix, 37; Cic. Ver. iv, 48; D. Juv. ii, 153 sqq.

4 Ter. Ph. v, 7, 24; R. Heaut. iv, 2, 22; RS. ‘with what face,’ Her. i, 37, n. 91.

M.C.Mar.4 negare poterant, nec tyranni erant in quos culpam confer-
M.V.Læv.2 rent^b: sed 'satis pensum poenarum tot veneno absumptis,

The case of 'tot securi percussis senatoribus' credebant. 'paucos nobi-
the Cam- 'lium superstites' esse, quos nec sua conscientia ut quic-
panians is 'quam de se gravius consulerent¹ impulerit, nec victoris
brought 'ira capitis damnaverit; eos libertatem sibi suisque et
before the 'bonorum aliquam partem orare, cives Romanos affinita-
Senate. 'tibus plerosque et propinquis jam^d cognationibus ex con-
13 sqq. 'nubio vetusto² junctos.' summotis deinde e templo,
xxiii, 4, 8. paullisper dubitatum an arcessendus a Capua Q. Fulvius

esset (mortuus enim post captam^e Claudius consul^f erat),
ut coram imperatore qui res gessisset, sicut inter Marcellum
Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur. dein cum
M. Atilium, C. Fulvium fratrem^g Flacci, legatos ejus^h,
ac Q. Minucium et L. Veturium Philonem, itemⁱ Claudii
legatos, qui omnibus gerendis rebus affuerant, in senatu
viderent, nec Fulvium avocari a Capua nec differri Cam-
panos vellent, interrogatus sententiam M. Atilius Regulus,
cujus ex iis qui ad Capuam fuerant maxima auctoritas erat,
Speech of "in consilio"^j inquit "arbitror^k me fuisse consulibus
Atilius. "Capua capta, cum quæreretur *ecquis Campanorum de re*
"publica nostra bene meritus esset^l? duas mulieres³ com-
"pertum est, Vestiam Oppiam Atellanam Capuæ habi-

^b *deferrent* 2, 3 P. five 1.. H. B. R. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*inferrent* al. ant. Ed.—*referrent* conj. cf. Curt. iv, 3; GB. but cf. also v, 11; xliii, 4; 11. D. ^c *superior* P. RE. cf. 35. G.—*superiores* F. V. 1—4 L. H. HF. HV. D. L. N.—*super iis* conj. cf. Nep. vii, 8; Tac. H. i, 20; G. Virg. Æ. ii, 567; pr. cf. xxvii, 49, 4. D. ^d *jamjam* P. C. V. G. two P. F. 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. L. ant. Edd.—*jam et* 4 L.—*jam etiam* conj. cf. Just. ii, 4; GR. xxii, 15. D. ^e *enim...captam* om. B. ant. Edd.—*post captam* om. V. 1 L.—*Capnam* ad. BR. (after *post*) HV. ^f *pro consule* conj. GL. as *Fulvio proconsuli* below; [but that is in a public document, in which legal accuracy is studied. RS.] (unless *consul* mean one invested with consular command, as *consulibus* in the following speech.) S. pr. cf. Tac. A. ii, 52; G. Eut. iii, 14; compared with xxvii, ep. DL. adv. on account of the numerous passages which would require such corrections; (cf. PZ, A. H. 7, p. 309 :) and where *prætor* occurs for *pro prætore*. DU. see S, on xxviii, 38, 4; xxiii, 40, a; D. xxviii, 39, a. R.—om. 3 P. al. Mss. pr. GB. ^g *fratres* pl. and opt. Mss. *Atilius* might be the brother of *Flaccus*, either by the mother only or by both parents, but removed by adoption into another family. C.—*frutris* conj. G. ^h om. RE. al. Mss. pr. G. ⁱ conj. om. R. ^j *con-*
cilio conj. GL. but cf. G, on xliv, 2, 5. D. ^k Why *arbitror*, when he must have known it perfectly well? DU.—*recordor* (and *affuisse*) conj. R. ^l *capta. cum...ant*, conj. DU.

1 This is a periphrasis for 'suicide : ' xxx, 43; xlv, 8; &c; R. 'to take any desperate measures ;' Cæl. Cic. Att. x, 9.

2 'Which had subsisted during many generations.' C.

3 Und. *bene meritas esse*. R.

“ tantem, et Fauculam Cluviam⁴, quæ quondam quæstum ^{M.C.Mar.4}
 “ corpore fecisset⁵, illam quotidie sacrificasse pro salute ^{M.V.Læv.2}
 “ et victoria populi Romani, hanc captivis egentibus ali-
 “ menta clam suppeditasse. ceterorum omnium Campano-
 “ rum eundem erga nos animum quem Carthaginensium
 “ fuisse; securique percussos a Q. Fulvio esse⁶ magis quo-
 “ rum dignitas inter alios quam quorum culpa eminebat⁷.
 “ per senatum agi de Campanis, qui cives Romani sunt,
 “ injussu populi non video posse⁸. idque et apud majores
 “ nostros in Satricanis⁹ factum est, cum defecissent, ut ^{C. ii, 85.}
 “ M. Antistius tribunus plebis prius rogationem ferret,
 “ sciretque¹⁰ plebs, uti *senatui de Satricanis sententiæ*
 “ *dicendæ jus esset*. itaque censeo cum tribunis plebis
 “ agendum esse, ut eorum unus pluresve rogationem ferant
 “ ad plebem, qua nobis statuendi de Campanis jus fiat.”
 L. Atilius tribunus plebis ex auctoritate senatus plebem ^{The matter}
 in hæc verba rogavit “ omnes⁷ Campani Atellani Calatini ^{is referred}
 “ Sabatini, qui se dediderunt in arbitrium dicionemque ^{to the peo-}
 “ populi Romani Fulvio proconsuli, quæque una secum ^{ple;}
 “ dediderunt, agrum urbemque, divina humanaque, uten- ^{C. ii, 247.}
 “ siliaque, sive quid aliud dediderunt, de iis rebus quid ^{who leave}
 “ fieri velitis, vos rogo, Quirites.” plebes sic jussit “ quod⁸ ^{the hands}
 “ senatus⁹ juratus¹, maxima pars⁹, censeat¹, qui¹ assi- ^{of the} senate.

⁴ *fecissent* conj. P. adv. because *Vestia* was a matron, cf. V. Max. v, 2, 1. D. ⁵ em.
 G.—*ecisse* P.—*vicisse* (from a repetition of *-vio* with *esse* ED.) V. F. C. 2 L. H. HF. HV.—
fecisse L.—*fuisse* vulg.—*inquisitum fuisse* B 2d. BR. ⁶ *emineret* conj. R. ⁷ *sci-*
retque conj. G. which is but a more ancient form: *ut sciscum quid velit* is put for *sciam*, Plaut.
 Amph. v, 1; and *præsciscere* is used for ‘to know beforehand,’ xxvii, 35, b; xxix, 14, a;
 Virg. G. iv, 70; Col. ix, 9; C. D. xxiv, 26, b. G. ⁸ *senati* conj. KL. ⁹ om.
 B 1st.—*iratus* HV.—*jurati* conj. L. SG, on V. P. ii, 9.—*jeurati* conj. KL. ¹⁰ *censet*
 conj. SG. ¹ *qui* L. pr. KL.—om. 2 L.

4 *Vestia* and *Faucula* are fore-names; as they are called *Oppia* and *Cluvia* in 34; and *Oppius* and *Cluvius* occur as family names both in Livy and Cicero. DU.

5 This differs from *video non posse*; and is opposed to the opinion of those members who thought the senate was competent to entertain this question: ‘I do not, for my part, see how the senate can enter upon this discussion.’ RS.

6 They revolted to the Samnites in 434 Y. R. ix, 16; S. ib. 12. R. This circumstance, however, is not there mentioned. C. cf. PG, p. 353; *Satricum* was a Roman colony, vi, 16; 22. DU.

7 This motion is intelligible enough, though not very accurately worded; such ancient formularies being generally defective in nicety of style. C.

8 In affairs of extraordinary solemnity, the senators were required to deliver their opinion upon oath; as appears from many passages of Cicero; L. and from xxx, 40; xlii, 21; G. Tac. A. iv, 21, 7; CS, on S. ii, 35. R.

9 In these words there is a continued *epezegeis*, the latter being added to explain or qualify the former; thus ‘the senate’ does not mean ‘the senators unanimously,’ but ‘a majority of that body;’ (cf. ix, 46; xl, 29;)

M.C.Mar.4 "detis", id volumus jubemusque." ex hoc plebei scito³⁴
 M.V.Læv.2

Decree of
 the senate.

senatus consultus 'Oppiæ Cluviæque primum bona ac
 'libertatem' restituit: 'si qua alia præmia petere ab
 'senatu vellent, venire 'eas Romam¹.' Campanis in fami-
 lias singulas decreta facta, quæ non operæ pretium est
 omnia enumerare. 'aliorum bona publicanda², ipsos libe-
 'rosque eorum et conjuges vendendas, extra³ filias quæ
 'enupsissent priusquam in populi Romani potestatem veni-
 'rent. alios in vincula condendos, ac de his posterius con-
 'sulendum.' aliorum Campanorum summam etiam census
 distinxerunt⁴, publicanda necne bona essent. 'pecua⁵
 'captiva præter equos, et mancipia præter puberes virilis⁶
 'sexus^c, et omnia⁶ quæ solo non containerentur, restituenda'
 censuerunt 'dominis. Campanos omnes⁷, Atellanos, Calati-
 'nos, Sabatinos, extraquam⁸ qui eorum aut ipsi aut parentes
 'eorum apud hostes essent, liberos esse' jusserunt, 'ita ut
 'nemo eorum civis Romanus aut Latini nominis esset, neve
 'quis eorum qui Capuæ fuissent, dum portæ clausæ essent,
 'in urbe agroque Campano intra certam diem maneret. locus
 viii, 14; 20. 'ubi habitarent, trans Tiberim, qui non contingeret Tibe-

^u S. al. Mss. ed. S. G. C. D. adv. R.—*assidens* pl. Mss. pr. and und. est. cf. Cat. 63, 57; 64, 308. *DE*. but thus the construction would rather be [*eorum*] *qui assidentes* [*sunt*] R.—*assidet* B 2d.—*assidentis* 5 L.—*assidemus* (and om. *id*) BR.—*assides* or *uccedes* or *accodis* (to guard against the interference and veto of the tribunes) or *ollic* (cf. Fest.) *stetis* or *olli* (cf. DN, on Ter. Ad. i, 2, 36; &c.) *stetis* or *assitetis* or *adsid* (the old form of *adsit*, which is the verb appropriate to meetings of the senate: see i, 32; [xlii. 28; G.] BR, de Form.) conj. KL.—*assederint* (pr. C.) or *assidebunt* conj. G.—*adsit* (with *quæ* or *qui* as an ancient form) conj. SG.—*assident* ed. R. ^v *jubemusque* conj. KL. ^a S. P. ME. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. al. Mss. ed. ('had passed by marriage out of their father's house, [into that of a foreigner,' R.] x, 23; [iv. 4; *enuptio*; xxxix, 19, nn; GB.] x, 23; opposed to *invenire* 'to pass by marriage into a husband's house,' i, 34; [Ov. M. vii, 856. GB.]) S.—*nuptient* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^b *viriles* P.—*virile* conj. cf. 47, a GR. C. ^c *secus* conj. GR.

and 'a majority' is not to be taken absolutely, but as 'the majority of those who should sit in deliberation on this question.' [This latter explanation was to prevent the house from being counted out, KL.] and the matter from being indefinitely postponed: for on some occasions a definite number was expressly required, as 100 in xxxix, 18; (DU.) 150 in xl, 28; [and, ordinarily, no decree could be passed unless there were 100 members present; such at least was the regulation before the time of Augustus; xxxviii, 44; xxxix, 4; (D.) afterwards, 400 were required. cf. Fest. "*numera senatum*." Dio liv, extr. lv, p. 550. R.] Such instances of *apposition* are very common in Livy, as in

i, 7; iii, 14; xxi, 32. G.

1 Und. *jussit*. R.

2 'To be confiscated and applied to the use of the public;' iii, 31; xxxi, 13. Und. *censuerunt*. R.

3 'With the exception of:' *extraquam* below, 8; cf. BR, v, 404. D.

4 Und. 'in order to determine, from its amount, whether &c.' C.

5 v, 48; xxxv, 21. D.

6 That is, 'all but their houses and lands; all their moveable goods.' R.

7 Hence it appears that the severe decree of Flaccus, 16, had not been yet carried into execution. C.

8 *Extraquam si* xxxviii, 38; Cic. Att. vi, 1.

rim, daretur. qui nec Capuæ nec in urbe Campana, quæ a populo Romano defecisset, per bellum fuissent, eos cis Lirim amnem Romam versus; qui ad Romanos transissent priusquam Hannibal Capuam veniret, cis Vulturnum emovendos^d consueverunt, 'ne quis eorum propius mare quindecim millibus passuum agrum ædificiumve haberet. qui eorum trans Tiberim emoti^d essent, ne ipsi posterive eorum uspiam pararent haberentve^e nisi in Veiente aut Sutрино Nepesinove agro, dum ne cui major quam quinquaginta jugerum agri modus esset. senatorum omnium, quique magistratus Capuæ Atellæ Calatiæ gessissent, bona venire Capuæ jusserunt; libera corpora, quæ venundari¹⁰ placuerat, Romam mitti ac Romæ venire. signa, statuas æneas quæ capta^e de hostibus dicerentur, quæ eorum sacra ac profana essent, ad pontificum collegium^f rejecerunt. ob hæc decreta næstiores aliquanto quam Romam venerant Campanos limiserunt. nec jam Q. Fulvii sævitiam in sese, sed iniquitatem deûm atque execrabilem fortunam suam incusabant.

Dimissis Siculis Campanisque delectus habitus. scripto leinde exercitu de remigum supplemento agi cœptum; in quam rem cum neque hominum satis, nec ex qua pararentur stipendiumque acciperent, pecuniæ quicquam ea temestate in publico esset, edixerunt consules ut 'privati ex censu ordinibusque, sicut antea, remiges darent cum stipendio cibariisque^g dierum triginta.' ad id edictum tantus remitus hominum, tanta^h indignatio fuit, ut magis dux quam materia seditioni deesset. 'secundum Siculos Campanosque plebem Romanam perdendam lacerandamque sibi consules sumpsisse. per tot annos tributo exhaustos nil reliqui præter terram nudam ac vastam habere. tecta hostes incendisse, servos agri cultores rem publicam^c abduxisse, nunc ad

M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2

Edict of the
consuls re-
specting the
supplying
of rowers,
xxiii, 49;
xxiv, 11; 18.

excites loud
murmurs.

^d P. L. D. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 53; xxxviii, 53; &c. *emovendos* above; L. xlii, 50, 6. D.—*amoti* 2, 4 L.—*moti* cet. Mss. ed. GT. sqq. Edd. G. ^e F. C. ed. L. thus *missa...nova* xxix, 35, 1; *frequentata* Sall. J. 17. D.—*captæ* V. five L. H. B. HF. i A. HV. L. ant. Edd. ^f *consilium* al. according to GH, V. J. P. i, 24. ^g *dariis-* ue F.—var. cet. Mss. but cf. 7; iii, 25; xxiv, 11; 47; xxix, 25; xxxvii, 37; xliv, 2; 35. D. ^h P. all Mss of C and (exc. HV.) D. ant. Edd. pr. GB. ed. C ed (cf. iii, 26, nn.) D.—*tantaque* S. HV. ed. S. sqq. Edd. G. ^c ed. A. pr. GB. The commonwealth' is said to have withdrawn them; because 'they were withdrawn, for the service of the state, and by those who had the administration of public affairs:' cf. Cic. Brut. 27; Fam. i, 9; Tac. A. i, 7: G. see also S, and D, on ix, 26, 8; G, on xxviii,

9 Und. *agrum ædificiumve*. R.

10 Venire...venundari, cf. xxiv, 47, 2.

itaque classes^b habere atque^c ornare^d volumus populum Romanum^e? privatos sine recusatione remiges dare? nobismet ipsi^f primum imperemus^g. aurum, argentum, æs^h signatumⁱ omne^j senatores crastino^k die in publicum conferamus, ita ut annulos sibi quisque et conjugi et liberis, et filio bullam^l, et quibus uxor filiæve^m sunt, singulasⁿ uncias^o pondo auri relinquant; argenti^p, qui curuli sella sederunt, equi ornamenta^q et libras pondo^r, ut salinum^s patellamque deorum causa habere possint. ceteri senatores libram argenti tantum^t, æris signati quina millia in singulos patres familiæ relinquamus. ceterum^u omne aurum, argentum, æs signatum ad triumviros mensarios extemplo deferamus, nullo ante senatus consulto facto, ut voluntaria collatio et certamen^v adjuvandæ rei publicæ excitet ad æmulandum animos primum equestris ordinis, dein reliquæ plebis. hanc unam viam multa inter nos collocuti consules invenimus. ingredimini^w diis bene juvantibus. res publica incolumis et privatas res facile salvas præstat: publica prodendo^x tua nequicquam serves.” in hæc tanto animo

^b *classem* 3 P. al. Mss.—*ut classem* vulg. pr. DJ. ^c F 2d. em. G. *habeatque* P. ^d F 1st. al. opt. Mss.—*habeat quæ* (1 P.) or *quas* pl. Mss.—*habeat quam* vulg. pr. DJ.—*me quam* 3 P. al. Mss. ^e F 2d. em. G. ^f a. P. and al. opt. Mss.—*populus Romanus* F 1st. and vulg. pr. DJ.—*res publica* conj. cf. *low. S.* ^g em. G. ‘Of our own accord; spontaneously; without its being proposed to us, or forced upon us, by others:’ xxii, 57, 2. RS.—*ipsis* ed. G. C. D. i. e. ‘not only on others, but on ourselves in the first instance.’ RS. ^h om. three P. F. V. five. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. but cf. below. D. ⁱ *omnes* F. V. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. V. L. ant. Edd. but cf. below. G. ^j F. C. al. Mss. ed. CL. C. (cf. iii, 20, 4; viii, 11, i.) D.—*crastina* ed. ant. Edd...G. ^k *filiæque* conj. G. pr. D. ^l om. conj. S. [relinquat auri,] argenti; S. pr. S.—*argenteu* or *ex argento* conj. R. ^m em. V. pr. L 2d. cf. Pers. iii, [25 sq, nn. ED.] G.—*utalinum* P.—*utalignum* P 2d.—*ut lignum* pl. ⁿ ant. Edd.—*ut culignam* conj. L 1st. ^o *perdendo* S. HF. pr. S. GB. but cf.

4 ‘Let us impose the contribution.’ R.

5 This refers to æs only. Hence the number of asses is specified below, which was to be left to each master of a family. Silver was coined at this time, xxiv, 6; but not gold, Pliny xxxiii, 3, D.

6 Cf. Asc. on Cic. Ver. 3; C. Juv. v, 14 sq, n. R.

7 But according to the Oppian law, (which was enacted five years previously, xxiii, 31; xxiv, 1; 6;) no female was allowed more than half an ounce of gold: GL. D. and we could expect that Lævinus would have reduced, rather than doubled, the quantity; R. leaving, for instance, an ounce of gold to each senator who had a wife, or more than

one daughter; but not an ounce for his wife, and the same for each daughter.

8 The *phaleræ* are meant: R. xxii, 52; RS. Juv. xi, 103; xvi, 60; Pers. iii, 30; nn.

9 The word *pondo* was added to distinguish weight from measure: 47. Plaut. Ps. iii, 2, 27; Rud. iv, 2, 8; S. G. de P. V. i. 6, p. 28. As we use the words “fluid-ounce, fluid-drachm.”

10 And no silver ornaments for their horses. R.

11 That is *reliquum*. S.

12 ‘Our vying with each other.’ C. cf. Petr. Sat. 124, fin.

13 Und. *hanc viam*. R.

quoque Hispaniæ, quo propius spem^f venerant⁴ tantis M.C.Mar.4
 duobus ducibus exercitibusque cæsis debellatum ibi ac M.V.Læv.2
 pulsos inde Romanos esse, eo plus, ab L. Marcio tumultuario duce ad vanum et irritum victoriam redactam esse, xxv, 37—39.
 indignationis præbebant⁵. ita æquante^b fortuna suspensa omnia utrinque erant, integra⁵ spe, integro metu, velut illo tempore primum bellum inciperent.

38 Hannibalem ante omnia angebat quod Capua pertinacius Hannibal's
 oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se multorum anxiety.
 Italiæ populorum animos averterat, quos neque omnes tenere præsidiis, nisi vellet in multas parvasque^a partes carpere¹ exercitum, quod minime tum expediebat, poterat, nec deductis præsidiis spei liberam vel obnoxiam timori sociorum relinquere fidem². præceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus ad spolianda quæ tueri nequibat, ut He ravages what he is unable to defend.
 vastata hosti relinquerentur, inclinavit. id foedum consilium cum incepto, tum etiam exitu fuit. neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed ceterorum etiam: quippe ad plures exemplum quam calamitas xxiii, 49, 2.
 pertinebat. nec consul Romanus tentandis urbibus, sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, deerat. Salapiæ principes erant Dasius et Blattius^b, Dasius Hannibali amicus: Blattius, Dasius and Blattius the two leading men at Salapia;
 quantum ex tuto poterat, rem Romanam fovebat, et per xxiv, 20;
 occultos nuntios spem prodicionis fecerat Marcello. sed V. iii, 4;
 sine adiutore Dasio res transigi non poterat. multum ac 8, 1; A.Hn. 45—47; C. ii, 284.
 diu cunctatus, et tum quoque magis inopia consilii potioris quam spe effectus, Dasium appellabat³. at ille cum ab re aversus, tum æmulo potentatus inimicus, rem Hannibali aperit. arcesso utroque, Hannibal cum pro tribunali quædam ageret mox de Blattio cogniturus, starentque sum-

^f *spe* (for *spei*) F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. ii, 41, 11. D. ⁵ *præbebat* HV. ed. er. G. sqq. Edd. adv. (*Hispaniæ* being the nominative to the verb) DU. PZ. em. D. ^b *ista* or *æquata* conj. or und. *adversa secundis* or *se*. R. ^a *parvas* B. ant. Edd. em. A. cf. Her. vii, 9, n. 71; viii, 61, n. 67. ^b *Blasius* (throughout) ed. G. C.—var. Mss.

4 Und. *Carthaginienses*. DU.

5 'Undiminished, unabated, and just as great.' C.

1 Cf. xxii, 32, 2. R. 'To fritter away by dividing into small portions:' MK, on H. F. 155. D.

2 'Nor could he, by withdrawing his gar-

risons, leave those allies whose fidelity to him was wavering, at liberty to hope for an opportunity of joining the enemy; or those who were staunch to his interests, exposed to the apprehension and risk of subjugation by the Roman arms.' D.

3 'Applied to;' RS. 'accosted.' R.

M.C.Mar.4 moto populo accusator et reus, Blattius de proditiōe
M.V.Læv.2 Dasium appellabat. 'enimvero' ille, velut in manifesta re,

exclamat 'sub oculis Hannibalis secum de proditiōe agi.' Hannibali atque eis qui aderant, quo audacior res erat, minus similis veri visa est. 'æmulationem profecto atque 'odium esse; et id crimen afferri, quod quia testem 'habere non posset', liberius^d fingenti^d sit.' ita inde dimissi sunt. nec Blattius ante abstitit tamen tam 'audaci incepto quam idem obtundendo, docendoque quam 'ea res 'ipsis patriæque salutaris esset,' pervicit ut præsidium Punicum (quingenti^d autem Numidæ erant) Salapiaque traderetur Marcello. nec sine cæde multa tradi potuit. longe fortissimi equitum^b toto Punico exercitu erant. itaque quanquam improvisa res fuit nec usus equorum in urbe erat, tamen armis inter tumultum captis et eruptionem tenterunt, et cum evadere nequirent, pugnantes ad ultimum occubuerunt, nec plus quinquaginta ex his in potestatem hostium vivi venerunt. plusque aliquanto damni hæc ala equitum amissa Hannibali quam Salapia fuit; nec deinde unquam Poenus, quo longe plurimum valuerat, equitatu superior fuit.

Salapia is betrayed to Marcellus.

xxi, 47.

Distress in the citadel of Tarentum.

xxiv, 20;
xxv, 10.

D. Quintius the Roman admiral.

Per idem tempus, cum in arce Tarentina vix inopia³⁹ tolerabilis esset, spem omnem præsidium quod ibi erat Romanum præfectusque præsidii atque arcis M. Livius in com meatibus ab Sicilia missis habebant, qui ut tuto præterveherentur oram Italiæ, classis viginti ferme navium Rhegii stabat. præerat classi com meatibusque D. Quintius, obscuro genere ortus, ceterum multis fortibus factis gloria militari illustris. primo quinque naves, quarum maximæ duæ triremes a Marcello ei traditæ erant, habuit^a; postea

^c pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*potuisset* al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C. ^d *libertas* 5 L. ^e em. G.—*fingentisitia* (om. ita) P.—*fingentis* two P. V. F. 1, 2, 4 L. H. D. L. N. Mss Gall.—*fingentis esset* B 2d. R. GA.—*fingentes* B 1st. ant. Edd.—*fingendi esset* 5 L.—*fingentur* HV.—*fingatur* HF.—*fingeretur* 3 L. vulg. Edd. from gl. ^f em. G.—*tament* P.—*tam* cet. Mss. vulg. Edd. ^g em. from Val. Max. S. G.—*id* 3 P.—*ii* 2 P. 5 L.—*hi* 3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. N. vulg. (and om. *autem*) H.—om. P. V. RE.ME. 1, 2 L. F. L. D. ^h *equites* R. ^a If all the five galleys were given him by Marcellus, om. *habuit*; but this is doubtful. DU.

4 xxx, 32. G. For *ad fingendum*, as *facilis partienti*, and *jungenti*, ix, 19. *Liberum mendacium* is that 'where no check or restraint is placed on the invention of the speaker, by his listeners having a knowledge of the subject upon which he is talking:' xxxv, 12; xxxix, 14: R. cf. *loca abditæ et ab arbitris libera*, Cic. Att. xv, 16.

n impigre sæpe gerenti tres additæ quinqueremes; ^{M.C.Mar.4} ^{M.V.Liv.2} extremo ipse a sociis, Rheginisque et a Velia et a Pæsto, ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ 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M.C.Mar.4 paterentur, quam quis indeptus¹ navem erat, ferrea¹¹ in-
M.V.Læv.2 jecta manu, ita conserebant¹ ex propinquo pugnam, ut non
xxiv, 34, 10. missilibus tantum sed gladiis etiam prope collato pede¹²
gereretur res^k. proræ inter se junctæ hærebant, puppes
alieno¹³ remigio circumagebantur. ita in arto stipatæ erant
naves, ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret.
frontibus velut pedestris acies urgebant, perviæque¹⁴ naves
pugnantibus erant. insignis tamen inter ceteras pugna fuit
duarum, quæ primæ agminis concurrerant inter se. in
Romana nave ipse Quintius erat, in Tarentina Nico, cui
Perconi fuit cognomen, non publico modo sed privato
etiam odio invisus atque infestus Romanis, quod ejus fac-
tionis erat quæ Tarentum Hannibali prodiderat. hic
Quintium, simul pugnantem hortantemque suos, incautum
hasta transfigit. ille atque¹ præceps cum armis procidit
ante proram. victor Tarentinus in turbatam duce amisso
navem impigre transgressus cum summovisset hostes, et
prora jam Tarentinorum esset, puppim male conglobati
tuerentur Romani, repente et alia a puppi triremis hostium
apparuit. ita in medio circumventa Romana navis capitur.
hinc ceteris terror injectus, ut prætoriam navem captam
videre; fugientesque passim aliæ in alto mersæ, aliæ in
terram remis abreptæ mox prædæ fuere Thurinis Meta-
pontinisque. ex onerariis, quæ cum commeatu sequeban-
tur, perpaucae in potestatem hostium venere, aliæ ad in-
certos ventos hinc atque illinc obliqua transferentes vela in
altum evectæ sunt.

Engage-
ment of
Quintius
and Nico;
xxv, 8.

Quintius
falls.

The admi-
ral's galley
being taken,
the Romans
are de-
feated.
xxii, 61;
xxv, 15.

¹ ed. A. cf. xxviii, 30. D.—*adeptus* BR. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*indeptus* ed. Rom. Parm.—*inceptus* R.—*invectus* H. ¹ *conferebant* ed. er. GR. CL. ^k em. G.—*quereretur* res P.—*quereretur* pl. Mss.—*gereretur* 3 P.—*quereretur* B.—*quæ. eretur* or *quæ. reretur* ant. Edd.—*præliarentur* ed. Mo.—*cerneretur* or *certaretur* conj. G. ^l *simul* atque ed. CU. sqq.—*simul* ut L. D.—*ut* 5 L.—*atque* [ille] conj. tr. R. but cf. Virg. G. i, 203; (BU. HY.) GB. Plaut. Ep. ii, 2, 33; Bac. ii, 3, 45; where *atque* means 'forthwith, instantly'; xl, 12; G, on Gell. iii, 7; x, 29; (CRL.) COL, on A. M. i, p. 18; GV, on Cic. Cat. iii, 2; G, on T. II. iii, 17; HUE, on M. v, 632; BU, on Ph. i, 16, 5; DU. D. xxvii, 21, f; DV, on C. L. ii, 4; SR, lex. R. xxviii, 3, i. ED.

vessel by working it backwards; as is done when a ship retreats from an enemy or is going into port: cf. xxx, 10; xxxvii, 30; R. SCA, on Man. v, p. 386; SM, Ep. 114; and on A. T. p. 642; G, Obs. iv, 26; GV, on Cic. Fam. xii, 13; DU. and on Cic. At. xiii, 21; DÆ. Her. viii, 84, n. 70; where I would read *tr* for *i* *tr*.

¹¹ Und. in *eam* navem; as in *ea* parte in xxvii, 42. C.

¹² vi, 12; xxviii, 2, 4; [33, 5; ED.] *conferre gradum* vii, 33. R.

¹³ 'By the rowers of the enemy's ship which they had grappled.' C.

¹⁴ 'Allowing a free passage from one to the other.' C.

Nequaquam pari fortuna per eos dies Tarenti res gesta. ^{M.C.Mar.4}
 um ad quattuor millia hominum frumentatum egressa ^{M.V.Læv.2}
 um in agris passim vagarentur, Livius, qui arcis præsi-
 oque Romano præerat, intentus in omnes occasiones
 rendæ rei C. Persium impigrum¹⁵ virum cum duobus
 illibus armatorum ex arce emisit, qui vage effusos per
 ros palatosque adortus cum diu passim cecidisset, paucos
 : multisⁿ, trepida fuga incidentes semiapertis^o portarum
 ribus, in urbem compulit, ^pne urbs eodem impetu cape-
 tur. ita æquatæ res ad Tarentum, Romanis victoribus
 rra, Tarentinis mari. frumenti spes, quæ in oculis fuerat,
 rosque frustrata pariter.

Per idem tempus Lævinus consul, jam magna parte anni ^{Transac-}
 rcumacta¹; in Siciliam^a veteribus novisque sociis expec- ^{tions in}
 tus² cum venisset, primum ac potissimum omnium ratus ^{Sicily; P.}
 yracusis^b nova pace inconditas componere res³. Agrigen- ^{ix, 27.}
 um inde, quod belli reliquum erat tenebaturque a Cartha-
 niensium valido præsidio, duxit legiones. et affuit fortuna
 cepto. Hanno erat imperator Carthaginensium, sed om-
 em in Mutine⁴ Numidisque spem repositam habebant^c.
 er totam Siciliam vagus prædas agebat⁵ ex sociis Ro-
 manorum; neque intercludi ab Agrigento vi aut arte ulla,
 sc quin erumperet, ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat. hæc ejus
 loria quia jam imperatoris quoque famæ officiebat, post-
 æmo in invidiam vertit, ut ne bene gestæ quidem res
 um Hannoni propter auctorem satis lætæ essent. propter
 uæ postremo præfecturam ejus filio suo dedit, ratus cum
 nperio auctoritatem quoque ei inter Numidas erepturum. ^{xxiv, 32, 4.}
 uod longe aliter evenit: nam veterem favorem ejus sua

^m egressi ed. Ven. al. pr. cf. 40. GL.

ⁿ insert here *ne...caperetur*, conj. FB. cf. 46. C. These words give the reason why the gates were but half-opened. GL. cf. GR, on Gell. xii, 5. DU.

r. GB. DCE.

^a Sicilia ed. GT. HN. G. GR. CL. H. al. adv. DU.

^b L.—

yracusus P.—Syracusanas 1 P 2d. F 2d. HV. CO. pr. G. DJ.—Syracusanus F 1st.—
 yracusanis vulg.

^c P. CO. und. Carthaginenses. G. ed. C. D.

15 ¹ *Ἀεξιος*.

1 This is properly said of an entire year, which returns, as a circle, into itself: vi, 1; xvii, 30. R.

2 'Eagerly expected,' 'looked forward to with pleasure;' xxviii, 27; v, 19; xl, 54; in, on Sil. v, 207; Juv. viii, 87. R.

3 xlv, 17. R.

4 Cf. xxv, 40. ED. According to Varro, this Mutines was rewarded for his desertion to the Romans, with the freedom of the city, a house, and a grant of money: Asc. Ped. in Pis. 22. S.

5 Und. Mutines. R.

M.C.Mar.4 insuper invidia auxit. neque ille indignitatem injuriæ tulit,
M.V.Læv.2 confestimque ad Lævinum occultos nuntios misit de tra-
Agrigentum dendo Agrigento. per quos ut est facta fides compositusque
is surren- rei gerendæ modus, portam ad mare ferentem Numidæ
dered to the cum occupâssent pulsus inde custodibus aut cæsis, Romanos
Romans. ad id^d ipsum missos in urbem acceperunt. et cum agmine
jam in media^e urbis ac forum magno tumultu iretur, ratus
Hanno non aliud quam tumultum ac secessionem, id quod
et ante acciderat, Numidarum esse, ad comprimendam
seditionem processit. atque ille, cum ei multitudo major
quam Numidarum procul visa et clamor Romanus haud-
quaquam ignotus ad aures accidisset, priusquam ad ictum^f
teli veniret, capessit fugam. per aversam portam emissus,
assumpto comite Epicyde, cum paucis ad mare pervenit;
nactique opportune parvum navigium, relicta hostibus
Sicilia de qua per tot annos certatum erat, in Africam
trajecerunt. alia multitudo Pœnorum Siculorumque ne
tentato quidem certamine, cum cæci in fugam ruerent
clausique exitus essent, circa portas cæsa. oppido recepto
Lævinus, qui capita rerum Agrigenti erant, virgis cæsos
securi percussit, ceteros prædamque vendidit; omnem
pecuniam Romam misit. fama Agrigentinarum cladis
Siciliam cum pervasisset, omnia repente ad Romanos
inclinaverunt. prodita brevi sunt viginti oppida, sex vi
capta; voluntaria deditio in fidem venerunt ad quadra-
ginta. quarum civitatum principibus cum pro cujusque
merito consul pretia^g pœnasque exsolvisset, coegissetque
Siculos positis tandem armis ad agrum colendum animos
convertere, ut esset non incolarum modo alimentis frugifera
insula, sed urbis Romæ atque Italiæ, id quod multis sæpe

the Car-
thaginians
abandon
Sicily.

^d om. P. PE. ME. C. F. V. 2—4 L. B. GA. HV. I. and four of C. cf. xxi, 55; GR. xxxiii, 18, 5; D. v, 43, 4; (G.) [xxvii, 23, f; ED.] from which it would seem that *ipse* was anciently used for *is ipse*. C. ^e *jactum* conj. P. pr. cf. viii, 7; Tac. A. xv, 11; *venire ad conjectum teli* ii, 31; vii, 26; xxii, 15; 29; xxvi, 4; xxviii, 14; *esse intra con-* *jectum teli* xxx, 29. *esse* and *venire sub ictum* are correct expressions, xliii, 10, 5; but *venire ad ictum* is questionable; and the words *ictus* and *jactus* are often confounded; ix, 35, 6; xxvii, 18, 11; SM, on L. A. S. 55. D.

⁶ Und. *locu*, as in v, 29; viii, 26; xxxi, 10; iii, 40; vi, 3; ED.] G. xxi, 43, where *præmia* is also used; xlv, 37: cf. HS, on O. H.

⁷ For *præmia*; as in v, 47; xxx, 30; 6, 146; G, Obs. ii, 25; on S. CE. 634; GF, on xxxiv, 36; Plaut. Cap. v, 1, 20; Tac. [A. ii, J. ix, 2, 6; BU, on Q. I. O. x, 7, p. 954. D.

empestatibus fecerat, annonam⁸ levaret, ab Agathyrna M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2
 nconditam multitudinem secum in Italiam transvexit.
 quattuor millia hominum erant, mixti ex omni colluvione⁹ CS. ii, 6, p.
294.
 exsules, obæerati, capitalia ausi plerique, et cum in civi-
 tatibus suis ac sub legibus vixerant, et postquam eos ex
 variis causis fortuna similis conglobaverat Agathyrmam,
 per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes¹⁰ vitam. hos neque
 relinquere Lævinus in insula tum primum nova pace
 coalescente¹¹, velut materiam¹² novandis rebus, satis tutum
 ratus est; et Rheginis usui futuri erant ad populandum
 Bruttium agrum assuetam latrociniiis quærentibus manum.
 et quod ad Siciliam attinet, eo anno debellatum est.

In Hispania principio veris P. Scipio, navibus deductis Affairs in
Spain.
 evocatisque edicto Tarraconem sociorum auxiliis, classem
 merariasque ostium inde Iberi fluminis petere jubet. eodem
 regiones ex hibernis convenire cum jussisset, ipse cum quin-
 que millibus sociorum ab Tarracone profectus ad exercitum
 est. quo cum venisset, alloquendos maxime veteres milites,
 qui tantis superfuerant cladibus, ratus concione advocata¹
 ta disseruit. “ nemo ante me novus imperator militibus Scipio's
speech to
his army;
P. x, 6.
 ‘ suis, priusquam opera eorum usus esset, gratias agere
 ‘ jure ac merito potuit. me vobis, priusquam provinciam
 ‘ aut castra viderem, obligavit fortuna, primum quod ea²
 ‘ pietate erga patrem patruumque meum vivos mortuosque
 ‘ fuistis, deinde quod amissam tanta clade provinciæ pos-
 ‘ sessionem integram et populo Romano et successori mihi
 ‘ virtute vestra obtinuistis. sed cum jam benignitate deûm
 ‘ id paremus atque agamus, non ut ipsi maneamus in
 ‘ Hispania, sed ne Pœni maneant, nec ut pro ripa Iberi
 ‘ stantes arceamus transitu^a hostes^b, sed ut ultro transea-

^a P. F. C. TE. cf. vii, 35; ix, 24; GR. ed. C. 20; 25; v, 8, 8. D.—transitum cet. Mss.
 d. G. E. R. ^b conj. GR. ed. C. D.—hostes pl. Mss. ed. G. E. R.

⁸ *Annona* (from *annus*) not only means the corn that is the produce of the year, but also ‘the price of that corn, fluctuating according to its plenty (ii, 34; xlv, 33; Lic. pro L. M. 15;) or scarcity,’ and, in particular, ‘the high price of corn.’ R.

⁹ iii, 6; 9; iv, 2; xxii, 43; xxviii, 12; xx, 35; xxxiv, 51. D.

¹⁰ ‘Supporting.’ RS.

¹¹ ‘Settling down into peace from the agitation of continual war.’ C.

¹² ‘A cause, occasion, and source; materials to work upon; subject matter;’ i, 39; vi, 22; xxvi, 35; cf. BU, on O. H. 4, 86; E, C. C. R.

¹ 43; vii, 37; xxviii, 32; xxx, 5. D.

² Viz. ‘that which you have evinced,’ ‘so eminent and so exemplary.’ RS.

M.C.Mar.4 " mus transferamusque bellum, vereor ne cui vestrum
 M.V.Læv.2 " majus id audaciusque consilium quam aut pro memoria
 " cladium nuper acceptarum aut pro ætate mea videatur.
 " adversæ pugnæ in Hispania nullius in animo quam meo
 " minus oblitterari possunt, quippe cui pater et patruus
 " intra triginta dierum spatium, ut aliud super aliud
 " cumlaretur familiæ nostræ funus, interfecti sunt^c. sed
 " ut familiaris pene orbitas ac solitudo frangit animum,
 " ita publica cum fortuna³ tum virtus desperare de summa
 " rerum prohibet. ea fato quodam⁴ data^e nobis sors est
 " ut magnis omnibus bellis victi vicerimus. vetera omitto,
 " Porsennam, Gallos, Samnites: a Punicis bellis incipiam.
 " quot classes, quot duces, quot exercitus priore bello
 " amissi sunt? jam quid⁴ hoc^f bello memorem? omnibus
 " aut ipse affui cladibus, aut quibus afui⁵, maxime unus
 " omnium eas sensi. Trebia, Trasimenus, Cannæ quid
 " aliud sunt quam monumenta occisorum exercituum con-
 " sulumque Romanorum? adde defectionem Italiæ, Siciliæ
 " majoris partis⁶, Sardinia. adde ultimum terrorem ac
 " pavorem, castra Punica inter Anienem et mœnia Ro-
 " mana posita, et visum prope in portis victorem Hanni-
 " balem. in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque
 " immobilis virtus populi Romani. hæc omnia strata humi
 " erexit ac sustulit. vos omnium primi, milites, post Can-
 " nensem cladem vadenti Hasdrubali ad Alpes Italiamque,
 " qui si se cum fratre conjunxisset, nullum jam nomen esset
 " populi Romani, ductu auspicioque patris mei obstitistis;
 " et hæ secundæ res illas adversas sustinuerunt⁷. nunc
 " benignitate deum omnia secunda, prospera, in dies
 " lætiora ac meliora in Italia Siciliaque geruntur. in

^c sint conj. G. but cf. ii, 37, 5; viii, 26. D. ^d P.—quo pl. Mss. ^e em. cf. xxix, 48; xxx, 30; xxii, 29; Sen. Ben. iv, 41; G. HS, on Cl. R. i, 311. D.—nata P.—damnata RE. PE. one P. V. F. C. 2—4 L. H. al.—donata vulg. ^f de ad. S. adv. GB. DJ. ed. G.

3 There are other passages, wherein preservation from imminent danger is ascribed chiefly to the good fortune of the Roman people: vi, 30; i, 46; ii, 40; vii, 34; xxv, 6; cf. nn, on Tac. A. xiv, 11, 5.

4 Und. exercitus amissos. C.

5 Cf. BU, on S. ii, 14; CO, on P. E. ii, 11, 24; D, on Sil. xiii, 268. D.

6 Viz. 'of Hiero's dominions.' C.

7 'And the successes here enabled Rome to bear the reverses in Italy.' C.

“ Sicilia Syracusæ, Agrigentum⁸ captum⁸, pulsi tota in- M.C.Mar.4
 “ sula hostes, receptaque provincia in ditione populi Ro- M.V.Læv.2
 “ mani est⁹. in Italia Arpi recepti, Capua capta. iter
 “ omne ab urbe Roma trepida fuga emensus Hannibal,
 “ in extremum angulum agri Bruttii compulsus, nihil jam
 “ majus precatur deos quam ut *incolumi cedere atque abire*
 “ *ex hostium terra liceat*. quid igitur minus conveniat, mili-
 “ tes, quam cum aliæ super alias clades cumularentur ac
 “ dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, vos hic cum paren-
 “ tibus¹⁰ meis (æquentur enim etiam¹¹ honore nominis)
 “ sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani; nunc
 “ eosdem, quia illic omnia secunda lætaque sunt, animis
 “ deficere? nuper quoque quæ acciderunt, utinam tam
 “ sine meo luctu quam vestro¹² transissent. nunc¹³ dii
 “ immortales imperii Romani præsidēs, qui centuriis omni- 18, e.
 “ bus ut *mihi imperium juberent* [*dari*]¹ fuere auctores,
 “ iidem auguriis auspiciisque¹³ et per nocturnos etiam
 “ visus¹⁴ omnia læta ac prospera portendunt. animus quo-
 “ que meus, maximus mihi ad hoc tempus vates, præagit
 “ nostram Hispaniam esse, brevi extorre¹ hinc omne Puni-
 “ cum nomen maria terrasque foeda fuga impleturum.
 “ quod mens sua sponte divinat, idem subjicit¹⁵ ratio haud P. x, 6 sq.

⁸ *Agrigentumque* ed. G. C. ^h Many of the best Mss are here defective. *D.*—*nunc...dux*
 (44) om. P. RE. 1 PE. V. F. C ?—*nunc...Africa* (43) om. two P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HF.
 HV. N. B 1st. 1 Ed. Rom. Med. two Tar. al. ¹ conj. om. for the centuries themselves
 bestowed the command: and und. *esse*. cf. 18; xxx, 41; xxxi, 50; Sall. J. 44. (CO.) DU.
 Pr. D. ¹ em. cf. xxvii, 37; v, 30; RH. ii, 6, 2. *D.*—*ex tempore* B. HF.—*tempore*
 3 L. GA.

8 It appears on comparing 19—22; 26
 sq; 40; that this speech, which was de-
 livered early in the year, must have been
 prior to the betrayal of Agrigentum, which
 took place towards its close. To embellish
 the oration, our author seems here, as else-
 where, to have neglected the order of time
 in which transactions occurred. DU.

9 The order is *provinciaque recepta* ('by
 Marcellus and others') *est* ('is at present')
 in *ditione p. Rom. G.*

10 Properly speaking, 'my father and
 my uncle.' R.

11 'As well as in military renown.' RS.

12 For the grief of the soldiers would pass
 away with their ill fortune; whereas Scipio
 would not cease to mourn the loss of his be-
 loved relatives. C. RS.

13 That persons, who from a private sta-
 tion were sent out to provinces as proconsuls
 and proprætors, had the right of auspices, is
 denied by S. A. J. P. ii, 6; de L. C. 10;
 and on xxviii, 38; L. M. R. ii, 12; PZ,
 A. H. 7, p. 262: but maintained by GC, (R.
 ad p. S, D. 4.) and it seems probable from the
 religious observance of auspices by the Ro-
 mans, in private as well as in public affairs.
 DU.

14 He says that Neptune appeared to
 him, and encouraged him to attack the
 town: Pol. x, 11; S. and 14. He also
 speaks of his father's apparition; 45; xxix,
 27; Sil. xv, 159 sq; 180 sq. R.

15 'Suggests;' i, 59; iii, 48; xxviii,
 44; xxix. 15, a; xxx, 32; xl, 9; xlv, 24;
 ὑποβάλλει R.

M.C.M. 4 " fallax. vexati ab iis socii nostram fidem per legatos im-
 M.V.L. 2 " plorant. tres duces discrepantes, prope ut defecerint alii
 P. 11. 4; 11. " ab aliis, trifariam exercitum in diversissimas regiones
 " distraxere. eadem in illos ingruit fortuna quæ nuper
 " nos afflixit: nam et deseruntur ab sociis, ut prius ab
 " Celtiberis nos, et diduxerunt exercitus, quæ patri patruo-
 " que meo causa exitii fuit. nec discordia intestina coire
 " eos in unum sinet, neque singuli nobis resistere poterunt.
 " vos modo, milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli im-
 " peratorum vestrorum velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus¹⁶.
 " agite, milites veteres, novum exercitum novumque ducem
 " traducite Iberum, traducite in terras cum multis fortibus
 " factis sæpe a vobis peragratas. brevi faciam ut, quemad-
 " modum nunc noscitis in me patris patruique similitu-
 " dinem oris vultusque et lineamenta corporis, ita ingenii
 " fidei virtutisque ad exemplum¹⁷ expressam effigiem¹⁸ vobis
 " reddam, ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem
 " imperatorem dicat."

He crosses
 the Ebro:
 P. 11. 6; 9.

Hac oratione accensis militum animis, relicto ad præsi-⁴²
 dium regionis ejus¹ M. Silano cum tribus millibus peditum
 et trecentis equitibus, ceteras omnes² copias (erant autem
 viginti quinque millia peditum, duo millia et quingenti
 S. 11. 100 sq. equites) Iberum trajecit. ibi quibusdam suadentibus ut,
 20. quoniam in tres tam diversas regiones discessissent Punici
 exercitus, proximum aggrederetur, periculum esse ratus
 ne eo facto in unum omnes contraheret nec par esset unus

He attacks
 New Car-
 thage: 11.
 S. 4; P. 11.
 6-10; S.
 11. 220 sq.

tot exercitibus, Carthaginem Novam interim³ oppugnare
 statuit. urbem cum ipsam opulentam suis opibus, tum
 hostium omni bellico apparatu plenam (ibi arma, ibi
 pecunia, ibi totius Hispaniæ obsides erant), sitam præterea

¹ ad...effigiem cum. KK. on R. L. de F. p. 108. ed. R.—*effigiem exemplum* 2 P.—*exem-
 plum expressam ad effigiem est.* CU. sqq. Edd. G. C. D. adv. DU.—*exemplum et (or atque)
 expressam (or expressam ad)* *effigiem* conj. cf. Cic. Fin. ii, 18. DU.—*exemplum ac effigiem*
 ant. Fidl. S. al. adv. DU.—*exemplum effigiem* 3 L. B. GA. L. D.

¹⁶ The same metaphor occurs in vi, 1;
 xxix, 3; Hor. O. iv, 4, 57 sqq. R.

¹⁷ 'The original, or model proposed for
 one to copy;' *exemplar, ἀρχέτυπον, ἀποδείκνυται*.
 R. There is a very fine antique bust of Scipio
 in the Dining Room at Warwick Castle.

¹ 'To the north of the Ebro.' R.

² It is probable (from 11; 17; 19; 37;
 41; xxv, 37;) that garrisons were left in
 some of the cities, independently of the troops
 under the command of Silanus. DU.

³ That is, 'previously to engaging.' R.

cum opportune ad trajiciendum in Africam, tum super⁴ portum satis amplum quantævis classi et nescio an unum⁵ in⁶ Hispaniæ ora^c, qua^d nostro adjacet mari. nemo omnium, quo iretur, sciebat præter C. Lælium. is classe circummissus 'ita moderari cursum navium' jussus erat, 'ut eodem tempore^e exercitus^f ostenderetur^g et^h classisⁱ portum intraret.' septimo die ab Ibero Carthaginem ventum est simul terra marique. castra ab regione urbis, qua in septentrionem versa est, posita; his¹ ab tergo (nam^j frons^k natura^l tuta erat^m)ⁿ vallum objectum^o. ceterum^p sita Carthago sic est. sinus est maris media fere Hispaniæ ora, maxime Africo vento oppositus, * * ^p et quingentos passus introrsus retractus, paullulo plus * * ^q passuum in latitudinem patens. hujus in ostio sinus parva insula objecta ab alto portum ab omnibus ventis, præterquam Africo, tutum facit. ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, tumulus is ipse in quo condita urbs est, ab ortu solis et a meridie cincta mari; ab occasu stagnum claudit paullum et ad septentrionem fusum, incertæ altitudinis, utcunque^r exæstuat aut deficit mare. continenti urbem jugum⁷ ducentos fere et quinquaginta passus patens conjungit. unde⁸ cum tam parvi operis munitio esset, non objecit vallum imperator Romanus, seu

The situation of New Carthage; S. xv, 215 sq; 227; P. x, 10 sq.

^a RH. pr. RH. GL.—num 2 P. 3 L. GA. ant. Edd.—non B.—unam ed. AS. pr. from Pol. S. ^b om. ant. Edd. AS. ^c oram 2 P. 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. AS. ^d GA. put adverbially; RH. und. parte. R.—quam 2 P. 3 L. B.—quæ ant. Edd. AS. ^e Scipio ab terra ad. RH. pr. RH. GL. adv. GB. G. ^f exercitum RH. pr. RH. GL. ^g 2 P. B. pr. GB.—ostenderet RH. 2 PE. 3 L. GA. L. D. CO.—se ostenderet conj. G. ^h cum B.—om. RH. ⁱ nisi conj. ad. SL (on P. de C. p. 1151) 2d. pr. D. ^j om. GA.—atis conj. G 1st.—ante cf. xxvii, 18; [xxviii, 33. R.] conj. GR. ^k 1 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. pr. RH.—om. L. Mss of G. pr. G. SL GR. D. ^l latera conj. SL 1st. ^m 1 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. RH.—erant L. Mss of G. pr. G. GR. D. und. castra. SL 2d.—atis conj. ad. G 2d. ⁿ nullum ad. S. 2 P. L. 1 L. B. GA. Mss of G. ant. Edd. A. pr. SL 2d. D.—duplum conj. ad. G 1st. ^o etenim conj. RH. ^p ad duo millia conj. ad. from Pol. S. pr. DU. adv. D.—ad bis mille conj. ad. C. adv. D.—bis mille conj. ED. ^q mille conj. ad. DU. adv. D.—mille et ducentorum conj. ad. C. adv. D. ^r utque conj. cf. i, 25. GR. but cf. xxi, 35, b. D. PAR, L. C. DU. utcunque may here mean 'as often as,' C. 'whenever,' as frequently in Horace. DCE.

4 Cf. i, 2; xxvii, 48; xxxi, 47; xxxii, 15; xxxiii, 6; 15; xxxv, 33. xxxix, 28; xlii, 55. R.

5 Exercitus and classis are often thus opposed, as denoting 'the land and the sea forces' respectively; xxvii, 8; xxix, 22; xxxii, 21. G.

6 The camp was pitched on the north side of the city, as the only accessible side. No part of the camp was fortified, but the

rear, which looked northwards and away from the town; and to this there was a double entrenchment, cf. Pol. Virg. Æ. i, 159 sqq. (SV. HY, exc.) S. RH. R.

7 'An isthmus.' GL.

8 The front of the camp was unassailable, except just where this neck of land came, which connected the peninsula, whereon the city stood, with the main land. RS.

M.C.Mar.4 fiduciam hosti superbe ostentans, sive ut subeunti sæpe ad
M.V.Læv.2 mœnia urbis recursus pateret. cetera quæ munienda erant 43
cum perfecisset, naves etiam in portu, velut maritimam
quoque ostentans obsidionem, instruxit; circumvectusque
classem, cum monuisset præfectos navium ut ‘vigilias
‘nocturnas intenti servarent, omnia¹ ubique primo obses-
‘sum hostem conari,’ regressus in castra, ut consilii sui
rationem, quod ab urbe potissimum oppugnanda bellum
orsus esset, militibus ostenderet et spem potiundæ cohor-
Scipio's ex- tando faceret, concione advocata ita disseruit. “ad urbem
hortation to his soldiers; “unam oppugnandam’ si quis vos adductos credit, is magis
P. x, 11. “operis vestri quam emolumentum² rationem exactam, milites,
“habet³. oppugnabitis enim vere mœnia unius urbis, sed
“in una urbe universam ceperitis Hispaniam. hic sunt
“obsides omnium nobilium regum populorumque; qui
“simul⁴ in potestate vestra erunt, extemplo omnia quæ
“nunc sub Carthaginiensibus sunt in dicionem tradent.
“hic pecunia omnis hostium, sine qua neque illi gerere
“bellum possunt, quippe qui mercenarios exercitus alant⁵,
“et quæ nobis maximo usui ad conciliandos animos bar-
“barorum erit. hic tormenta⁶, arma, omnis apparatus belli
“est, qui simul et⁷ vos instruet et hostes nudabit. potiemur
“præterea cum pulcherrima opulentissimæque urbe, tum
“opportunissima portu egregio, unde terra marique quæ
“belli usus⁸ poscunt suppeditentur. quæ cum magna ipsi
“habebimus, tum dempserimus hostibus multo majora.
“hæc illis arx, hoc horreum, ærarium, armamentarium,
“hoc omnium rerum receptaculum est. hinc⁹ rectus in
“African¹⁰ cursus est⁶; hæc una inter Pyrenæum et

¹ *oppugnandum* 3 L. ed. FR. cf. PZ, on SA, M. iii, 8; DU. xl, 49, 1; D. xxxviii, 3; xlii, 2; on Sil. viii, 36; xi, 559 sq; xv, 105; G, Obs. i, 7; nn, on Virg. Æ. xi, 230; CO, on S. J. xxii, 5; OU, on Fr. iii, 6, 7; and C. B. G. iii, 14. R.

² *emolumentum* ed. GT. G. C. ³ *armamenta* ad. RH. (after *arma*) FR. cf. xxi, 49, 16. R.

⁴ *pr.* RH. cf. Cic. T. Q. iv, 28; DU. xxiii, 26; xxxii, 18; 24; Suet. i, 67; (BU.) CO, on P. E. ii, 17, 5; D. xxix, 35; xxxi, 36. R.—om. 2. PE. 3 L. B. GA. L. pr. cf. xxvii, 5; xxviii, 17; 32; xli, 6; G. xxxiii, 12, n. D. ⁵ *huc* ed. A. pr. DJ. ⁶ *ex Africa*

3 L. GA. ant. Eld. A. pr. DJ.—*Africanum* (om. in) B.

1 Und. *enim*. R.

2 ‘Your present labour than your consequent gain.’ R.

3 ‘Has calculated.’ C.

4 Und. *atque*. R.

5 ‘The necessities,’ vi, 25; CO, on S. C. 48. R.

6 Hereby he induces his soldiers to hope that he will one day transport them to Africa. G.

“ Gades statio; hinc omni^s Hispaniæ^b imminet Africa⁷. M.C.Mar.4
 “ sed quoniam vos instructos et ordinatos cognosco, ad M.V.Læv.2
 “ Carthaginem Novam oppugnandam totis viribus et bono
 “ animo transeamus.” cumque omnes una voce ‘ hoc faci-
 ‘ endum’ succlamarent⁸, eos Carthaginem duxit. tum terra
 marique eam oppugnari jubet.

- 44 Contra Mago Pœnorum dux, cum terra marique instrui The garri-
son under
Mago
 oppugnationem videret, et ipse copias ita disponit. oppida-
 norum duo millia ab ea parte qua castra Romana erant makes a
sally; 49;
P. x, 8; 12;
AH. 19.
 opponit; quingentis militibus arcem insedit, quingentos
 tumulto urbis in orientem verso imponit; multitudinem
 aliam, ‘ quo clamor, quo subita^a vocâsset^b res^c, intentam^d
 ‘ ad omnia occurrere’ jubet. patefacta deinde porta eos,
 quos in via ferente ad castra hostium instruxerat, mittit^e.
 Romani duce ipso præcipiente parumper cessere, ut pro-
 piores subsidiis in certamine ipso summittendis essent. et
 primo haud impari^f stetero acie^g; subsidia deinde identi- It is beaten
back.
 dem summissa e castris non averterunt solum in fugam
 hostes, sed adeo effusis institerunt, ut nisi receptui cecinis-
 set, permixti fugientibus irrupturi fuisse in urbem videren-
 tur. trepidatio vero non in prælio major quam tota urbe
 fuit. multæ stationes pavore atque fuga^h desertæ sunt,
 relictique muri, cum qua cuique erat proximum desilu-
 sent. quodⁱ ubi^j egressus^k Scipio^l in tumultum^m, quem Scipio ad-
vances to
the assault;
P. x, 13.
 Mercuriiⁿ vocant^o, animadvertit^p, multis partibus nudata

⁸ omnis 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. A. ^h Hispania ed. A. ^a 1 P. F. CO. ^b F.
 CO. cf. xxiv, 36; xxviii, 15; Auct. B. H. 24; G. n, on Sil. x, 112. D. ^c 1 P. CO.
^d 1 P. CO. ^e emittit conj. or und. in hostes. R. ^f impares 1 P 2d. F 2d. pr. D.
 ed. er. GR. cf. xxvii, 11. DU.—impar 1 P 1st. V. 1 L. II. F 1st.—impare 2 L.—impari em.
 er. GR. ^g acies 1 P 2d. F. pr. D. ^h em. cf. 2; x, 44; xxii, 59; xxv, 6; Cic.
 P. L. M. 9; Sall. J. 55; Cic. p. Do. 7; G. xxviii, 44. D.—oga P.—loca vulg. pr. DJ.
ⁱ In the following passage var. Mss. ^j one P. 2, 5 L. HF. HV. GA. CO. B. ant.
 Edd.—ob 4 L. F.—om. P. V. RE. PE. one P. 1, 3 L. II. D. L. N. ^k em. SM. cf.
 xl, 22; Sall. J. 93; Pat. ii, 107. D.—obueveessus P.—oberesus V. 1 L.—erectus one P. 2, 5
 L. HF. HV.—res 4 L.—vere F.—versus GA.—obversus CO. B. RE. PE. one P. 3 L. H.
 D. L. N. pr. DJ.—om. ant. Edd. ^l suscipio F. ^m obversus ad. ant. Edd. ⁿ em.
 RB. pr. G. cf. xxix, 27; Polybius mentions three hillocks, called Vulcan's, Saturn's, and
 Aletes'. D.—Mercurium pl. and opt. Mss. pr. SM.—mercium GA.—exercitum V.—in exer-
 citu 1 L.—Saturni conj. R.—Vulcani conj. ED. ^o two P. RE. 5 L.—dicunt PE.—
 cantant GA. 3 L. D. L. N.—cantanti F. H. 4 L.—cantati one P. P. V. 1 L.—om. 2 L.—
 Teutatem appellant B. HF. HV. ant. Edd. ^p SM. pr. G.—advertit P. F. V. 2—5 L.
 GA. D. L. N. vulg.—avertit 1 L. H.

⁷ Hence, as from its citadel, Africa issues or the refractory tribes of Spain. G.
 her behests or her menaces to the obedient ⁸ Cf. iii, 50; xlii, 53; &c.

‘capi urbem non posse, opera⁵ et difficilia esse et tempus M.C.Mar.4
‘datura’ ad ferendam opem imperatoribus suis.’ M.V.Læv.2

Vix prior tumultus conticuerat, cum Scipio ‘ab defessis
‘jam vulneratisque’ recentes integrosque alios ‘accipere
‘scalas’ jubet ‘et vi majore aggredi urbem.’ ipse, ut ei
nuntiatum est ‘æstum decedere,’ quod per piscatores Tar- An unu-
raconenses, nunc levibus cymbis, nunc ubi eæ¹ siderent², sually low
vadis pervagatos^h stagnum, compertum habebat facilem tide.
pedibus ad murum transitum dari, eoⁱ secum^j armatos
duxit. medium ferme diei erat; et ad id quod sua sponte
cedente in mare æstu trahebatur aqua, acer etiam Septen-
trio⁶ ortus inclinatum⁷ stagnum eodem quo æstus ferebat,
et adeo nudaverat vada ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset,
alibi genua vix superaret. hoc cura ac ratione compertum Scipio en-
in ‘prodigium ac deos’ vertens Scipio, ‘qui ad transitum ters the
‘Romanis mare verterent et stagno^k auferrent, viasque ante town on the
‘nunquam initas humano vestigio aperirent, Neptunum’ side towards
‘jubebat ‘ducem itineris sequi ac medio stagno⁸ evadere^{sq} the sea ;
46 ‘ad moenia.’ ab terra ingens labor succedentibus¹ erat; S. xv, 230
nec altitudine tantum moenium^a impediabantur^b, sed quod^c
euntes^d ad ancipites utrinque ictus subjectos^e habebant⁸ xxi, 28, 3.
Romanos, ut latera infestiora⁴ subeuntibus quam adversa
corpora essent. at parte in alia⁵ quingentis et per stagnum

* ed. AS. FR.—daturum pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^f ea pl. Mss. ⁸ Cf. Albin. in Sen. Suas. 1; G. Tac. A. i, 70. D. ‘stuck in the mud.’ DCE.—sederent V. 1 P. 2 L. B. GA. ed. Rom. Parm.—desiderent 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. HF. HV.—scinderent 1 L. ^h per ad. B. but cf. xxv, 40. D. ⁱ eos F 1st.—D (i. e. quingentos) conj. ad. cf. 46; Pol. C. xxxvii, 40, 11. D. ^j em. G.—seu (and marmatos) P.—om. cet. Mss. ^k opt. Mss.—stagna P. F. 3, 4 L. B. ant. Edd. pr. DJ. C. but the singular is constantly used by both Livy, 42; 45; 46; 48; and Polybius. D.—stagnum pl. Mss.—signa ed. er. GT. ^a mania conj. G 3d. D. ^b impediabant F. pr. G 3d. D. ^c pr. G 2d and 4th.—et conj. G 1st and 3d. ^d i. e. succedentes, C. or subeuntes, R. susp. C. DCE. R.—cunctis GA.—tuentes (xliv, 11) conj. G 1st.—adeuntes and om. ad (making ictus the nominative) conj. G 2d.—cuneis (or brachiis) ‘bastions,’ conj. and om. Romanos (understanding succedentes) G 3d.—superstantes conj. DCE.

5 ‘The bringing military engines to play upon the walls:’ 46; v, 22; 24; xxxvi, 23. R.

6 A septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. N. Q. v, 16; Vit. i, 6; R. ‘the middle wind’ is also called aparctius, Gell. ii, 22; Cic. At. ix, 6. G.

7 ‘Which had taken a turn and was now ebbing or going down:’ cf. xxv, 34, 6; xxix, 7, 1; Hor. O. iii, 28, 5. (Ml.) R.

8 ‘Through the middle of the swamp.’ R. 1 Und. ad mœnia, as with subeuntes, below. R.

2 xxxvi, 18; vii, 34; G. ib. 24, 9; 36, 10; D. xli, 24. R.

3 Und. mœnia: G 4th. DJ. C. und. Pœni. S. adv. G.

4 ‘More exposed to missiles.’ R.

5 The city was assaulted in three places; (1) Scipio attacked it on the north side with the land forces, (2) Lælius on the south with the

M.C.Mar.4 facilis transitus et in murum adscensus inde fuit: nam
M.V.Læv.2

neque opere emunitus erat, ut ubi ipsius loci ac stagni
xxi, 61, 4; præsidio satis creditum foret; nec ulla armatorum statio
xxv, 38, 8.

Capture of
New Car-
thage;

P. x, 14 sq.

aut custodia opposita, intentis omnibus ad opem eo^e feren-
dam^f unde periculum ostendebatur. ubi urbem sine cer-
tamine intravere, pergunt inde, quanto maximo cursu
poterant, ad eam portam circa quam omne contractum
certamen erat. in quod adeo intenti omnium non animi
solum fuere, sed etiam oculi auresque pugnantium spectan-
tiumque et adhortantium pugnautes, ut nemo ante ab tergo
senserit captam urbem, quam tela in aversos inciderunt et^g
utrinque ancipitem hostem habebant. tunc turbatis defen-
soribus metu et mœnia capta, et porta intus forisque pariter
refringi cœpta^h; et mox cædendo confractisⁱ, ne iter im-
pediretur, foribus^j armati impetum fecerunt. magna multi-
tudo et muros transcendebat. sed hi passim ad cædem
oppidanorum versi: illa quæ portam ingressa erat, justa
acies cum ducibus, cum ordinibus media urbe in forum
processit. inde cum duobus itineribus fugientes videret^k
hostes, alios ad tumulum in orientem versum, qui tenebatur
quingentorum militum præsidio, alios in arcem, in quam et
ipse Mago cum omnibus fere armatis qui muris pulsi fuerant
refugerat^k, partim^l copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum
mittit, partim^l ipse ad arcem ducit. et tumulus primo
impetu est captus, et Mago arcem conatus defendere, cum
omnia hostium plena videret neque spem ullam esse, se
arcemque et præsidium dedidit. quoad dedita arx est,
^mcædes tota urbe passim factæ; nec ulli puberum, qui

^e ad. RH. adv. GB. cf. Cato in Gell. xiv, 2; Ter. Eu. pr. 10. G.—om. Mss. ^f cf. *ferendam* P. F. RE. ^g RH.—om. pl. Mss. ^h capit RH. pr. to avoid the jingle of *capta* and *capta*; RH. but similar instances are to be met with, as *priusquam quisquam* ii, 48; *neglegens est gens* v, 46 n. *muros accepturos* x, 10; xxii, 3; xxv, 16; xxxiv, 46; ii, 51, 6; viii, 34, 5; xxxiii, 19, 8; BA, on Gr. 10; BU, on S. vi, 7; and Ph. i, 19, 8. D. ⁱ S. PE. 2, 5 L. H. ed. FR. pl. Edd. i. e. 'being demolished by the blows of hatchets.' RS.—*confectis ac distractis* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. DJ.—*confectis atque distractis* GA.—*confectis ac districtis* 3 P. L.—*ac distractis* ad. S. PE. 2—5 L. H. ^j fortibus one CO. pr. DJ. adv. D. ^k Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. H. D.—*refugerant* ed. GR. CL. cf. xxi, 60, h. R. ^l 1, 2 P. P. V. 2 L. and all Mss of G. cf. xxiii, 11, i; xxxi, 36. D. —var. cet. Mss.—om. the latter RH. adv. GB.—*partem* pr. DJ. ^m et ad. G. adv. H. C. D.

fleet, and (3) 500 troops on the west: these last made their way into the town through the swamp. G.

6 Und. Scipio, whom Livy, in the warmth of his narration, never once mentions in the whole chapter. C.

obvius fuit, parcebatur. tum signo dato cædibus finis factus, ad prædam victores versi, quæ ingens omnis generis fuit.

M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2

Immense
booty.

7 Liberorum capitum virile^a secus^b ad decem millia capta. inde qui cives Novæ Carthaginis erant, dimisit; urbemque et sua omnia, quæ reliqua eis bellum fecerat, restituit. opifices¹ ad duo millia hominum erant: 'eos publicos² fore populi Romani' edixit, 'cum spe propinqua libertatis, si ad ministeria belli enixe operam navâssent.' ceteram multitudinem incolarum³ juvenum ac validorum servorum in classem ad supplementum remigum dedit; et auxerat navibus^c octo captivis classem. extra hanc multitudinem Hispanorum obsides erant, quorum perinde ac si sociorum liberi essent cura habita. captus et apparatus ingens belli; catapultæ maximæ formæ centum viginti, minores ducentæ octoginta et una; ballistæ majores viginti tres, minores quinquaginta duæ; scorpionum majorum xxiv, 34, 8. minorumque et armorum telorumque ingens numerus; signa militaria septuaginta quattuor. et auri argentique relata ad imperatorem magna vis: pateræ aureæ fuerunt ducentæ septuaginta sex, libras^d ferme omnes pondo; argenti facti^e signatique decem et octo millia et trecenta pondo, vasorum argenteorum magnus numerus. hæc omnia C. Flaminio quæstori appensa annumerataque sunt. tritici quadraginta millia modiûm⁴, hordei ducenta septuaginta. naves onerariæ sexaginta tres^f in portu expugnatae captæ-

Number of
prisoners;
P. x, 16 sq.

Military
stores.

xxiv, 34, 8.

Gold and
silver.

^a P. RE. al. Mss. ed. cf. Sall. in Charis. i, 61; Var. in Gell. iii, 10; (L.) Aus. Id. xi, 8; xii; Ep. 70; Sisen. H. iv. Semp. As. in Gell. ii, 13; Sall. H. ii; Tac. A. iv, 62, 7; (R.) H. v, 13; Am. Marc. xxix, 6; in these passages *virile* or *muliebre secus* is equivalent to *virilis sexûs*; CS, on Suet. Aug. 44; [(E. WO.) R.] Plaut. Rud. i, 2, 19; or *virili sexu*. Arnobius, Ammian, and later writers use it as they would any other accusative; but there are no examples of such usage in the Augustan age. G. [adv. CO, on S. H. ii, p. 960.] The preposition *secundum* (*κατά*) is understood. C. GR, on 34, b; and A. M. xvi, 11; xxvii, 10. D.—*virilis* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^b P. ME. ed. G. C. D. ^c *decem et conj.* ad. from Pol. (SW.) but cf. 49; S and Pol. x, 8. R. ^d F. al. Mss. ed. G, de P. V. i, 6, 28. cf. PZ. on SA, M. iv, 4, 53; DU. iii, 29, 3. D.—*librales* 3—5 L. R. GA. L. D. pr. RH.—*librae* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^e *infecti* conj. G, de P. V. i, 7. pr. RS. otherwise 'silver vessels' are not 'wrought silver.' DU. cf. xxxiv, 10. R. Unless the meaning is 'there were 18,300 lbs of wrought and stamped silver; of which a great quantity was plate.' C. ^f cxiii ed. Bas. G. C. adv. Mss.

1 These 'mechanics' were of a class between the free citizens and the slaves. SW, on Pol. R.

2 *Δημιόεις*, Pol. S. cf. BS, c. 5 ad l. 9, D. de L. Rh. L, El. i, 22; FAB, Sem. ii,

24. DU.

3 Viz. 'those inhabitants who were not citizens.' C.

4 xxiii, 38; xxviii, 45; xxx, 16; cf. *liberum* xxii, 22. D. ED.

M.C.Mar.4 que, quædam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, ære
M.V.Læv.2 præterea ferroque et linteis et sparto et navali alia materia
xxii, 20, 3; ad classem ædificandam, ut minimum omnium inter tantas
Pl. xix, 2. opes belli captas^a Carthago ipsa fuerit.

Scipio re- turns thanks to the gods; S. xv, 248 sqq.
and be- stows praise on his troops.
Contest for the mural crown: xxiii, 23, 8; vi, 20.
xxi, 49, 11.

Eo die Scipio, C. Lælio cum sociis navalibus urbem 48
custodire jusso, ipse in castra legiones reduxit; fessosque
milites omnibus uno die belli operibus^a, quippe qui et^b
acie dimicassent, et^c capienda urbe tantum laboris peri-
culique adissent, et capta cum iis qui in arcem confugerant
iniquo etiam loco pugnassent, curare corpora jussit. postero
die militibus navalibusque sociis convocatis primum^d diis
immortalibus laudes gratesque^e egit, qui se non urbis
solum opulentissimæ omnium in Hispania uno die com-
potem fecissent, sed ante eo conguessissent^f omnis pene
Africæ atque Hispaniæ opes, ut neque hostibus quicquam
relinqueretur et sibi ac suis omnia superessent. militum^g
deinde virtutem collaudavit, quod eos non eruptio hostium,
non altitudo mœnium, non inexplorata stagni vada, non
castellum in alto tumultu situm, non munitissima arx de-
terruisset quo minus transcenderent omnia perrumperent-
que. itaque quanquam omnibus omnia deberet, præci-
puum^h muralis coronæ decus ejus esse qui primus murum
adscendissetⁱ: profiteretur qui se dignum eo duceret
dono. duo professi sunt, Q. Trebellius centurio legionis
quartæ et Sex. Digitius socius navalis. nec ipsi tam inter
se acriter contendebant quam studia excitaverant uterque
sui corporis^j hominum. sociis C. Lælius præfectus^k classis,
legionariis M. Sempronius Tuditanus aderat^l. ea contentio

^a em. RH. adv. GB.—bellicas Mss.—bello captas conj. D. ^b operis RH. 6 L. H. pr. i. e. 'with labours and duties,' cf. v, 4; the other word signifies 'the works performed by these labours;' xxvii, 12; v, 19; 22; ix, 4: RH. but cf. also G, Obs. ii, 23; DU, on Pl. prf. 1. D. ^c in ad. 1 Tar. G. H. DJ. adv. D.—om. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. C. D. ^d in ad. S. B. HV. 1 Tar. G. DJ. adv. RH.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. ed. GR. H. C. D. ^e RH. F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. pr. RH. ed. D.—tamen ad. ant. Ed. G. C. ^f adscen- disse se D. ed. S. adv. MU, V. L. xix, 15. D. ^g em. cf. below. RH.—Læliusque tectus RH.—Læliusque F. V. 1, 2 (?) L. H.—Lælius qui GA.—Lælius 2 (?), 5 L. HV. B 1st. ant. Edd.

¹ xxvii, 13; xxx, 17; GB. Suet. xi, 11; Plaut. Tri. iv, 1; G. xxiii, 12. D.

² It was an act of piety to ascribe such an unexpected piece of good fortune to the care, the will, and the providence of the gods. R.

³ As we say, 'of their own body;' 16;

i, 17; iv, 9; vi, 34; xxiv, 48; xxxiv, 8; xxxviii, 9; 34. R.

⁴ This is a legal term, denoting the presence of an advocate in court to support one's cause: iii, 14; vi, 38; viii, 31; xxiv, 38, 10; nn, on Tac. A. xii, 1, 2. R.

cum prope seditionem veniret, Scipio ‘tres recuperatores’⁵ cum ‘se daturum’ pronuntiâsset, ‘qui cognita causa testibus—
 ‘que auditis judicarent uter prior in oppidum transcendisset,’
 C. Lælio et M. Sempronio advocatis⁶ partis utriusque P.
 Cornelium Caudinum de medio adjecit, eosque tres recuperatores ‘considerere’⁷ et causam cognoscere’ jussit. cum res
 eo majore ageretur certamine, quod amoti⁸ tantæ dignitatis⁹ non tam advocati quam moderatores studiorum fuerant⁹, C. Lælius relicto consilio ad tribunal ad Scipionem accedit, eumque docet ‘rem sine modo ac modestia agi,
 ‘ac prope esse ut manus inter se conserant. ceterum
 ‘etiamsi vis absit, nihilo minus detestabili exemplo rem
 ‘agi, quippe ubi’ fraude ac perjurio decus petatur virtutis.
 ‘stare hinc legionarios milites, hinc classicos, per omnes
 ‘deos paratos jurare magis quæ velint quam quæ sciant
 ‘vera esse, et obstringere⁹ perjurio non se solum suumque
 ‘caput, sed signa militaria et aquilas¹⁰ sacramentique religionem¹¹. hæc se ad eum de sententia P. Cornelii et M.
 ‘Sempronii deferre.’ Scipio collaudato Lælio ad¹² concionem advocavit, pronuntiavitque ‘se satis compertum habere
 ‘Q. Trebellium et Sex. Digitium pariter in murum escen-
 ‘disse, seque eos ambos virtutis causa coronis muralibus

M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2

ix, 15, 9.
xxiv, 22,
11.

⁵ P. F. H. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ed. FR. G.—*admoti* 5 L. GA. D. L. N. ed. AS. Lug. Pa.
⁶ *indignitatis* ed. Mo. A. al. ⁷ *vi* conj. LT. adv. as contradicting what immediately precedes. D.

5 ‘Umpires, arbitrators.’ They were so called from being at first ‘such persons as were appointed to settle disputes between Rome and the neighbouring states relative to the recovery of private property:’ Fest. C. At Rome, they were taken from among the *centumvirs*, and were commissioned by the prætor. R.

6 The ‘advocate’ is the friend, whom we call to us in order to consult him upon our affairs, and who attends in court and sits there as our supporter; E, C. C. and to help us, if requisite, with his advice, his exertions, and his influence. cf. iii, 47. B. He differed from the patron, who had to plead the cause of his client; xl, 15. R.

7 xxxiv, 61; xl, 8; cf. iii, 46, 9. D.

8 They had previously been present among the two rival factions; but had shown their good taste by moderating, rather than inflaming, the zeal of their respective parties. Being now withdrawn, to act in

the capacity of umpires, they left the multitude more uncontrolled and unruly: *vis populi multo sævior, multoque vehementior: quæ, ducem quod habet, interdum lenior est, quam si nullum haberet: dux enim suo periculo progredi cogitur: populi impetus periculi rationem sui non habet*; Cic. Leg. iii, 10. G.

9 ‘To implicate;’ ix, 34; x, 38; *illigare* xxxi, 25; xxxii, 21. DCE.

10 Cf. nn, on Tac. A. i, 37, 4; 39, 9. R.

11 ‘Their solemn military oath.’ Lælius seems to apprehend, that, in perjuring themselves by their standards and eagles, [Luc. i, 6 sq. ED.] they would be drawing down upon these the wrath of the gods, and involving them in the punishment which might be expected to fall upon themselves. C.

12 After verbs compounded with *ad*, our author is fond of repeating the preposition with its case; i, 59; iv, 32; cf. ii, 36, 7; D. iii, 34; iv, 1; viii, 32; *ad concionem convocat* vii, 36. G.

M.C.Mar.4 'donare.' tum reliquos, prout cuique meritum virtusque
 M.V.Læv.2 erat, donavit. ante omnes C. Lælium præfectum classis et
 omni genere laudis sibimet ipse¹ æquavit, et corona aurea
 xxv, 12, 19. ac triginta bubus donavit.

Scipio's cle- Tum obsides civitatum Hispaniæ vocari jussit; quorum 49
 mency to- quantus numerus fuerit piget scribere, quippe cum alibi
 wards the hostages; trecentos ferme, alibi septingentos viginti quinque^a fuisse
 P. x, 18. inveniam. æque et alia inter auctores discrepant. præsidium

41. Punicum alius decem, alius septem, alius haud plus quam
 duum millium fuisse scribit. capta alibi decem millia capi-
 tum, alibi supra quinque et viginti invenias. scorpiones
 majores minoresque ad sexaginta^b captos scripserim, si
 xxv, 39, 10. auctorem Græcum sequar Silenum¹; si Valerium Antia-
 tem, majorum scorpionum sex millia, minorum tredecim^c:
 adeo nullus mentiendi modus est. ne de ducibus quidem
 convenit. plerique Lælium præfuisse classi; sunt qui M.
 Junium Silanum dicant. Arinem^d præfuisse Punico præ-
 sidio deditumque Romanis Antias Valerius, Magonem alii
 scriptores tradunt. non de numero navium captarum, non
 de pondere auri atque argenti et redactæ pecuniæ convenit.
 si aliquibus^e assentiri necesse est, media simillima^f veris^g
 sunt. ceterum Scipio vocatis obsidibus primum 'universos
 'bonum animum habere' jussit: 'venisse eos in populi
 'Romani potestatem, qui beneficio quam metu obligare
 'homines malit, exterasque gentes fide ac societate junctas
 'habere quam^h tristi subjectas servitio.' deinde acceptis
 nominibus civitatum recensuit captivos, quot cujusque
 populi essent; et nuntios domum misit, ut 'ad suos quis-
 'que recipiendos veniret.' si quarum forte civitatum legati

¹ P. F. ed. C. D.—ipsa GA.—ipsi pl. Mss. ed. G ^a mmmcccxxv. P. ^b v
 (or ix) millia conj. L, Pol. iii, 4. ^c millia ad. P. ME. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. N. F. HV.
 GA. L. ^d 3 P. 1, 5 L. ed. D.—Armen GA. ed. G. C.—var. cet. Mss. cf. HS, on Sil.
 xv, 232. D. ^e alicui F 2d. conj. RH.—aliquis (for aliquis RH.) RH. F. 1, 3 L. H.
 B. ant. Edd. ^f similia RH. pr. RH. ^g veri RH. 2, 5 L. F 2d. pr. RH.—reueris
 F 1st. ^h a RH. pr. cf. xxvii, 17. RH. adv. because the preposition is used very dif-
 ferently there, and in xxiv, 30; xxvi, 1. G.

¹ Silenus wrote a history of Rome from its foundation; Dion. i. He was probably the same as Silenus of Calacta, who wrote a history of Sicily: Ath. xii, 11. C. He was not only in Hannibal's camp, but entertained at his table: Cic. Fam. i, 24; Nep. xxii, 13;

R. FO, H. G. iii, p. 189. DÆ. It is observable that Livy particularizes the authors whose statements he discredits; but passes over in silence the name of Polybius, whose narrative he has translated in some parts almost word for word. C.

aderant, eis præsentibus suos restituit; ceterorum curam ^{M.C.Mar.4}
benigne tuendorum C. Flaminio quæstori attribuit. inter ^{M.V.Læv.2}
hæc e media turba obsidum mulier magno natu, Mandonii ^{His care of}
uxor qui frater Indibilis Ilergetum reguli erat, flens ad ^{the females;}
pedes imperatoris procubuit¹, obtestarique cœpit ut ‘curam ^{xxii, 21;}
‘cultumque² feminarum impensius custodibus commenda- ^{P. x, 18.}
‘ret.’ cum Scipio ‘nihil profecto defuturum’ diceret, tum
rursus mulier “haud magni ista³ facimus” inquit: “quid
“enim huic⁴ fortunæ non satis est? alia me¹ cura⁵ ætatem
“harum intuentem¹ (nam ipsa jam extra periculum injuriæ
“muliebris sum^m) stimulatⁿ.” ætate et forma florentes circa
erant^o Indibilis filiæ aliæque^p nobilitate pari, quæ omnes
eam pro parente colebant. tum Scipio “meæ populi que
“Romani disciplinæ causa facerem” inquit, “ne quid,
“quod sanctum usquam esset, apud nos violaretur⁶. nunc
“ut id curem impensius, vestra quoque virtus dignitasque
“facit, quæ ne in malis quidem oblitæ decoris matronalis
“estis.” spectatæ deinde integritatis viro tradidit eas,
‘tuerique haud secus verecunde ac modeste quam hospi-
‘tum^q conjuges ac matres’ jussit.

60 Captiva¹ deinde a militibus adducitur ad eum adulta ^{Among}
virgo, adeo eximia forma^a ut quacunque incedebat con- ^{others, of a}
verteret omnium oculos. Scipio percunctatus ‘patriam pa- ^{beautiful}
maiden be- ^{trothed to}

¹ F. opt. Mss. cf. vii, 31; xxix, 16; xxx, 16. D.—*procidit* two P. V. five L. H. B. G. A. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xlv, 25; *περὶ τῶν*, Pol. OU, on L. iii, 713. D. J RH. pr. RH. ed. G. sqq.—*aliam* P. F.—*alia mihi* B. 1 Ed. A. al.—*angit* ad. RH. pr. RH. ^k curam P. F. ^l RH. P. F. pr. RH. ed. G. sqq.—*intuenti* B. 1 Ed. A. al. ^m cum P. F.—*animum* ad. B. 1 Ed. A. al. ⁿ S. P. F. B. al. opt. Mss. A.—*simulant* HF.—*simul* RH. HV.—*stimulant* cet. Mss of D.—*simul ac* one F.—*stimulabant* 1 Ed.—om. RH.—*stabant* ad. B. A. al. ^o *eam* RH. A. but Livy is fond of putting prepositions adverbially; G. ix, 2, 7: *circa erant* occurs in i, 41; ix, 22. D. ^p em. cf. xxiv, 1. G. und. *puellæ*. R.—*filia-que* P.—*filii æque* F.—*filia erant aliaque* RH. pr. RH.—*filia eæque* A. al. ^q RH. 2 P. pr. RH.—*hospitium* H.—*hostitum* F.—*hostium* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.—*civium* 3 P. 3, 5 L. B. G. A. ant. Edd.—*Romanorum* ad. 3 L. ^a *eximiæ formæ* 2 P. 3 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. iv, 13; i, 9, 11; v, 47, 2; BU, on O. M. iii, 607; D. Ter. An. i, 1, 92—96.

2 ‘Care and treatment.’ Scipio seemed to understand these words as relating to their being well lodged and fed; S. cf. *corpora curare* iii, 2; *cultus et curatio corporis* Cic. N. D. i, 34; *cultus muliebris* Pliny xxxiii, 1.

3 ‘Those things which you have mistakenly imagined I was soliciting.’ R.

4 ‘That of us captives.’ R.

5 ‘For the sake of maintaining in my army that character for discipline, which is becoming of me and of the Roman people, I

cannot but be desirous, that nothing, which is held sacred by others, should be infringed or violated among us.’ C. RH.

1 Cf. V. Max. vi, 7; C. Plut. “Πρόλαος” Suid. The memorial of this transaction is preserved on a votive silver shield of Scipio in the Royal Museum at Paris; a description of which, with a plate of it, is given by SP, R. d’A. and Journ. des Sav. t. ix; this D has had copied to illustrate Sil. xv, 268 sq. R. See also Mariette, Tr. des Pierres Gravées, t. i, 101.

M.C.Mar.4 'rentesque?' inter cetera accepit 'desponsam' eam principi
M.V.Læv.2 'Celtiberorum adolescenti:' Aluccio nomen erat. extemplo
Aluccius; igitur parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, cum interim
P. x, 19;
V. iv, 3, 1; audiret 'deperire eum sponsæ amore,' ubi primum venit,
S. xv, 268. accuratiore² eum sermone quam parentes alloquitur. "ju-
Scipio's ad- "venis" inquit "juvenem appello, quo minor sit inter nos
dress to the
young "hujus sermonis verecundia. ego, cum sponsa tua capta⁴
prince: "a militibus nostris ad me ducta⁵ esset, audiremque eam
"tibi cordi esse, et forma faceret fidem, quia ipse, si frui
"liceret ludo³ ætatis, præsertim recto^f et legitimo^g amore,
"et non res publica animum nostrum occupâset, veniam
"mihi dari sponsam impensius amanti vellem, tuo, cujus
"possum^h, amoris faveo. fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem
"qua apud soceros⁴ tuos parentesque suos verecundia;
"servata tibi est, ut inviolatum et dignum me teque dari
"tibi donum posset. hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere
"paciscor: amicus populo Romano sis, et si me virum
"bonum credis esse, quales patrem patruumque meum
"jam ante hæ gentes nôrant, scias multos nostri similes
"in civitate Romana esse, nec ullum in terris populum
"hodie dici posse quem minus tibi hostem tuisque esse
"velis aut amicum malis." 'adolescens simul pudore⁵ et
gaudio perfusus, dextram Scipionis tenens, 'deos omnes'
invocare 'ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi
'nequaquam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga

who re-
ceives his
betrothed,
with pre-
sents.

^b RH. F. al. opt. Mss. cf. Plaut. Cis. ii, 1, 22. G.—*desponsatam* pl. Mss. but cf. i, 26, 2. D. ^c F. al. opt. Mss. pr. GR. cf. n, on i, 1. G.—*Allucio* RH. ed. G. C. D.—*var.* cet. Mss. cf. GR, on xxii, 22, 6; and Th. Gr. t. iii. D. ^d RH. pr. RH.—*recata* 3, 5 L. B. HF. GA. HV. D. L. N. 1 Ed. (and om. *tua*) three P. F 2d. V. 2, 4 L. H.—*recata* (om. *tua*) F 1st. ^e F. Mss. of G.—*deducta* pl. Mss. but this (as appears from Cic. [V. v, 34; ED.]) is an ambiguous word, which Scipio, circumstanced as he was, would not have used; G. cf. *TO*, and *GV*, on Suet. i, 49 sq. The words *deduci* and *perduci*, however, are used in relating both this anecdote, and a similar instance of forbearance in Alexander the Great towards the captive queen of Darius, by Gell. vi, 8: and, besides, the soldiers had brought this noble damsel to Scipio as a prize worth his notice; Pol. x, 19. D.—*adducta* conj. G. as above: ED. but this is used in just as objectionable a sense: cf. BKH, on T. i, 7, 65; BU, on O. H. 9, 121. D. ^f em. RH.—*illecto recto* S.—*illecto* three P. or *inlecto* F. or *in lecto* V. five L. H. HV. B. GA. L.—*et læto* ad. V. five L. H. HV. B 1st.—*et lecto* ad. F 1st. ^g RH. S. F.—*legitimoque* pl. Mss. ^h RH.—*sponso* 1 P. F. V 2d. 3, 4 L. H. B 2d. (and *ejus*) 2, 5 L.—*sponsæ* 3 P.—*sponsa est* B 1st. HF. ant. Ed.—*sponsa* V 1st. 1 L. ⁱ *quum* ad. RH. adv. cf. vi, 27. G. D.

² 'More studied.' DÆ.

³ Cf. *MI*, on H. O. iii, 12, 1; *R. Ovid*; *RS. A. A. ii, 389*; *Ter. Eu. iii, 5, 39*.

⁴ For *socerum socrumque*, as in *Virg. Æ. ii, 457. R. cf. xxvii, 4, 7*.

⁵ 'A reverential regard for Scipio.' RS.

‘se merito’ esset.’ parentes inde cognatique virginis appel-^{M.C.Mar.4}
lati; qui, quoniam gratis sibi redderetur virgo ad quam ^{M.V.Læv.2}
redimendam satis magnum attulissent auri pondus, orare
Scipionem ut ‘id ab se donum acciperet’ coeperunt, ‘haud
‘minorem ejus rei apud se gratiam futuram esse’ affirmantes
‘quam redditæ inviolatæ foret virginis.’ Scipio, ‘quando
‘tantopere peterent, accepturum se’ pollicitus, ‘poni ante
‘pedes’ jussit; vocatoque ad se Aluccio “super dotem”
inquit, “quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me
“dotalia dona accedent;” ‘aurumque tollere ac sibi
‘habere’ jussit. his lætus donis honoribusque dimissus
domum implevit populares laudibus meritis⁶ Scipionis:
‘venisse diis simillimum juvenem, vincentem omnia cum
‘armis tum benignitate ac beneficiis.’ itaque delectu clien-
tium habito cum [delectis]^k mille et quadringentis equi-
tibus intra paucos dies ad Scipionem revertit^l.

- 51 Scipio retentum secum Lælium dum captivos obsidesque ^{Lælius goes}
et prædam ex consilio ejus disponderet, satis^a omnibus com- ^{to Rome;}
positis, data quinquere^me, captivisque^b Magone et quin- ^{P. x, 19.}
decim fere senatoribus¹, qui simul cum eo capti erant, in
navem^c impositis, nuntium victoriæ Romam mittit. ipse ^{Scipio ex-}
paucos dies, quibus morari Carthagine statuerat, exer- ^{ercises his}
cendis navalibus pedestribusque copiis absumpsit. primo ^{troops; P. x,}
die legiones in armis quattuor millium spatio decurrerunt^d; ^{20—22.}
secundo die ‘arma curare et tergere ante tentoria’ jussi^e;
tertio die rudibus^f inter se in modum justæ pugnæ con-
currerunt præpilatisque² missilibus jaculati sunt; quarto

¹ RH.—om. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. and und. *animo*; ‘proportioned to his own sentiments of gratitude and to Scipio’s magnanimous conduct towards him.’ DCE.—*erga se* conj. om. G.
^k om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*dilectis* 1 P. pr. GB. ^l P. ed. A.—*revertitur* RE.—*redit*
V. five L. H. GA. L. N. ed. Parm. cf. xxxvi, 35, 2. D.—*rediit* F. B. HV. ed. CU. cf. vi,
29, 8. D. ^a *rebus* RH. adv. GB. *satis* is a very favourite word with Livy, ii, 50; v, 45;
vi, 28; x, 5; xxi, 8; xxviii, 14; xxxvi, 35; xxxix, 30: &c. D. ^b P. D. L. N.—
captivis cum RH.—*captivis* pl. Mss. ^c S. 2 P. al. xxii, 11; xxiv, 1; xxviii, 30; xxxi,
23; xlv, 33; 34; lxxvii, ep. D.—*nave* 2 L.—*in nave* F V. H. GA. 4 L. B.—*ut ad*. F.
^d *decurrere*, conj. LT.—*decurrerent*, conj. U. ^e em. G.—*jussit* Mss. ^f pl. and
opt. Mss. L, Sat. i, 15. (adv. CA, O. D. iii, 7.) pr. SE, on V. ii, 23. cf. xl, 6; D. and 9;
nn, on Sil. viii, 552; on Sall. C. 56, 3; on Virg. Æ. vii, 524; R. on Juv. vi, 248; ED.
and on Suet. iv, 32. *ἐν λαναις ἰσχυραμένοις μετ’ ἐπισφαιρατο μάχαιραις*, Pol. G.

⁶ These words are joined, iv, 41; D. vii, fifteen of the lower house (*σύνταλτοι*) and
7; 36; x, 22; 29; *laudibus haud immeritis*, two of the upper, (*γερονσίαι*) according to
iv, 13. G. Pol. R. cf. Her. vii, 8, n. 45.

¹ These were senators of old Carthage;

² *Ἐσφαιραμένοις γρόσφοις*. Pol. (SW.) S. cf.

M.C.M. 4 die quies data: quinto iterum in armis decursum⁸ est.
M.V. 1. 2. hunc ordinem laboris quietisque, quoad Carthagine morati
 sunt, servarunt. remigium classicique⁹ milites¹, tranquillo /
 in altum erecti, agilitatem navium simulacris navalis pu-
 gnae² experiebantur. hæc extra urbem terra marique cor-
 pora simul animosque ad bellum acuebant. urbs³ ipsa
 strepebat apparatu belli, fabris omnium generum in pu-
 blica⁴ officina inclusis. dux⁵ cuncta pari cura obibat: nunc
 in classe ac navali⁶ erat, nunc cum legionibus decurrebat,
 nunc operibus adspiciendis⁷ tempus dabat, quæque in
 officinis quæque in armamentario ac navalibus fabrorum
 multitudo plurima in singulos dies certamine ingenti facie-
 bat. his ita inchoatis, reffectisque qua⁸ quassati erant⁹
 muris¹⁰, dispositisque præsiidiis ad custodiam urbis Tar-
 raconem est profectus, a multis legationibus protinus in
 via aditus, quas partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit,
 partim distulit¹¹ Tarraconem, quo omnibus novis veteri-
 busque sociis edixerat conventum. et cuncti fere qui cis
 Iberum incolunt populi, multi etiam ulterioris provinciæ¹²
 convenerunt. Carthaginensium duces primo ex industria
 famam captæ Carthaginis compresserunt; deinde ut clarior
 res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, elevabant verbis
 necopinato adventu ac prope furto unius diei urbem
 unam Hispaniæ interceptam; cujus rei tam parvæ præ-
 mio elatum insolentem juvenem immodico gaudio¹³ spe-
 ciem magnæ victoriæ imposuisse. at ubi appropinquare

the pro-
ceeds to
Tarraco.

⁸ concursum ed. Rom. Parm. two Tar. Ve. Ven. AS. al. CU. sqq. Edd. but cf. xiii, 35, 3. G. ⁹ RH. P. H.—clausis cives 1 P. 3 L. B. GA. HV. al. Mss.—clausi civesque 3 P. F. V. 1 L. al. Mss.—clausi cives 4 L.—clausis civesque 2, 5 L. BR. ¹ militesque 1 P. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. ² RH. 2 P.—n. p. or republics pl. Mss. ³ fabri... publicis om. RH.—fabris...in om. RH. ⁴ RH.—data pl. Mss. ⁵ certamine conj. ad. W.L. ⁶ inspicendis 'inspecting and closely examining,' vi, 27; xxiv, 40; xxv, 11; DU. xxi, 6: R. but cf. xlii, 5, 8. D. ⁷ P.—om. F.—quæ S. al. pr. DJ.—que RH. al.—quæ cet. Mss. ⁸ em. C.—quassata erant RH. cf. xxxiii, 17. DU.—quasi erant ed. cf. xxv, 3. G. C. D.—quassarunt P. pr. und. milites. DJ.—quasserant S.—quassarat RE. 3 L. some Edd. und. Scipio. DJ. ⁹ muri RH.

VM, in TT, L. C. v, 10, 11; L, Pol. iv, 4; DU. SBL, on V. i, 9: like foils, R. 'covered at the point with a button of leather,' or 'rounded off at the end by the smith.' C.

xxxv, 26. D.

'till they reached Tarraco.' R. is here used loosely, to denote

any 'district wherein hostilities are going on.' DU.

6 'By his immoderate joy he had given his trifling success the appearance of a grand victory; for it seemed incredible that any thing short of this could have thrown him into such ecstasies.' C.

‘tres duces, tres victores hostium exercitus audisset, M.C.Mar.4
‘occursuram ei extemplo domesticorum funerum me- M.V.Læv.2
‘moriā.’ hæc in vulgus jactabant, haudquaquam ipsi
ignari quantum sibi ad omnia virium Carthagine amissa
decessisset.

BOOK XXVII.

EPITOME.

- E. iii, 14. Cn. Fulvius proconsul cum exercitu ab Hannibale ad Herdoneam^a cæsus est. meliore eventu a Claudio Marcello consule adversus eundem ad Numistrone[m] pugnatum est. inde Hannibal noctu recessit. Marcellus insecutus est, et subinde cedentem pressit, donec confligeret. priore pugna Hannibal superior fuit, Marcellus insequenti. Fabius
- PF. 186. Maximus pater consul^b Tarentinos per prodicionem recepit. in Hispania ad Bæculam Scipio cum Hasdrubale Hamilcaris conflixit, et vicit; inter alia captum puerum regalem eximiæ formæ ad avunculum Masinissam cum donis dimisit. Claudius Marcellus T. Quintus Crispinus consules, speculandi causa progressi e castris, insidiis ab Hannibale circumventi sunt; Marcellus occisus fuit, Crispinus fugit. res præterea a P. Sulpicio prætore¹ adversus Philippum et Achæos gestas continet. lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita centum triginta septem millia centum et octo, ex quo numero apparuit quantum hominum tot præliorum adversa fortuna populo Romano abstulisset. Hasdrubal, qui cum exercitu novo transcenderat Alpes ut se Hannibali conjungeret, cum millibus hominum quinquaginta sex cæsus est^c, M. Livii consulis ductu, sed non minore opera Claudii Neronis consulis, qui cum Hannibali oppositus esset, relictis castris ita ut hostem falleret, cum electa^d manu profectus Hasdrubalem circumvenit.

Some Sam-
nite towns
are taken : Hic status rerum Hispaniæ erat. in Italia consul Mar-
cellus, Salapia per prodicionem recepta, Maroneam^a et
PM. 312; Meles^b de Samnitibus vi cepit. ad tria millia militum ibi
C. ii, 231; Hannibalis, quæ præsidii causa relictæ erant, oppressa.
236.

^a S.—var. pl. Mss.—om. (with *ad*) pl. ant. Edd. ^b em. cf. 8. S.—*consulis Mss.*
^c *capta v m. et ccccti ad. BO.—capta vero quinque millia et quadringenta [1] conj. ad. cf. Pliny, Oros. and Diac. the number is less in Pol. and omitted by Zon. Flor. Eutr. and Aur. Vict. DL.—capta vero quadringenta ad. DL.—capta x. m cccc ad. BG.—capta v. cccc ad. V. E.* ^d *delecta BO. which is more usual, ii, 20; xxvi, 5; 50; Nep. xxii, 4; DU. 43; xxxiv, 29, 10. D. pr. C.* ^a *Marrucinum Theate or Marrucium conj. DJ.—var. Mss.* ^b *Melos GA.—Melas conj. cf. xxiv, 20. DJ. pr. R. CE, O. A. ii, 9, 555.*

1 He was, properly, proconsul; xxvi, 22: C. but cf. xxiii, 40, a.

præda* (et^d aliquantum* ejus^f fuit^g) militi^h concessaⁱ. M.C.Mar.4
 tritici quoque ducentā quadraginta millia modiūm, et cen- M.V.Læv.2
 tum decem millia hordei inventa. ceterum nequaquam
 inde tantum gaudium fuit quanta clades^l intra paucos dies
 accepta est, haud procul ab Herdonea urbe. castra ibi Hannibal
 Cn. Fulvius² proconsul habebat spe recipiendæ Herdoneæ, Fulvius
 quæ post Cannensem cladem ab Romanis defecerat, nec Centumalus
 loco satis tuto posita nec præsidiis firmata. negligentiam at Her-
 donea,
 insitam ingenio ducis augebat spes ea, quod labare iis ad-
 versus Pœnum fidem senserat, postquam Salapia amissa
 excessisse his locis in Bruttios Hannibalem auditum est. ea
 omnia ab Herdonea per occultos nuntios delata Hannibali
 simul curam sociæ retinendæ urbis et spem fecere incau-
 tum hostem aggrediendi. exercitu expedito, ita ut famam
 prope præveniret, magnis itineribus ad Herdoneam con-
 tendit, et quo plus terroris hosti objiceret, acie instructa
 accessit. par^j audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar,
 copiis raptim eductis confligit. quinta legio et sinistra^k ala
 acriter^l pugnam inierunt. ceterum Hannibal, signo equiti-
 bus dato ut, 'cum pedestres acies occupâssent præsentī cer-
 tamine oculos animosque, circumvecti pars castra hostium
 pars terga trepidantium^m invaderent,' ipse in Fulviiⁿ simi-
 litudinem nominis, quod Cn. Fulvium prætorem biennio xxv, 21.
 ante in iisdem devicerat locis, increpans³, 'similem even-

* RH. P. F. G. D. al.—*præda* cet. Mss. see below. RH. pr. throughout this passage, (cf. xxv, 10) S. and adv. GB. G. ^d RH. 2 P. P. F. G. D. cf. 11; G. ix, 28, 5; xxviii, 2, g; xxix, 23, f; xxxi, 45; xxxv, 34; xliv, 9. D.—om. pl. Mss. RH. ^e *aliquantum*. und. *captum est*. RH. ^f *Usui* conj. RH. ^g om. RH.—The parenthesis was introduced by G. ^h pl. Mss.—*militibus* 2, 3 P.—*militum* conj. RH. ⁱ und. *fuit præda*. RH.—*concessum* B. L. N. ^j *pari* pl. Mss. ^k pl. Mss. cf. 2; 42; S. xxv, 21, 2. C.—*sexta* RH. (and om. *legio*) L. adv. GB. D. ^l S. N. D. al. Mss. pr. S. cf. iii, 5. D.—*alacriter* (in one word) V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. L. al. pr. RH. ^m em. as *trepidare lenotes* 'being in a state of bustle, agitation, and activity;' 28; xxviii, 2; xxxiv, 14; x, 20; Sall. J. 67, and before; Virg. Æ. iv, 121; *sedere non potest in equo trepidante*, 'sidggetting,' 'prancing,' 'restiff,'] Cato in SV. G. ii, 46; 49; iii, 50; xxiii, 7, 7; xliv, 6; 10; cxii, ep. it includes the idea of 'such confusion as there is at the commencement of a battle, before the troops are actually fighting,' D. resulting not so much from fear as from impatience and eagerness to engage. DCE.—*oppidantium* P. F.—*oppugnantium* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*pugnantium* al. Mss. vulg. pr. DJ. ed. C. but those attacked were in the second line, and had not yet commenced fighting. D. ⁿ *Fulvium* 2, 4 L. 2 CO. pr. (see note 3 below.) DJ.

1 Concisely worded for *quanta tristitia* previously; S. xxv, 21; R. and below.
 2 *Centumalus*; not *Flaccus*, whom he defeated near the same spot about two years
 3 'Taunting Fulvius with the similarity of his name.' RS. cf. i, 51; Sal. to Cms. i, 5; in *Blæsum incusare*, Tac. A. v, 7; G. in

et Romæ quidem cum^a luctus ingens ex præ-^{M.C.Mar.4}
erito, tum^a timor in futurum erat. consul ex Samnio in ^{M.V.Læv.2}
Lucanos transgressus ad Numistrone in conspectu Han-^{C. ii, 377 ;}
nibal^{is} loco plano, cum Pœnus collem teneret, posuit ^{Cl. iv, 15,}
astra. addidit et aliam fidentis speciem¹, quod prior in ^{1319 ; CG.}
ciem eduxit. nec detrectavit Hannibal, ut signa portis ^{ii, 9, 592 ;}
fferri vidit. ita tamen aciem instruxerunt, ut Pœnus dex-^{Pl. iii, 11 a.}
rum cornu in collem erigeret, Romani sinistrum ad oppi-
lum applicarent⁴. ab hora tertia cum ad noctem pugnam
extendissent, fessæque pugnando primæ acies essent, ab
Romanis prima legio et dextera ala, ab Hannibale Hispani
nilites et funditor Baliaris², elephantique quoque, commisso
am certamine in prælium acti. diu pugna neutro inclinata
tetit. primæ legioni tertia, dexteræ alæ sinistra subiit^c, et
pud hostes integri a fessis pugnam accipere. novum atque
atrox prælium ex tam^d segni repente exarsit, recentibus
animis corporibusque: sed nox incerta victoria diremit³
pugnantes. postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum
liei^e stetero in acie: ubi nemo hostium adversus prodiit,
polia per otium legere et congestos in unum locum

^a *quam...tam* RH. pr. RH. ^b There are two difficulties here. (1) The first legion and right wing are said to have succeeded to the first line, and the second legion and left wing to the first legion and right wing. But Marcellus had but two legions and two wings, xvi, 28. What then was the first line? (2) After the first line had fought till night, the first legion and right wing come up and fight a long while, without success inclining either way. Then come up the second legion and left wing, and commence a fresh and fierce battle with fresh enemies, till night puts an end to the combat. These two difficulties are removed by transposing hither: *du...stetit. C. or ab Romanis...stetit. HG.* ^c Here, as is almost constantly the case, some Mss confound the *-It* (for *-iit*) with *-it*; *abiit* below; 34; ii, 4; 37; iii, 18; 58; v, ep. ix, 34; xxix, 7; *adiit* ii, 12; 48; xxv, 40; xxxvi, 2; xxxvii, 20; *circumiit* xxxviii, 51; xl, 27; *exiit* ix, 34; *iniit* ii, 20; 27; xxiii, 2; *eriit* v, 8; xxv, 16; xlii, 28; *prodiit* below; i, 16; ii, 24; *rediit* 25; i, 27; 33; 54; , 22; 43; 47 sq; 60; iii, 10; 68; iv, 10 sq; 20; 50; 57; xxviii, 16 twice; 38; xx, 36; xxxvi, 35; xxxix, 4; xlii, 17; 28; *subiit* here; iv, 22; xxxv, 5; xxxvi, 20; xxviii, 51; *transiit* ii, 51; ciii, ep. D. ED. ^d *jam* conj. DU. ^e *diem* RH.

P. D? L? pr. RH. but cf. xxii, 52; G. ib. 45; iii, 2; v, 39; x, 32; xxiii, 16; 27; *rum diei* vii, 8; *medium diei* xxxvii, 29; *autumni* xxii, 32; *æstatis* xxxvii, 23; *reliquum æ.* xii, 16; *extremum anni* xxxix, 23. We find the full expression, *extremum tempus diei* Cic. Or. i, 7: but Livy often combines other neuter adjectives with genitives, as *medium dimicationis* iii, 5 v.l. *viæ* xxxvii, 13; *campi* iv, 18 &c; *immensum c.* v, 37; *æquum c.* v, 38; *riguum spatii* xxii, 24; *minimum itineris* xlv, 5; *periculi* xv, 14; [*extremum p.* xxi, 34, 0; ED.] *tantum altitudinis* 28; *multum temporis* xl, 48; *ultimum orientis* xxxvii, 58 v.l. *imicationis* [ii, 56; G.] viii, 29; *inopiæ* xxiii, 19; xxxi, 38; *nimum juris* iii, 26. Had Livy put the accusative noun, he would rather have used *multam*, as in iii, 60. D.

1 'Another thing, by way of showing his confidence.' C.

2 From *ab Romanis* ['on the side of the Romans' C.] to *Baliaris* [or to *acti*. under-

standing *qui erant* after *quoque*, C.] is to state of what troops the first line consisted. SL, on P. dis. 12.

3 Cic. Q. F. ii, 13.

M.C.Mar.4 cremavere suos. nocte insequenti Hannibal silentio et
M.V.Lmv.2 castra et in Apuliam abiit. Marcellus, ubi lux facta
 Hannibal hostium aperuit, sauciis cum praesidio modico Numis
 marches off relictis, praepositoque his L. Furio Purpureone tri
 in the night. militum, vestigiis institit sequi¹. ad Venusiam ad
 followed by eum est. ibi per dies aliquot, cum ab stationibus prae
 Marcellus. saretur, mixta equitum peditumque tumultuosa et
 praelia quam magna, et ferme omnia Romanis sec
 fuerunt. inde per Apuliam ducti exercitus sine ullo in
 rando certamine, cum Hannibal nocte signa motu
 locum insidiis quaerens, Marcellus nisi certa luce et
 plorato ante non sequeretur.

Conspiracy Capuae interim Flaccus dum bonis principum vende
of the Cam- agro qui publicatus fuerat locando (locavit autem omni
panians. frumento²) tempus terit, ne deesset materia in Camp
 saeviendi, novum in occulto gliscens per indicium
 tractum est facinus. milites aedificiis emotos, simul ut
 agro tecta urbis fruenda locarentur, simul metuens ne
 quoque exercitum, sicut Hannibalis, nimia urbis amo
 emolliret, in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta militum
 coegerat aedificare. erant autem pleraque ex cratibus
H. v. 101. tabulis facta, alia arundine texta, stramento intecta omnia
 velut de industria, alimentis³ ignis. haec noctis una
 omnia incendere⁴ centum septuaginta Campani⁵, p
 pibus fratribus Blossiis, conjuraverant. indicio ejus et
 familia⁵ Blossiorum facto, portis repente jussu proco
 clausis, cum ad arma signo dato milites concurrere
 comprehensi omnes qui in noxa erant, et quaestione a

¹ conj. om. cf. 12 &c. DCE. but cf. also xxxvii, 27; xxiv, 26, 6. This verb, compounds, *persequi*, *consequi*, often occur with *vestigis*; vi, 32; ix, 46; Cic. l. p. Clu. 13: 'to follow in his track.' R. ² *Capuanos...Capuani* conj. RH. c. to Livy's practice; cf. xxiii, 5; 10, Capua is called *urbs Campana* xxvi, 34; G. CE ii, 9, Var. L. L. ix, 128; *campus Capuanus sive Campanus dictus*, Var. in SF, 145; *Capuensis*, SF, on A. vii, 730; inser. in CE. DU. vii, 30, 21; viii, 14, ³ em. RH.—*omne* Mss.—*omnibus* ed. AS. ⁴ om. the comma. RH. SL, on H. l.

¹ Und. agrum. RH.

² 'For a rent to be paid in corn and not in money.' cf. 11, xxxii, 7; xlii, 19; VA. 10. D. G. Obs. iv, 16; nn, on Pl. Ep. ix, 37, 3. R.

³ The ablative in apposition to *cratibus*, *tabulis*, *arundine*, and *stramento*. RH.

⁴ Thus *jurarunt inter se barbaros necare*

omnes medicina, Cato in Pliny xxix Sall. C. 52, 24; Virg. G. i, 380 Hor. O. i, 15, 7: C. cf. xxxvii, 49, 1 *dere* for *se incensuros*, *se facere* for *sum* rum, iv, 53; cf. ii, 5, 1; *pariari*, 1 *sumere*, ib. 34; nn. on Ov. H. 3, 58 on S. J. 14, 1; DU, on Fl. i, 12, 6. ⁵ 'By the servants.' R.

habita damnati neque; indicibus libertas et æris dena M.C.Mar.4
 millia data. Nucerinos et Acerranos querentes ‘ubi habi- M.V.Læv.2
 ‘tarent non esse, Acerris ex parte incensis, Nuceria deleta,’
 Romam Fulvius ad senatum misit. Acerranis permissum
 ut ‘ædificarent quæ incensa erant;’ Nucerini Atellam,
 quia id maluerant, Atellanis ‘Calatiam migrare’ jussis xxvi, 34;
 traducti. C. ii, 207.

Inter multas magnasque res, quæ nunc secundæ nunc Supplies
 adversæ occupabant^d cogitationes hominum, ne Tarentinæ thrown into
 quidem arcis excidit memoria. M. Ogulnius et P. Aquilius^e Tarentum.
 in Etruriam legati ad frumentum coemendum, quod Taren-
 tum portaretur, profecti; et mille milites de exercitu urbano,
 par^f numerus [Romanorum] sociorum[que] eodem in præ-
 sidium cum frumento missi sunt.

4 Jam æstas in exitu erat, comitiorumque consularium Marcellus
 instabat tempus. sed litteræ Marcelli negantis ‘e re publica still follows
 ‘esse vestigium¹ abscedi ab Hannibale, cui cedenti cer- Hannibal.
 ‘tamenque abnuenti gravis² ipse instaret,’ curam injecerant³
 ne aut consulem^b tum maxime³ res agentem a bello avoca- PM. 312.
 rent⁴, aut in annum consules deessent. optimum visum est,
 quanquam extra Italiam esset, Valerium potius consulem
 ex Sicilia revocari. ad eum litteræ jussu senatus ab L.
 Manlio prætore urbis missæ, cum litteris consulis M.
 Marcelli, ut ex iis nosceret quæ causa patribus eum potius
 quam collegam revocandi ex provincia esset.

Eo fere tempore legati ab rege Syphace Romam vene- Embassa-
 runt, ‘quæ is prospera prælia cum Carthaginiensibus fecis- dors of Sy-
 ‘set’ memorantes. ‘regem nec inimiciorem ulli populo phax to
 Rome;

^d *occultabant* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. as *opulento fumum facile occultat factio*, Cæc. PS. adv. cf. iv, 57; v, 10; xxvi, 2; xxii, 48; G. ib. 15; and vi, 14, 13. D.—*cecultabant* L. an old verb, unsuited to the sense, and not used by Livy; G. for *cæcutiebant*, PAR, Lex. Cr. It is also doubtful whether it would have a case annexed to it in that sense. D.—*sollicitabant* conj. L.—*exulcerabant* conj. al. adv. GB. ^e *Aquilius* ed. G. C. ^f *Romanorum* F.—om. 1 L. HV. conj. DU. pr. D. ^g *sociorum* 1 L. H. V. c. DU. pr. D.—om. F. V. 3 L. N. ^a pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D. cf. xxxix, 53; xlii, 14; 41; 42; xliii, 14; xlv, 26; 30; xlv, 8; *βαγύς*: MI, on H. O. iv, 6, 17. R.—*gravius* al. Mss. ed. G. ^b *Marcellum* ad. pl. Mss. from gl.

6 That is, ‘500 Romans and 500 allies.’ GL. But it does not appear that allies used to serve in the city troops. DU. cf. xxvi, 28, 3. R.

1 ‘Even one step.’ DÆ.

2 Und. *patribus*. R.

3 ‘Especially at that time,’ i, 10; vii,

23; ix, 18; xxviii, 23; xxxi, 18; xxxiii, 3; 9; xxxiv, 39; xliii, 20; V. Max. ii, 10, 2; iii, 1, 2: some would substitute for it, *cum maxime* ‘especially at this time.’ adv. DU, on Fl. ii, 16, 3. D.

4 Viz. for the purpose of holding the assembly. R.

M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Lav.2
xxiv, 48;
xxviii, 17.
A Roman
embassy
sent to Sy-
phax;
another to
Ptolemy
and Cleo-
patra.
Prodiges.
C. ii, 43.

quam Carthaginiensi nec amiciores quam Romano-
mabant esse. misisse eum antea legatos in Hispa-
nia ad Cn. et P. Cornelios imperatores Romanos: nu-
ipso velut fonte petere Romanam amicitiam vol-
senatus non legatis modo benigne respondit, sed e-
legatos cum donis ad regem misit, L. Genucium, P. Li-
lium, P. Popillium⁴. dona tulere togam et tunicam
puream, sellam eburneam, pateram⁵ ex quinque
auri⁶ factam⁷. protinus⁸ et alios Africæ regulos⁹
adire. iis quoque quæ darentur, portata¹, togæ præ-
et terna¹⁰ pondo pateræ aureæ. et Alexandriam ad
mæum⁵ Cleopatramque⁶ reges⁷ M. Atilius et M. A.
legati, ad commemorandam renovandamque⁸ amic-
missi, dona tulere, regi togam et tunicam purpu-
cum sella eburnea, reginæ pallam⁹ pictam cum ami-
purpureo.

Multa ea sætate, qua hæc facta sunt, ex propi-
urbibus agrisque nuntiata sunt prodigia, Tusculi a-
cum ubero lactenti¹ natum, Jovis ædis culmen fu-
ictum ac prope omni tecto nudatum; iisdem ferme d-

¹ P. F. 2—5 l. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. cf. xxv, 34; xxxv, 12; xli, 2.
Romanorum al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. cf. xxxiv, 58. D. ⁴ Popillium ed. G. C.
nam RM¹—antem ad. RH. RM¹ pr. RH.—antem ad. GA. ⁵ om. RH. R.
and und. RH. ⁶ facti conj. l. pr. MD. adv. GB. cf. xlv, 14. G. P. V. i.
⁷ protinus ed. G. C. ⁸ iussit vulg. pr. DE. ⁹ sunt (und. dona) conj. a.
¹⁰ F. 5 l. al. cf. G. P. V. i, 7; D. cf. iii, 29; xxvi, 47; C. xxx, 21. R.—terna V. l.
H. B. HV. ant. Edd.—trina GA.—ternum pr. GL. ed. G. C.—ternas und. libras e.
P. V. i, 6, 28. ¹ F. II. al. Mss. ed. G. C. (cf. BU, on S. S. 349.) D. sqq.
lactanti V. 2—5 l. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. DJ. sciendum inter lactantem et l-
tem hoc interesse, quod lactans est quæ lac præbet, lactens cui lac præbetur, SV.
cf. xxii, 1, d. ED.

⁵ Philopator, who came to the throne
just before the commencement of this war. C.

⁶ Arsinoë, Pol. v, 83, 3; xv, 25, 2; 33.
11 sq; III Maccabees i, 1; 3; Eurudice,
Just. xxi, 1. R.

⁷ Again in xxxvii, 3, for regem et regi-
nam; and often including the children or
other members of the royal family, as in i,
39; ii, 2; (D) 3; 8; xxix, 30; xlv, 43:
a king's sons are sometimes called regali,
xlii, 24; xlv, 14, as βασιλῆς in Greek, cf.
nn, on Eur. Her. 552; E, on T. H. ii, 25;
[xxvi, 50, 4; xxix, 30. ED.] It was usual
in Egypt, as in oriental countries, for the
sister to become queen-consort to her
brother; cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 3, 4; [Her.
iii, 31, and n. 57. ED.] But in Egypt the

queen's name was joined with that
king in all public acts and inscriptions
de U. N. vii, 423. R.

⁸ This alliance was originally formed
their grandfather Philadelphus. C.

⁹ A female robe embroidered with
work. C. pallam signis aureis et
ornatus Helenæ, Virg. Æ. i, 648 sq;
R. V. 1, 3, 18; BKH, on T. iv,
"The ladies dressed in rich simar
seen, Of Florence satin flower'd with
and green." Dryden.

¹⁰ Genas est eorum a circumj-
tum, Fest. amicio from am (i. e. am-
icio an old form of iacio; C. xxiv,
"A cloak, mantle, or shawl." toga picta
erat accumbenti, Sall. fr. in Mact. 8. i

Anagninæ terram^m ante portam ictam diem ac noctem sine M.C.Mar.4
 ullo ignis alimento arsisse, et aves ad compitum Anagni-^{M.V.Læv.2}
 num¹¹ in luco Dianæ nidos in arboribus reliquisse; Tar- C. ii, 79;
 racinæ in mari haud procul portu angues magnitudinis^{80.}
 miræ lascivientium piscium modoⁿ exsultâsse; Tarquiniis C. i, 198.
 porcum cum ore humano genitum, et. in agro Capenate
 ad lucum Feroniæ quattuor signa sanguine multo diem ac^{xxii, 1, 21 ;}
 noctem sudâsse. hæc prodigia hostiis majoribus procurata^{C. i, 232.}
 decreto pontificum; et supplicatio diem unum Romæ ad^{Expiations.}
 omnia pulvinaria, alterum in Capenate agro ad Feroniæ^{iii, 7 ; xxi,}
 lucum indicta.^{62, 5 and 15.}

- 5 M. Valerius consul litteris excitus, provincia exercituque Valerius re-
 mandato Cincio prætori, M. Valerio Messalla^a præfecto^{turns to}
 classis cum parte navium in Africam prædatum simul Rome:
 speculatumque quæ populus Carthaginensis ageret para-
 retque misso, ipse decem navibus Romam profectus cum
 prospere pervenisset, senatum extemplo habuit. ibi de suis
 rebus gestis commemoravit. ‘ cum annos prope sexaginta¹ and states
 ‘ in Sicilia terra marique sæpe magnis cladibus bellatum^{his pro-}
 ‘ esset, se eam provinciam confecisse. neminem Carthagi-^{ceedings in}
 ‘ niensem in Sicilia esse, neminem Siculum, qui fugati inde Sicily.
 ‘ metu afuerint, non esse²; omnes in urbes, in agros suos
 ‘ reductos arare serere; desertam recoli tandem terram,
 ‘ frugiferam ipsis cultoribus, populoque Romano pace ac
 ‘ bello fidissimum annonæ subsidium.’ exin Mutine, et si^{xxvi, 40.}
 quorum aliorum merita erga populum Romanum erant,
 in senatum introductis, honores omnibus ad exsolvendam

^m *ternam* P. RE. F.—*termam* V. HV. CO.—*thermam* ME.—*turmam* B 2d. L. N.—
Hermam conj. because statues of Mercury used to be set up before the gates of towns;
 προύλαιον: RB. cf. Juv. viii, 53 n. C. signa deorum propter portas are mentioned, Lucr. i,
 317; but though Mercury was a god of the public ways, his statues may not be there meant;
 nor is it certain that this practice, [which prevailed in Greece, cf. Thuc. vi, 27 sq; ED.] was
 adopted in Italy. DU. This change would require ictum. DJ. ^a S. 3 P. P. RE. F.
 4 L. N. D. cf. xxi, 33, s: and to the examples there, add xxviii, 16; xxx, 13; xxxvii, 47;
 xl, 27; D. 41. G.—more pl. Mss. vulg. from gl. cf. ii, 3, 2; iii, 71, 7; xxii, 14, 8; xxxii,
 38, 8; xxxviii, 17, 4; MAN, on C. S. 2. D. ^a some Mss. besides coins and Marm.
 Capit. ed. (cf. BU, on S. ii, 58; CO, on P. E. iv, 22, 5; DQ, O. pt. ii; PG, 490 Y. R.
 p. 16.) D.—Messala F. and pl. Mss. ed. (and below) G. C.

¹¹ Ant. It. (WE, p. 306;) Pent. Tab.
 CV, I. A. iii, 6, 982. D.

¹ From 488 Y. R. C. when Ap. Claudius
 the consul first carried the Roman arms into
 Sicily, to this time is a period of 54 years. S.

² Und. nunc in Sicilia. All those had
 now returned to the island, RH. who had
 been expelled by the tyrants, or the Car-
 thaginians, for their attachment to the Roman
 interests. GB.

M.C.Mar.4 fidem a consule^b habiti. Mutines³ etiam civis Romanus
 M.V.Læv.2 factus, rogatione ab tribuno plebis ex auctoritate patrum
 ad plebem lata.

The Roman
 fleet ravages
 the African
 coast.

Th. viii, 41.

Dum hæc Romæ geruntur, M. Valerius Messalla quin-
 quaginta navibus cum ante lucem ad Africam accessisset,
 improvise in agrum Uticensem exscensionem^c fecit; eumque
 late depopulatus, multis mortalibus cum alia omnis generis
 præda captis^d, ad naves rediit atque in Siciliam transmisit,
 tertio decimo die quam profectus inde erat, Lilybæum
 revector. ex captivis quæstione habita hæc comperta, con-
 sulique Lævino omnia ordine perscripta, ut sciret quo in
 statu res Africæ essent. ‘quinque millia Numidarum cum
 ‘Masinissa Galæ filio, acerrimo juvene, Carthagine esse,
 ‘et alios per totam Africam milites mercede conduci, qui
 ‘in Hispaniam ad Hasdrubalem trajicerentur, ut is quam
 ‘maximo exercitu primo quoque tempore in Italiam trans-
 ‘gressus jungeret se Hannibali: in eo positam victoriam
 ‘credere Carthaginienses. classem præterea ingentem ap-
 ‘parari ad Siciliam repetendam, eamque se credere brevi
 ‘trajecturam.’ hæc recitata a consule ita movere senatum,
 ut ‘non exspectanda comitia consuli^e’ censerent^f, sed ‘di-
 ‘ctatorem: comitiorum habendorum causa dici^h, et ex-
 ‘templo in provinciam redeundum.’ illa disceptatio tene-
 bat, quod consul in Sicilia ‘se M. Valerium Messallam,
 ‘qui tum classi præesset, dictatorem dicturum esse’ aiebat,
 patres ‘extraⁱ Romanum agrum (eum autem^l Italia⁵ ter-

Disputes
 about ap-
 pointing a
 dictator.

xxii, 19, 6.

^b pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. und. data (as missus, elsewhere,) ‘the faith pledged by the consul,’ ‘the faith of the consul.’ Thus *fulgor ab auro*, Lucr. ii, 50; *foris a sene*, Plaut. M. G. ii, 1, 76; *quemque a milite*, ib. ii, 2, 5; *ab illo nuntius* id. Bac. ii, 2, 19; *a quo pleraque*, Cic. N. D. ii, 49; *psittacus ab Indis*, Ov. A. ii, 6, 1; G. ED. *bellum a Volscis et Æquis, exercitus ab Æ.* ii, 22; xxii, 37, 1; xxxvii, 30; cf. iv, 7, 4; xxviii, 9, 1; GI, C. L. “ab;” CO, on P. E. iv, 22, 4; D. xxxviii, 21; xlii, 48; 56; ii, 22; i, 50; iii, 22; iv, 7; vi, 13; x, 43; xxii, 36, 3; xliii, 19: *ex* is used in the same way, xxxv, 32; xlii, 20; xlv, 39; 43. R.

^c em. L. MD. cf. xxxvii, 17; U. LT. cf. viii, 17, 19. D.—*exscensionem* 3 L.—*escensionem* P.—*ascensionem* pl. Mss.—*excursionem* 4, 5 L. B. R. GA. ant. Edd.—*ascensum* 2 L.

^d *multis occisis* ad. L. V. HV. pr. L. DU.—*multis* ad. 4 L.—*multus* ad. GA. ^e pl. Mss. ed. FR.—*consulis* RH. 1 L. HF. GA. pr. [perhaps *er. D.*] RH. ed. CU.—*consulum* B 2d. HV.

^f *censeret* RH. 4 L. pr. RH. but *senatus* is constantly connected with a plural verb; cf. iv, 58, 4. D.

^h pl. Mss. ed. A.—*dictatore* RH. B. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ⁱ pl. Mss. ed. A.—*dicto* (and om. *et*) RH. B. ant. Edd. pr. RH. but such changes of construction as *exspectanda...dici...redeundum* occur in the best writers. BU, on Q. I.O. i, 8, 92. D.

^l 2, 3 P. H. RM. some Edd. pr. S. G. ed. C. R.—*in ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. D.*

3 Varro in Ped. in Pis. R.

4 It was not lawful for the dictator to lead his army out of Italy; and we only hear

of this being done once during the free commonwealth; xix, ep. R.

5 All the territory of Italy, provided it

‘minari)’ negabant ‘dictatorem dici posse.’ M. Lucretius tribunus plebis cum de ea re consuleret, ita decrevit senatus, ut ‘consul priusquam ab urbe discederet, populum rogaret *quem dictatorem dici placeret*, eumque quem ‘populus jussisset’ diceret dictatorem. si consul noluisset, ‘prætor^k populum rogaret. si ne is quidem vellet, tum ‘tribuni ad plebem ferrent.’ cum consul ‘se populum ‘rogaturum’⁶ negâsset ‘quod suæ’⁷ potestatis esset,’ præto-
 toremque vetuisset rogare, tribuni plebis rogârunt, plebesque scivit, ut ‘Q. Fulvius, qui tum ad Capuam erat, ‘dictator diceretur.’ sed quo die id plebis concilium futurum erat, consul clam nocte in Siciliam abiit; destitutique patres litteras ad M. Claudium¹ mittendas censuerunt, ut ‘desertæ ab collega rei publicæ subveniret, diceretque ‘quem populus jussisset dictatorem.’ ita a M.^m Claudio² consule Q. Fulvius dictator dictus, et ex eodem plebiscito et ab Q. Fulvio dictatore P. Licinius Crassus pontifex
 G maximus magister equitum dictus. dictator postquam Romam venit, C. Sempronium Blæsum legatum, quem ad Capuam habuerat, in Etruriam provinciam ad exercitum misit in locum C. Calpurnii prætoris, quem, ut Capuæ exercituique suo præesset, litteris excivit. ipse comitia, in quem diem primum potuit, edixit; quæ certamine inter tribunos dictatoremque injecto perfici non potuerunt.^a
 Galeria juniorum, quæ sorte prærogativa erat, Q. Fulvium et Q. Fabium consules dixerat, eodemque¹ jure² vocatæ^b

M.C.Mar.4
M.V.Læv.2

Q. Fulvius
is named;
PM. 312.

P. Licinius
Crassus,
master of
horse.
xxvi, 2.

Assembly
of the
people.

Dispute be-
tween the
dictator and

j vidisset P. al. Mss.—judicasset conj. G 1st. k urbanus ad. but cf. 11. G. adv. Mss.
 Rom. Parm. l Marcellum (om. M.) ed. CU. m 4, 5 L. H. GA. ed. A. D.—
 om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. CU. G. GR. C.—Italiam (for ITA AM.) F 1st. C. n ed. Rom.
 Parm. A.—Marcello pl. ant. Edd. CU. o RM. 4, 5 L. pr. G. ed. C. D.—poterant 2 L.
 VI. two Tar. al. Edd. pr. G.—potuerant pl. Mss. ed. G. p ceteræ (and om. jure vocatæ)
 conj. FB. adv. DJ. D.—reliquæ ad. ed. Fis. al. adv. pl. Mss.

was under the Roman dominion, was considered Roman land; but no other was. C. cf. 29, c.

6 Und. de eo. R.

7 The dictator could only be named by the consul; iv, 31; xxii, 8, 31. R.

1 This is to be taken adverbially; RH. is *adverb.* FB.

2 Prærogativæ [xxi, 3, 1; ED.] sunt tribus, quæ primæ suffragium ferunt ante jure vocatas. mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina om-

nino de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri, quorum primæ tribus prærogativæ dicebantur, quod primæ rogarentur ‘quos vellent consules fieri?’ secundæ jure vocatæ, quod in his sequente populo, ut sæpe contigit, prærogativarum voluntatem jure omnia complerentur; Ascon. i in V. ix. G, Obs. iv, 1. cf. v, 18. D. More probably these latter were so called from being ‘summoned according to their legitimate rank,’ [as established by Servius, cf. xxiv, 7, 11; ED.] and not according to lot. C.

M.C.Mar.4 inclinassent, ni^c tribuni plebis C. et L. Arennii^d se^e inter-
M.V.Læv.2 posuissent, qui^f neque magistratum continuari^g satis 'civile'
the tribunes^h 'esse' aiebantⁱ, 'et multo foedioris exempli eum ipsum
of the com- 'creari qui comitia haberet. itaque si suum nomen^j dicta-
mons. 'tor acciperet^k, se comitiis intercessuros; si aliorum præter-
'quam ipsius ratio haberetur, comitiis se moram non facere.'
dictator causam comitiorum^l auctoritate senatus, plebiscito,
exemplis tutabatur. 'namque Cn. Servilio consule, cum
'C.' Flaminius alter consul ad Trasimenum cecidisset,
'ex auctoritate patrum ad plebem latum, plebemque sci-
'visse^m, ut *quoad bellum in Italia esset, ex iis qui consules*
'*fuissent, quos et quoties vellet, reficiendi consules populo jus*
'*esset.* exemplumqueⁿ eam in rem se habere vetus L. Po-
'stumii Megelli^o, qui interrex iis comitiis quæ ipse habu-
'isset consul cum C. Junio Bubulco creatus esset; recens
'Q. Fabii, qui sibi continuari consulatum, nisi id bono
'publico fieret, profecto nunquam sisset^p.' his orationibus
cum diu certatum esset, postremo ita inter dictatorem ac
tribunos convenit, ut 'eo quod censuisset senatus staretur.'
patribus 'id tempus rei publicæ' visum est 'ut per veteres

^c nisi V. F. C. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—*ni se* conj. D. ^d em. PG, 543 Y. R. ed. GT. cf. 28. G.—Arriani V. F. five L. R.—Ariani H. B. GA. HV. L. RM. CO. ant. Edd.—Afranii or Herennii conj. G. ^e om. V. F. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. pr. G. D. ^f *qui* and *aiebant* conj. om. und. *decretum*; iv, 53; Gell. vii, 19: G. but there is no example of this ellipsis; and the tribunes are not said to interpose their decree, except when a dispute occurs and they are appealed to in consequence: iii, 13; xxviii, 45; xxxviii, 52; 58; 60. DU. adv. also D. ^g *exciperet* RH. 3 P. GA. but cf. x, 18, 9. D. pr. (and *ni* for *si* conj.) RH. adv. GB.—*non exciperet* 5 L. ^h S.—var. cet. Mss. ⁱ *exemplumque* RH. GA. pr. RH. as *duces* in xxii, 23; *legiones* x, 18; 27; *consules* xxiv, 20; *cornua* x, 41; xxiii, 29; xxix, 2; *exercitus* xxiv, 22; *reges* xxix, 3, g: cf. DU, on ix, 27, 8. D. adv. GB. G. ^j P. F. ed. G. pr. cf. xxxv, 5; *desisse* iv, 35 twice; v, 3; ix, 46; xxiii, 12; xxvi, 30; *audisse* 19; i, 56; xxix, 12; xxx, 42; xxxv, 14; 51; xxxvi, 21; xlv, 13; 34; *arcessisse* xlv, 13; *cupisse* xxxvii, 52; *finisse* xxviii, 38; *insanisse* xxx, 13 twice; *communisse* viii, 15; *nequisse* v, 10; vi, 10; x, 19; xxi, 22; 56; xxii, 8; xxx, 40; *petisse* iv, 35 twice; v, 11; vii, 20; ix, 37; 42; x, 16; xxi, 20; xxx, 13; 28; xxxv, 13; xxxvii, 52; xlv, 20; *repetisse* ii, 2; *quæsisse* and *inquisisse* xl, 14; *scisse* iii, 19; 67; xxxviii, 40; xl, 25; xliii, 5; *conscisse* iv, 51; xxxiii, 29; 48 sq; xlv, 5; cf. xxiv, 45, f; *obtrisse* iii, 56. D. ED.—*sivisset* ed. C. D.—*scivisset* V. 1, 2 L. H. HF. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*scisset* 2, 3 P. 3, 4 L. al.—*isset* C.—*quæsisset* al.

3 That is, 'to be elected consul from being dictator.' S. The proconsulship is not meant, for that is not *magistratus*, but *imperium*: cf. S, on iii, 4, 10; D. xxviii, 38, 4. R.

4 'Consistent with the equal liberty among free citizens;' C. vii, 5; xlv, 32; xxxiii, 46: R. 'constitutional,' as we should say.

5 The names of the consuls elect were

given in to the presiding magistrate, for him to enter on the tablets: RS. xxvi, 18, 3. C.

6 'The case of the assembly,' 'what was now going on in the meeting.' R.

7 There is no mention made of this before. GL.

8 Cf. S, on x, 26, 5; PG, 462 Y. R. D. He was consul in 461, see Cassiod. and Fast. Cons. S. or 460. C.

‘et expertos bellicque peritos imperatores res publica gere-
 ‘retur: itaque moram fieri comitiis non placere.’ conce-
 dentibus tribunis comitia habita; declarati consules Q. Election of
 Fabius Maximus Q. Fulvius Flaccus. prætores inde ^{magis-}
 creati L. Veturius Philo, T. Quintius Crispinus, C. Ho- ^{trates.}
 stilius Tubulus¹, C. Aurunculeius. magistratibus in annum
 creatis Q. Fulvius dictatura se abdicavit.

Extremo ætatis hujus classis Punica navium quadraginta A Cartha-
 cum præfecto Hamilcare in Sardiniam trajecta Olbiensem ^{ginian fleet}
 primo, dein postquam ibi P. Manlius Vulso prætor cum ^{ravages part}
 exercitu apparuit, circumacta inde ad alterum⁹ insulæ latus ^{of the Sar-}
 Caralitanum agrum vastavit, et cum præda omnis generis ^{dinian}
 in Africam rediit. ^{coast.}

Sacerdotes Romani eo anno mortui aliquot suffectique. Sacerdotal
 C. Servilius pontifex factus in locum T. Otacilii Crassi¹⁰. ^{appoint-}
 [Ti. Sempronius Ti. F. Longus augur factus in locum ^{ments.}
 T. Otacilii Crassi]¹¹. decemvir item sacris faciundis in
 locum Ti. Sempronii C. F. Longi Ti. Sempronius Ti. F.
 Longus¹² suffectus. M. Marcius rex sacrorum mortuus est,
 et M. Æmilius Papus maximus curio¹¹; neque in eorum
 locum sacerdotes eo anno suffecti.

Et censores hic annus habuit L. Veturium Philonem¹² ^{Censors.}
 et P. Licinium Crassum, maximum pontificem. Crassus

* S. adv. pl. Mss.—conj. om. because though Livy often adds *deinde, exinde, tum, &c* ; yet he omits this connecting particle xxiv, 43; xxx, 40; and elsewhere. D. ¹ 3 P.—
 var. cet. Mss. ¹⁰ [Ti...Crassi] ad. P. PE. RE. D. Otacilius Crassus had two sacerdotal
 offices, a pontificate and an augurship: and Ti. Longus received two, an augurship and a
 decemvirate. Other instances occur of these pluralities, xxix, 38; xxx, 26; xl, 42; G. SN,
 de U. N. xii, 368; Cic. Fam. xiii, 68. (MN.) DU.—om. pl. Mss. pr. because there is no
 mention of this augurship in xli, 21. D. ¹¹ em. Ti. Sempronius was chosen in the place
 of his father; and was carried off by pestilence, after rising to the highest honours: xli, 21.
 (PZ.) PG, on 535 and 548 Y. R. cf. 543 Y. R. DU.

⁹ Olbia being to the north, and Caralis to the south. R.

¹⁰ Crassus died 541 Y. R. cf. xxvi, 22 sq. DU.

¹¹ Romulus subdivided each of the three tribes into ten *curiæ*; and to each of these he assigned its peculiar sacred rites, specifying the gods and heroes to be worshipped by them, the places wherein they should assemble for this purpose, and the charges they were to be at, which were to be defrayed out of the treasury. Each *curia* had its own minister of religion, or *curio*; and there was

a functionary to superintend all these *curiones*, who was elected [from among the patricians R.] at the general assembly of the *curiæ*, and called *curio maximus*: cf. i, 13; iii, 7; C. 8. ST.

¹² There were two of this name; probably father and son. The former was consul in 533 Y. R. dictator [in 535, xxii, 33; ED.] and is now elected censor. The latter, who is now *curule ædile*, [is chosen prætor for the ensuing year, 7; GL.] and is afterwards consul, and master of horse. cf. PG, on 543 Y. R. D.

M.C.Mar.4 **M.V.Læv.2** Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante¹³ fuerat quam censor est factus: ex ædilitate gradum ad censuram fecit. sed hi censores neque senatum legerunt nec quicquam publicæ rei egerunt: mors¹⁴ diremit L. Veturii; inde et Licinius censura se abdicavit. ædiles curules L. Veturius et P. Licinius Varus ludos Romanos diem unum instaurârunt¹⁵. ædiles plebis Q. Catus et L. Porcius Licinus ex multatio argento signa ænea ad Cereris dedere, et ludos¹⁶ pro temporis ejus copia¹⁷ magnifici apparatus^o fecerunt.

Arrival of
Lælius from
Spain.

Exitu anni hujus, die quarto et tricesimo^a quam ab 7 Tarracone profectus erat, C. Lælius legatus Scipionis Romam venit; isque cum agmine captivorum ingressus urbem magnum concursum hominum fecit. postero die in senatum introductus ‘captam Carthaginem, caput Hispaniæ, uno die, receptasque aliquot urbes quæ defecissent, novasque in societatem adscitas’ exposuit. ex 6. captivis comperta his fere congruentia quæ^b in litteris fuerant M. Valerii Messallæ. maxime movit patres Hasdrubalis transitus in Italiam vix Hannibali atque ejus armis subsistentem^c. productus et in concionem Lælius eadem^d edisseruit^e. senatus ‘ob res feliciter a P. Scipione gestas supplicationem in unum diem’ decrevit; ‘C. Lælium primo quoque tempore, cum quibus venerat navibus, redire in Hispaniam’ jussit.

Carthaginis expugnationem in hunc annum contuli multis

^o *magnifice apparatus* RH. 3 P. 5 L. H. L. adv. cf. Suet. i, 10. G. ^a *quarta et trigesima* ed. GT. Hau.—*quarta et tricesima* ed. G. C. ^b *quæque* F. H. pr. DJ. adv. D.—*quæquæ* P. ^c ‘Equal to,’ C. ‘capable of withstanding.’ SR, Lex. R. pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. A. cf. xxii, 60; [12; ED.] i, 4; (Obs. i, 17;) Cic. Fam. xi, 10; (GB. VC.) Cæs. B. G. v, 10; Tib. iv, 1, 195; (HY.) Claud. Eut. ii, 368. G. E, C. C. R.—*subistentes* 3 P.—*substinentem* H. cf. ix, 31, 6. D.—*obsistentem* ed. AS. Fin. Hau. al. cf. xxiii, 20; Cic. Sen. 13. D.—*resistentem* HF. but these readings are from gl. D. ^d *ea demum* 1, 2 P. F. L. N. al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^e *em.* cf. v, 4; xxxiv, 52; xliv, 41; G, on xli, 6, 5. Just. xxxi, 5; Avien. D. O. M. 68. D.—*ædisseruit* P.—*disseruit* pl. Mss. and Edd.

13 The censors were usually elected from those senators who were of consular dignity. R.

14 After the taking of Rome by the Gauls, a new censor was never elected in the room of one who died; v, 31; C. vi, 27; ix, 34; xxiv, 43. R.

15 Properly ‘to renew’ or ‘celebrate over again,’ sometimes simply ‘to celebrate;’

cf. 36; ii, 36; xxxi, 4; R. though with reference to ceremonies &c. which have been performed on previous occasions; Virg. Æ. vii, 146; *non ut veterum instaurator, sed conditor*, Amm. xxvii, 3.

16 From Cic. ii Verr. v, 14, it appears that the plebeian games were held in honour of Flora. E. R.

17 xxviii, 21. R.

auctoribus, haud nescius quosdam¹ esse qui anno insequenti M.C.Mar.4
captam tradiderint, quod 'mihi minus simile veri visum est, M.V.Læv.2
annum integrum Scipionem nihil gerundo in Hispania con-
sumpsisse.

Q. Fabio maximo quintum, Q. Fulvio Flacco quartum con- B.C. 209—
sulibus, idibus Martiis, quo die magistratum inierunt, Italia Y.R. 543.
ambobus provincia decreta, regionibus tamen partitum impe- Consuls,
rium: 'Fabius ad Tarentum, Fulvius in Lucanis ac Bruttis Q. Fabius
'rem gereret.' M. Claudio prorogatum in annum imperium. Maximus 5,
prætores sortiti provincias, C. Hostilius Tubulus urbanam, Q. Fulvius
L. Veturius Philo peregrinam cum Gallia, T. Quintius Flaccus 4.
Crispinus Capuam, C. Aurunculeius Sardiniam. exercitus xxiv, 9 ;
ita per provincias divisi. 'Fulvio duæ legiones, quas in xxv, 3.
'Sicilia M. Valerius Lævinus haberet, Q. Fabio, quibus in
'Etruria C. Calpurnius præfuisset[,] decretæ' h. 'exercitus
'urbanus ut in Etruriam succederet; C. Calpurnius eidem
'præesset provinciæ exercituique; Capuam exercitumque 25.
'quem Q. Fulvius habuisset, T. Quintius obtineret. L. Ve-
'turius' ab C. Lætorio proprætoris provinciam exercitumque
(¹ Arimini erat) 'acciperet.' M. Marcello, quibus² consul
bene rem gesserat, legiones decretæ. M. Valerio cum
L. Cincio (his quoque^k enim¹ prorogatum in Sicilia impe- 23; xxiii,
rium) Cannensis exercitus datus; 'eumque supplere ex 25; xxiv,
'militibus qui ex legionibus Cn. Fulvii superessent' jussi. 44; xxv,
conquisitos eos consules in Siciliam miserunt; additaque 41.
eadem militiæ ignominia sub qua Cannenses militabant,⁸

^f *sed* RH. D. pr. RH. but *quod* is very often redundant in this way; with *ubi* vi, 7; 8; xxviii, 3; xxix, 34; xxxvii, 29; xlii, 7; Var. R. R. i, 15; *utinam* Sal. J. 14; *qui* Cic. Ph. x, 4; G, on xxxviii, 9. R. ut xxxii, 37; Pliny H. N. xviii, 23; Virg. Æ. x, 631; *quam* xli, 10; (GR.) si ii, 29; xxxi, 37; xliv, 11; 31; 42; Cic. p. Bal. 16; Col. vi, 27 twice; CO, on S. C. 18; D. Hor. O. i, 1, 55; Juv. ii, 43. ED. 'As relates to which,' like *sed* for *sed* *sed*, *sed* *sed*, R. and in Thucydides for 'whereas.' ED.—*sed quod* 5 L. ^g GT transposed these persons, adv. Mss. cf. below, with 10 and 20. PG, 544 Y. R. G. ^h ad. GR. on what authority? D. ⁱ em. PG. cf. g; G. 22. C.—C. Abtilius N.—C. Hostilius cet. Mss. but he was the civic prætor, and had to attend to the Apollinarian games. PG. ^j RH. pr. RH. G. R.—*qui tum jam etiam* ad. 3 L. N.—*qui tum jam* in V 1st. 1 L.—*qui tum jam* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*qui tum* 2, 3 P. 4, 5 L. B 2d. GA. L. pl. Mss of G. ^k RH. cf. iii, 50. DU.—*est* ad. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D. ^l RH. Mss of G.—om. L. N. pl. Mss of D. ed. S.—*in annum* ed. CU. sqq.

¹ Among them Polybius; cf. *SIW*, on P. x, 2. R.

² Viz. the 1st and 2d according to 2; but the 18th and 20th according to 12 and

14; and yet his soldiers were the same, 13. How are these discrepancies to be reconciled? PZ. This is probably another instance of different authorities being followed.

Q.F.Max.⁶ quique ex prætoris Cn. Fulvii exercitu ob similis iram
 Q.F.Flac.⁴ fugæ³ missi eo ab senatu fuerant. C. Aurunculeio eadem
 xxv, 21; in Sardinia legiones, quibus P. Manlius Vulso eam provin-
 xxvi, 1. ciam obtinuerat, decretæ. P. Sulpicio 'eadem [legione⁴
 eademque]' = 'classe Macedoniam obtinere' jusso prorogatum
 in annum imperium. 'triginta quinqueremes ex Sicilia
 'Tarentum ad Q. Fabium consulem mitti' jussæ; 'cetera
 'classe' prædatum in Africam aut ipsum M. Valerium
 'Lævinum trajicere, aut mittere seu L. Cincium seu
 'M. Valerium Messallam'. nec de Hispania quicquam
 mutatum, nisi quod non in annum Scipioni Silanoque,
 sed 'donec revocati ab senatu forent,' prorogatum impe-
 rium est. ita provinciæ exercituumque in eum annum
 partita imperia.

C.Mamilius Inter majorum rerum curas comitia maximi curionis^{1, 8}
 Vitulus first cum in locum M. Æmiliï sacerdos crearetur, vetus² excita-
 plebeian verunt certamen, patriciis negantibus 'C. Mamilii Vituli',
 chief curio. qui unus³ ex plebe petebat⁴, 'habendam rationem esse,
 'quia nemo ante eum nisi ex patribus id sacerdotium habu-
 'isset.' tribuni appellati ad senatum⁴ rejecerunt⁵. senatus
 populi⁶ potestatem⁴ fecit. ita primus ex plebe creatus

¹ I have bracketted these words; see note 4. ED. ² placere ad. D. L. N. 3—5 L. B. GA. ed. Fis. al. Edd. but und. *jussum est*. G. ³ vellet ad. D. L. N. H. 3—5 L. B. GA. ed. Fis. al. adv. G. D. ⁴ P V 2d. ed. FR. CU. Fis. D. pr. C.—locum P. two PE. F. three P. V. ant. Edd. Hau. C. cf. Sall. J. 63; 72; Plaut. Cap. ii, 3, 25. G. But these instances belong to the idiom noticed in xxii, 38, 7. D. ⁵ em. cf. xli, 21; Tab. Cap. 491 Y. R. S. PG, 542, 488, 491 Y. R. SN, de U. N. x, 34. DU.—var. Mss. ⁶ fuit ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ⁷ P. F. C. ed. A.—petens pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. cf. v, 34, 6. D.—potens V. 2, 4 L. al. Edd.—petitor conj. G. cf. iii, 44; Hor. O. iii, 1, 11. ED. ⁸ rem conj. ad. G. cf. xlii, 32, 7. D. ⁹ opt. Mss. ed. Rom. Parm. cf. *Græci optionem Carthaginiensium faciunt*, Sal. J. 79. G, on xliii, 15; and Suet. ii, 13. D.—populo cet. Mss. pr. DJ. but this would be of a different sense. D.

³ To the instances in xxi, 16, 1; add 28; iv, 50; 57; viii, 29; Ov. M. iv, 235; (BU.) G. D. i, 3; 6; 13; 14; 51; xxviii, 42, 7; *εἰς τὸν Θεῶν*, St Mark xi, 22; Acts iii, 16; Rom. iii, 26; Gal. ii, 16; 20; iii, 22; Eph. iii, 12; cf. POL, S. C. "*fides Dei*," v. 4; PK, on Num. v, 6; *ἡ ἀρετὴ τοῦ Κυρίου*, 1 Thess. i, 3; Her. i, 129, n. 56; iii, 136, n. 53; v, 92, 3; vi, 65, n. 11; ix, 19; 37, n. 20; 104, n. 6; Thuc. i, 9; 91; 95; 140 twice; Xen. H. iv, 8, 24; Cyr. iii, 1, 28; Soph. Œ. R. 1373; E. 1042; 1103; Eur. O. 123; 714; Virg. Æ. ix, 108; xi, 4; Juv. iii, 237 n.

⁴ Here Livy is inconsistent. Sulpicius was ordered, the year before, to dismiss his land forces, xxvi, 28; PG, 544 Y. R. and there is no mention of troops, but only of his fleet, in 22. PZ. cf. 26, 2.

¹ Cf. BE, Obs. p. 223, in GT, F. D.

² Cf. x, 6 sq. R.

³ To the examples in xxi, 31, 8; add iii, 13; 36; v, 20; 36; vii, 20; viii, 1; ix, 43; xxiv, 2; xxvii, 8; xxxvi, 35; xl, 17; 29; xli, 6; 16. D.

⁴ 'That the power should rest with the people, RS. of choosing the chief curio from either patricians or plebeians,' G.

maximus curio C. Mamilius Vitulus. et flaminem Dialem Q.F. Max. 5
 invitum inaugurari coegit P. Licinius pontifex maximus Q.F. Flac. 4
 C. Valerium Flaccum. decemvir sacris faciundis creatus C. Valerius
 in locum Q. Mucii Scaevolae demortui C. Lætorius. cau- Flaccus, is
 sam inaugurari coacti flaminis libens reticuissem, ni ex compelled
 mala fama in bonam vertisset⁵. ob adolescentiam negli- to become
 gentem luxuriosamque C. Flaccus flamen captus⁶ a P. flamen of
 Licinio pontifice maximo erat, L. Flacco fratri germano
 cognatisque aliis ob eadem vitia invisus. is, ut animum
 ejus cura sacrorum et ceremoniarum cepit, ita repente
 exiit antiquos mores, ut nemo⁷ tota juventute haberetur
 prior, nec probatior primoribus patrum, suis pariter alie-
 nisque, esset. hujus famæ consensu elatus ad justam fidu- and, by
 ciam sui rem intermissam per multos annos ob indignitatem virtue of
 flaminum priorum repetivit, ut in senatum introiret. ingres- his office,
 sum eum curiam cum † L.⁸ Licinius prætor inde eduxisset, takes his
 tribunos plebis appellavit flamen. ‘vetustum jus sacerdotii
 ‘repetebat: datum id⁷ cum toga prætexta et sella curuli⁹
 ‘flaminio¹ esse.’ prætor ‘non exoletis vetustate annalium
 ‘exemplis stare jus, sed recentissimæ cujusque consuetudinis
 ‘usu’ volebat: ‘nec patrum nec avorum memoria Dialem
 ‘quemquam id jus usurpâsse.’ tribuni ‘rem inertia flami-
 ‘num oblitteratam ipsis, non sacerdotio damno fuisse’
 cum æquum censuissent, ne ipso quidem contra tendente

⁵ Mss. pl. Fdd. ed. D.—in ad. GR. CL. C. ⁸ C. Hostilius conj. R. He was the
 city prætor this year; next year, P. Licinius Crassus p. m. was the foreign prætor, Licinius
 Varus was the city prætor; and he is the person here meant. GL. But as his forename like-
 wise is Publius, we must here read P. S. pr. PG, 545 Y. R. D. cf. 21 sq. C. ^h em.
 MD. pr. G. C. D. R.—et ad. P. and pl. Mss: pr. L. ad. G. C. D. DJ.—C. ad. 4, 5 L. H.
 ed. 2 Min.—Cn. ad. 3 L. ¹ P. V. L. ‘the office of flamen.’ L. xxvi, 23; Gell. x, 15;
 ‘the wife of the flamen’ was called *flaminia*, Tert. Ex. ad Cast. 13; and *flaminus* appears to
 have been an adjective. ‘The pontificate’ was in like manner called *pontificium*, Gell. i, 13;
 Theod. cod. l. 1, pr. de Mat Bon. Leg. Burg. 40. MD.—*Flaminio* pl. Mss. ed. 1505 Med.
 but this was a plebeian family; whereas the flamens of Jove were always patricians. PG,
 545 Y. R. TT, L. C. xii, 23; cf. LA, S. vii, 459. H. D.

⁵ The order is *ni fama [Valerii] vertisset*
[se] ex mala [fama] in bonam. R. xxi, 39, 1.

⁶ ‘Being taken out of the patricians.’
 This word is used elsewhere in this sense, to
 denote the election of persons to sacerdotal
 offices, and of the vestals in particular. [The
 chief pontiff named three; of these, the
 people in the assembly of tribes selected one;
 who was then inaugurated by the chief
 pontiff. Tac. A. iv, 16; Cic. L. Agr. ii,

7; R.] Gell. i, 12. Licinius appears (as
 is intimated by what follows) to have chosen
 this dissolute young man, either in hopes of
 his reformation from having his attention
 directed to sacred affairs, as proved to be the
 case; or to console his family under their
 disappointment at his exclusion from all
 chance of obtaining any public office, owing
 to his irregular life. C.

⁷ Und. ab Numa; D. cf. i, 20. R.

Q.F. Max. 5 prætore¹, magno assensu patrum plebisque flaminem in
 Q.F. Flac. 4 senatum introduxerunt, omnibus ita existimantibus, magis
 sanctitate vitæ quam sacerdotii jure rem eam flaminem
 obtinuisse.

Levies.

Reinforce-
ments sent
to Sicily.

Consules priusquam in provincias irent, duas urbanas
 legiones, in ^k supplementum, quantum opus erat ceteris
 exercitibus militum, scripserunt. urbanum veterem exer-
 citum Fulvius consul C. Fulvio Flacco legato (frater hic
 consulis erat) in Etruriam dedit ducendum, et legiones
 quæ in Etruria erant Romam deducendas. et Fabius
 consul 'reliquias exercitus Fulviani conquistas' (fuere autem
 ad tria¹ millia trecenti triginta sex) Q. Maximum filium
 'ducere in Siciliam ad M. Valerium proconsulem' jussit,
 'atque ab eo duas legiones et triginta quinqueremes acci-
 pere.' nihil hæe eductæ ex insula legiones minuerunt nec
 viribus nec specie ejus provinciæ præsidium. nam cum,
 præter egregie suppletas duas veteres legiones, transfu-
 garum etiam Numidarum equitum peditumque magnam
 vim haberet⁸, Siculos quoque, qui in exercitu Epicydis
 aut Poenorum fuerant, belli peritos viros, milites scripsit.
 ea externa auxilia cum singulis Romanis legionibus adjun-
 xisset, duorum speciem exercituum servavit: altero L.
 Cincium 'partem insulæ,' qua regnum Hieronis fuerat,
 'tueri' jussit; altero ipse ceteram insulam tuebatur, divi-
 sam quondam Romani^m Punicique imperii finibus, classe
 quoque naviumⁿ septuaginta partita, ut^o omni ambitu
 littorum præsidia^p oræ maritimæ^r essent. ipse cum Mutinis
 equitatu provinciam peragrabat, ut viseret agros cultaque
 ab incultis notaret et proinde^q dominos laudaret casti-

¹ prætura P. F. as agricultura for agricola, Cic. Sen. 15; D. custodia for is qui custoditur, Sen. Ep. 5.

^k et conj. PG. rather und. que, cf. xxiv. 44; xxvi. 28, 3. DU.

^l ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ P. ^m regii conj. cf. xxiv. [7, 7; ED.] 44; xxv. 3; for neither of the two belligerent parties had recognized the other's claim to any portion of the island. Before the first Punic war, it was divided between the king and the Carthaginians; at the close of the war, the latter part was ceded to the Romans, and was that subsequently designated as 'the old Province.' After the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians invaded his dominions, but were soon driven out of the whole island by the Romans; 5. DU. If this division ever existed, it must have been during the first Punic war. C. If we admit this alteration, *divisam* will refer to the whole island, not to *ceteram insulam*. R.

ⁿ om. P. V. GA. N. F. al. pr. (and om. lxx conj.) G. ^o em. G.—partit aut P.—var. cet. Mss.—parata vulg.

^p præsidio B 1st. vulg. pr. DJ.

^q em. G. cf. CO, on S. C. 12, 5. D.

garetque. ita tantum ea cura frumenti provenit⁹, ut et Romam mitteret, et Catanam¹⁰ conveheret unde exercitui, qui ad Tarentum æstiva acturus esset, posset præberi.

Ceterum transportati milites in Siciliam (et erant major pars Latini nominis sociorumque) prope magni motus causa fuere: adeo ex parvis sæpe magnarum momenta rerum pendent. fremitus enim inter Latinos sociosque in conciliis ortus, ‘decimum annum delectibus stipendiis’ ex-^{Complaints of the allies and the Latins.} ‘haustos esse. quotannis ferme clade magna pugnare. ‘alios in acie occidi, alios morbo absumi. magis perire ‘sibi civem qui ab Romano miles lectus sit quam qui a ‘Pœno captus: quippe ab hoste gratis remitti in patriam, ‘ab Romanis extra Italiam in exsilium verius quam in ‘militiam ablegari. octavum jam ibi annum senescere ‘Cannensem militem, moriturum antequam Italia hostis, ‘quippe nunc cum maxime florens viribus, excedat. ‘veteres milites non redeant in patriam, novi legantur, ‘brevis neminem superfuturum. itaque quod prope diem ‘res ipsa negatura sit, priusquam ad ultimam solitudinem ‘atque egestatem perveniant, negandum populo Romano ‘esse. si consentientes in hoc socios videant Romani, pro- ‘fecto de pace cum Carthaginiensibus jungenda cogita- ‘turos. aliter nunquam vivo Hannibale sine bello Italiam ‘fore.’ hæc acta in conciliis. triginta¹ tum coloniæ populi

^a pl. Mss. ed. GR. CL. C. D.—et stipendiis B. GA. 2, 3 P. ant. Edd. ed. G.—stipendiisque 5 L. L.—~~et~~ conj. ad. R. which may have dropped out, in consequence of the two letters between which it came, being s and e. ED.

⁹ The order is *tantum frumenti provenit ea cura*. R.

¹⁰ Cf. D, on S. xix, 196; OU, on F. iii, 6, 6. D.

¹ Upwards of fifty colonies had been planted by the Romans since the foundation of the city up to this time. 1st * *Medulla* by Romulus, Dion. ii, p. 104. 2d * *Cameria* by Romulus, ib. 114; [CR, i, 252; 262.] 3d * *Fidenæ* by Romulus, ib. 116; augmented in 326 Y. R. [CR, i, 302.] 4th * *Antemnæ* by Romulus; [CR, i, 301.] 5th * *Crustumium* by Romulus; [CR, i, 303.] 6th * *Osia* by Ancus, Pliny iv, 5; mentioned in 559, xxxvi, 3; [CR, ii, 11.] 7th *Signia* by Tarquin II. 8th *Circeii* by Tarquin II. 9th *Cora*, and 10th * *Pometia* mentioned

in 251, ii, 16; [CR, ii, 95.] 11th * *Velitræ* 260; [CR, ii, 83.] 12th *Norba* 262. 13th * *Antium* 285; recolonized 413; mentioned in 559, xxxiii, 3; [CR, ii, 86.] 14th *Ardea* 312. 15th * *Lavicum* 337; [CR, ii, 74.] 16th * *Vitellia* mentioned in 362, v, 29; [CR, ii, 77.] 17th *Sutrium* xxix, 15; 366, Diod. xiv, 415; 372, V. Pat. i, 14. 18th *Nepesæ* 373. 19th * *Satricum* mentioned in 374, vi, 22; 435, ix, 16; V. Pat. i. c. [CR, ii, 85.] 20th *Setia* 377. 21st *Cales* 421. 22d * *Anxur* 426; called *Tarracina* in 458 sq; [CR, ii, 100.] 23d *Fregellæ* 427. 24th *Luceria* 440. 25th *Suessa* 441. 26th *Pontia* 441. 27th *Saticula* 441, V. Pat. i. c. 28th * *Casinum* 442; [CR, ii, 118.] 29th *Interamna* 442. 30th * *Sora* 450; but men-

Q.F.Max.5 Romani erant. ex iis duodecim, cum omnium legationes
Q.F.Flac.4 Romæ essent², negaverunt consulibus 'esse unde milites

Twelve co- 'pecuniamque darent.' eæ fuere Ardea, Nepete, Sutrium,
lonies re- Alba, Carseoli, Cora^b, Suessa, Circeii, Setia, Cales, Narnia,
fuse troops. C. ii, 21; Interamna. nova re consules icti⁵, cum absterrere eos a tam
i, 233; 234; detestabili consilio vellent, castigando increpandoque plus
329; 323; quam leniter agendo profecturos rati, 'eos ausos esse con-
ii, 104; 192; 89; 107; 'sulibus dicere' aiebant 'quod consules in senatu ut pro-
195; i, 277; 276. 'nuntiarent in animum inducere non possent⁴. non enim

Remon- 'detrectationem eam munerum militiæ, sed apertam defe-
strance of ctionem a populo Romano esse. redirent itaque propere
the consuls. 'in colonias, et tanquam integra re, locuti magis quam
'ausi tantum nefas, cum suis consulerent. admonerent non
'Campanos neque Tarentinos eos esse, sed Romanos, inde⁵
'oriundos, inde in colonias atque in agrum bello captum
'stirpis augendæ causa missos. quæ liberi parentibus de-
'berent, ea illos Romanis debere, si ulla pietas, si memoria
'antiquæ patriæ esset. consulerent igitur de integro. nam
'tum^c quidem quæ temere agitâssent, ea prodendi⁶ imperii

^b Sora xxix, 15, c: one of the two must be wrong. R. ^c jam conj. DCE. adv. R.—
nunc conj. but Livy often uses tunc or tum, as speaking in his own person; i, 25; xxxix, 11;
13; 17. R.

tioned in 439, ix, 23; [CR, ii, 112.] 31st
Alba 450. 32d Carseoli 451. 33d Narnia or
Nequinum 453. 34th † Minturnæ 456; [CR,
ii, 130.] 35th † Sinuessa 456; [CR, ii, 133.]
36th Venusia 460, V. Pat. l. c. 37th * Ca-
strum cf. xi, ep. 486 V. Pat. l. c. † Ca-
strum Novum is mentioned 559, xxxvi, 3;
[CR, i, 202.] 38th † Sena xi, ep. Pol. ii, 19;
[CR, i, 258.] 39th Hadria, xi, ep. 40th
Cosa 479, V. Pat. l. c. 41st Pæstum 479, V.
Pat. l. c. or Posidonia xiv, ep. 42d Arimi-
num 483, V. Pat. l. c. xv, ep. 43d Bene-
ventum 483, ll. cc. Pol. ii. 44th Firmum
486, V. Pat. l. c. 45th Æsernia 487, V.
Pat. l. c. xvi, ep. 46th * Æsulum [Æsula,
CR, ii, 66. Asculum conj. CR, i, 288; ii,
288.] and 47th † Alsium 503, V. Pat. [CR,
i, 208.] 48th † Fregene 505, V. Pat. l. c.
mentioned in 559, xxxvi, 3; [CR, i, 209.]
49th Brundisium 506, V. Pat. l. c. 50th
Spoletium 509, V. Pat. l. c. xx, ep. 51st
* Valentia 511, V. Pat. l. c. [CR, ii, 306?]
52d Cremona and 53d Placentia 532, V.
Pat. l. c. xx, ep. Pædian. in Pis. 54th
Ferentinum, xxxiv, 42. (DU.) [cf. also CR,
ii, 80; i, 225.] S, J. I. ii, 5; iii, 4. R. S. In
the thirty, Livy does not include the mari-

time colonies mentioned below, 38, (marked
thus †.) The others perhaps were either
in the power of Hannibal, or had been de-
stroyed by some accident, or were so fallen
to decay that they were unable to send any
succours to the parent city; C. but some of
these also (marked thus †) were maritime
colonies. All the remaining towns have *
prefixed to them. ED. This passage, among
others, shows the hard condition of the
Roman colonies: 38; xxix, 15; 37;
xxxvi, 3; HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 81 sq. R.

2 They had either been summoned on
purpose by the consuls, or had gone thither
of their own accord, xxxiv, 56. L, M. R. i,
7. DU.

3 Metaphor from a blow with a weapon:
i, 16; v, 21; xxiii, 28; xxxiv, 17;
xxxvii, 6; 24; nn, on Sil. ii, 213; viii,
388. R. ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγῆσα, Eur. M. 8;
ἐκπλαγῆμιν κίετρος ἔρωτες, Eur. Hip. 38
sq. Xen. A. i, 5, 13; 8, 20; ὁτιεπιρροῆς
ἐκπλάσσοντο, St Mark vii, 37.

4 'Could not bring themselves to repeat
in the senate.' C.

5 'From Rome. C.

6 'That they went to betray,' 'that they

‘Romani, tradendæ Hannibali victoriæ esse.’ cum alternis ⁷ Q.F.Max.6
 hæc consules diu jactâssent, nihil moti legati ‘neque se ^{Q.F.Flac.4}
 ‘quod domum renuntiarent habere’ dixerunt, ‘neque sena-
 ‘tum suum quid novi consuleret, ubi nec miles qui legeretur
 ‘nec pecunia quæ daretur in stipendium esset.’ cum obsti-
 natos eos viderent consules, rem ad senatum detulerunt.
 ubi tantus pavor animis omnium^d est injectus, ut magna
 pars ‘actum de imperio’ diceret: ‘idem alias colonias
 ‘facturas, idem socios⁸; consensisse omnes ad prodendam
 10 ‘Hannibali urbem Romanam.’ consules hortari et conso-
 lari senatum, et dicere ‘alias colonias in fide atque officio
 ‘pristino fore; eas quoque ipsas quæ^a officio decessissent^b,
 ‘si legati circa eas colonias mittantur qui castigent, non
 ‘qui precentur, verecundiam imperii habituras esse.’ per-
 missum ab senatu iis cum esset, ‘agerent^c [facerentque^d]
 ‘ut e re publica ducerent,’ pertentatis prius aliarum colo-
 niarum animis, citaverunt legatos, quæsiveruntque ab iis
 ‘ecquid¹ milites ex formula paratos haberent?’ pro duode- ^{xxii, 57.}
 viginti^e coloniis M. Sextilius Fregellanus respondit ‘et ^{Eighteen colonies are}
 ‘milites ex formula paratos esse, et si pluribus opus esset, ^{true to their}
 ‘plures daturus; et quicquid aliud imperaret velletque ^{duty; 9.}
 ‘populus Romanus, enixe facturos. ad id sibi neque opes
 ‘deesse, animum etiam superesse.’ consules ‘sibi parum
 ‘videri’ præfati, ‘pro merito eorum, sua voce collaudari

^d S. ed. S. cf. ix, 8, 11. G. C. D. pr. GB.—*hominum* cet. Mss. ant. and pl. Edd. cf. 34, e. ED. ^a *ab* ad. MD. sqq. Edd. adv. Mss. cf. iii, 33; [46; VA.] iv, 29; v, 6; x, 12; xxiv, 27; xxviii, 28; 32; xxxi, 10; xxxii, 32; xxxiv, 11; xxxvi, 22; xxxvii, 7; 54; xxxix, 3; 53; xli, 10; xlv, 19. If *decidere* has any preposition, it is *de* [viii, 25; R.] xxviii, 25; xxix, 29; xxxvi, 14; xxxviii, 42; Cic. Of. ii, 18; Ver. i, 10; Fam. xi, 3; Sen. 20; or *ex*, but more rarely, cf. xxvi, 2, 15. G. D. Therefore om. *ab* in Cic. p. Flac. 12; Just. vi, 3, 8; (BU.) or read *discedere*, as also in Virg. Æ. ii, 109. (GM. CD.) DU. cf. xxv, 20, 3. ^b *decesserint* RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. adv. G. cf. xxix, 19, k. D.—*discessissent* 1 P? ant. Ed. ^c *agerentque* P. RE. ME. F. C. 1, 2 L. GA. L. N.—*facerent* 5 L. ^d om. P. RE. ME. F. C. 2 L. GA. L. N. pr. but cf. Cic. Fin. iii, 17; Ph. iii, 31. R. The two verbs are also joined in xxii, 11: sometimes *facere* alone is used, with *ut* xxix, 10; *quod* xxiv, 14; xxv, 7; or *quæ* xxxiii, 45. D.—*facerent* pl. ant. Edd.—*agerentque* 5 L.—*quæ* V. HV. pr. (and om. *ut*) G.—*quod* 1 L. ^e *undeviginti* conj. CV, I. A. ii, 2, 480; but 30—12=18. G.

had a direct tendency to betray, and the effect of doing so; iii, 24; 31; 39; iv, 48; vii, 18; xxxiv, 54; xxxviii, 50; xxxix, 16; xl, 29; R. v, 3, 5; D. xxx, 9, c. ED. With *ea*, und. *consilia* RS. from the verb *consulerent*.

7 Und. *vicibus*: ἀποβαίως, iv, 53; 57;

xxii, 13; R. *alternis dicetis*: *amant alterna Cumenæ*, Virg. E. iii, 59.

8 Und. *facturos esse*. RH. pr. R.—*socios* (and om. the;) ant. Edd. G. C. D.

1 *Ecquid* is often put as a simple interrogative particle, iii, 11; iv, 3; v, 52; xxxvi, 34; xlii, 26. D.

Q.F.Max. 5 ' eos, nisi universi patres iis' in curia gratias egissent, sequi
 Q.F.Flac. 4 ' in senatum ' jusserunt. senatus quam poterat honora-
 tissimo decreto allocutus eos, mandat consulibus ut ' ad
 ' populum quoque eos producerent, et inter multa alia præ-
 ' clara, quæ ipsis majoribusque suis præstitissent, recens
 ' etiam meritum eorum in rem publicam commemorarent.'
 ne nunc quidem post tot² secula sileantur fraudulenturve

C. ii, 103; laude sua³. Signini fuere^b et Norbani Saticulanique et
 106; 237; Brundisini et Fregellani et Lucerini et Venusini et Ha-
 303; 110; drianani et Firmiani et Ariminenses, et ab altero mari^c
 285; 288; Pontiani et Pæstani et Cosani, et mediterranei Beneven-
 i, 290; 283; tani et Æsernini et Spoletini^d et Placentini et Cremo-
 255; ii, 135; nenses. harum coloniarum subsidio tum imperium populi
 362; i, 195; 246; 230; 271; 79; 64.

Romani stetit, iisque gratiæ et in senatu et ad populum
 actæ. ' duodecim aliarum coloniarum,' quæ detrectaverunt
 imperium, ' mentionem fieri' patres vetuerunt, ' neque
 ' illos' dimitti neque retineri neque appellari a consuli-
 ' bus.' ea tacita castigatio maxime ex dignitate populi
 Romani visa est.

The re-
 served fund
 is used.

Cetera expedientibus quæ ad bellum opus erant con-
 sulibus aurum vicesimarium⁵, quod in sanctiore⁶ ærario
 ad ultimos casus servabatur^k, promi placuit. prompta ad
 quattuor millia pondo auri. inde quingena pondo data
 consulibus et M. Marcello et P. Sulpicio proconsulibus
 et L. Veturio prætori, qui Galliam provinciam sortitus

^f P. al. Mss.—om. N. RH. Mss of D. ^g RH. al. Mss.—eos ad. P. F. and pl. Mss.
 adv. RH. G. but Livy makes many repetitions of this pronoun; iii, 31, 4. D. ^h et
 Nolani ad. vulg. CV. but cf. e.—var. Mss. as usual in proper names. ⁱ F. V. 2, 4 L.
 H. HV. RH. xx, ep. xlv, 43; GT, inscr. cccclxxvi, 7: from Spoletium, cf. CV, I. A. ii,
 7, 632; CE, O. A. ii, 9, 474. ed. D.—Spoletani ed. G. C. from Spoletum, Prisc. ii, 592. S.
 J legatos conj. R. ^k servaretur RH. 3 P. L. N. pr. cf. 15. HR, on xxviii, 5, 6.
 adv. G.

2 Little more than 200 years. Does Livy
 mean 'generations'? (γενιαι [Her. i, 3, n.
 87; HA, i, p. 80; ED.]) of which there
 were three in a century:—ix, 18; seclis
 effata sacerdos, Virg. Æ. viii, 508; where
 SV observes that some reckoned thirty years
 as seculum. C. Pope uses the words as
 synonymous, "Two generations now had
 past away, Wise by his rules, and happy by
 his sway; Two ages o'er his native realm
 he reigned, And now th' example of the
 third remained;" ll. i, 333 sqq: (note)
 and they are so used by our best poets.

3 'Ὡς μῆτι τὰ γινόμενα ἐξ ἀνθρώπων
 ἐξίτηλα γίνονται, μῆτι ἔργα μεγάλα τε καὶ
 δυναστά ἀπλῆ γίνονται, Her. i, pr.

4 'The Tuscan or lower sea.' R.

5 'The gold which had accumulated from
 the twentieths of the value of manumitted
 slaves.' This was first paid in 398 Y. R. vii,
 16. CL. cf. nn, on Tac. A. xiii, 21; FBR,
 Ins. i, 35; GH, O. D. A. iii, 35; BU, V.
 P. R. 10; MN, on C. A. vii, 15; 21; E,
 C. C. "ærarium" and "vicesima." DU. R.

6 So called because 'set apart' and 'not
 allowed to be touched.' RS.

erat; additumque Fabio consuli centum pondo auri¹ præcipuum⁷, quod in arcem Tarentinam portaretur. cetero⁸ Q.F.Max.6
Q.F.Flac.4
 uti sunt ad vestimenta præsentī pecunia locanda⁹ exercitui, qui in Hispania bellum secunda sua fama ducisque gerebat.

Prodigia quoque, priusquam ab urbe consules proficiscerentur, procurari placuit. in Albano monte tacta de Prodigies.
C. ii. 38.
 cælo erant signum Jovis arborque templo propinqua, et Ostiæ lacus^a, et Capuæ murus Fortunæque ædes, et Sinuessæ murus portaque. hæc de cælo tacta. cruentam etiam fluxisse aquam Albanam quidam auctores erant. et Romæ intus¹ cellam² ædis^b Fortis Fortunæ³ de capite C. i, 463.
 signum⁴, quod in corona erat, in manus sponte sua prolapsum. et Priverni satis constabat bovem locutum vulturi- C. ii, 108.
 amque^c frequenti foro in tabernam devolâsse, et Sinuessæ natum ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infantem, iups androgynos⁵ vulgus, ut pleraque, faciliore⁶ ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone, appellat, et lacte pluvisse, et eum elephanti capite puerum natum. ea prodigia hostiis Expiations.
 majoribus procurata, et supplicatio circa omnia pulvinaria, obsecratio⁷ in unum diem indicta; et decretum ut C. Hostius prætor ludos Apollini^d, sicut his annis voti factique erant, voveret faceretque.

Per eos dies et censoribus creandis Q. Fulvius consul Censors
chosen.

¹ aurum conj. or und. R. ^a lucus conj. C. pr. R. ^b om. HS, on V. P. ii, 25, 4.
^c vulturiumque LI. 1 P. P. RE. al. Mss. pr. L. R. cf. COL, on A. M. iv, 57: but [in 23; GB. and] xli, 21; D. the Mss have (vulturibus and) vulturium. ED.—vulturemque al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^d S. 2, 3 P. 4 L. GA. D. pr. S. C. cf. xxii, 9; xxv, 12; xxxvi, 2; DU. ib. 2; xxxi, 9; xxxv, 1; xxxix, 31; v, 23, 7. D.—Apollinis pl. Mss. ed. G. C.

⁷ 'Over and above what he had received as consul,' RS. 'in particular.' R.

⁸ Und. auro. R.

⁹ 'In making ready-money contracts for the clothing of the army in Spain; by which means they saved much of the expense. C.

¹ Intus domum, Plaut. M.-G. ii, 6, 55; J. L. E. Q. ii, 26; cf. xxiv, 10, b. D.

² 'The shrine in the inmost part of the temple, wherein the image of the deity was kept, 25; iii, 18; *συνδός*, or *εἰμαρος*, R. but cf. Her. v, 89, n. 4; vi, 19, n. 10.

³ *Fortuna dicta est incerta res, Fors Fortuna eventus fortunæ bonus*, Don. cf. Tac. A. ii, 41, 2; Ov. F. vi, 773 sq; NA, R. A. vii, 11. R.

⁴ The name of the deity has perhaps dropped out. C. *Fortis Fortunæ* und. R.

⁵ 'Hermaphrodites;' 37; xxxi, 12; xxxix, 22; Pliny vii, 2—4; xi, 49 s. 109; nn, on Tac. A. xii, 64, 3. R. *Androgynus* was one of the many epithets of Venus: P.J. Mariette, *Traité des Pierres Gravées*, t. i, 26.

⁶ The construction is *faciliore, ut [ad] pleraque* ('very many things,' x, 13; 31; xxxv, 6; xliv, 41; it has often this sense in writers of the silver age, cf. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 28, 10; R.) [*alia, ita*] *ad duplicanda* &c. 'to form compound words.' C.

⁷ This was a peculiar form of 'supplication:' C. xxi, 17, 7; 62, 15; R. *prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti*, Cic. Inv. i, 16.

Q.F.Max.⁵ comitia habuit. creati censores, ambo qui nondum consules
 Q.F.Flac.⁴ fuerant, M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus.

3; xlii, 19. 'censores' ut agrum⁸ Campanum fruendum locarent,' ex
 auctoritate patrum latum in' plebem est plebesque scivit.

Dispute about choosing the chief of the senate;
 xxiii, 22 sq. senatus lectionem contentio inter censores de principe⁹
 legendo tenuit. Sempronii lectio erat¹⁰; ceterum Cornelius
 'morem traditum a patribus sequendum' aiebat, 'ut qui primus
 ' censor ex iis qui viverent fuisset, eum principem legerent;'

is T. Manlius Torquatus¹¹ erat. Sempronius, 'cui dii sortem
 ' legendi dedissent, ei⁸ jus liberum eosdem dedisse deos. se
 ' id suo arbitrio facturum, lecturumque Q. Fabium Maxi-
 ' mum, quem tum principem Romanæ civitatis esse vel
 VE. iv, 58 'Hannibale iudice victurus' esset¹².' cum diu certatum
 sq; Ju. xiii, 2 sqq. verbis esset, concedente collega lectus a Sempronio

princeps in senatu¹³ Q. Fabius Maximus consul. inde
 alius lectus senatus¹⁴, octo præteritis¹⁵, inter quos L.
 Cæcilius Metellus erat, infamis auctor deserendæ Italiæ
 post Cannensem cladem. in equestribus quoque notis
 eadem servata causa¹⁶: sed erant perpauci quos ea in-
 famia¹⁷ attingeret. illis omnibus (et multi erant) adempti
 The knights who were equi, qui Cannensium legionum equites in Sicilia erant.

* pl. Mss.—*incensores* P 1st.—*hi censores* 3 P. al. pr. S. ed. G. C. D.—*duo censores* RH. 3 P. 4 L. R. ant. Edd. from—*ii censores* conj. D. f pl. and opt. Mss.—*ad* 5 L. GA. RE. al. Mss. ed. 2 Min. AS. al. Edd. which is the usual expression. C. pr. R. 8 et F. V. 1, 2 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd. adv. RH. pr. D. h P. F. C. N. D. ed. A. CU. al. Edd. cf. Hor. S. i, 2, 134; (LM.) Plaut. Mos. iii, 1, 20; Cic. p. Clu. 44; Fam. xi, 28; G. ii, 4; 30; xxxvii, 19; xlii, 47; CO, on S. J. 16, 1. D.—*dicturus* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. MD. sqq.—*victurum* (and *esse*) G. pr. G.

8 It had already been let by Fulvius, 3. But it was now done in a more formal manner by the censors, whose proper duty it was. C.

9 This was properly the person, whom the censor, in reading over the list of senators, (xxix, 37) named first, and whose name stood first on the new list that was made out. VA, and SW, on Pol. xxxii, 22, 5. We find the censor himself chosen 'chief of the senate,' and Scipio Africanus on three occasions, xxxiv, 44; xxxix, 52; xl, 51. R. Though one censor only had the nomination to this honour, yet both censors had the nomination of the senators generally: MN, de S. R. 2. DU.

10 'It fell to him by lot. R.

11 Who was censor in 519 Y. R. Lap. Cap. S.

12 'He should prove,' C. or 'establish by

evidence to the satisfaction of the judge, and so as to gain his cause:' R. *vince virum bonum fuisse*, Cic. p. Clu. 44; Plaut. Mos. i, 2, 12; und. *argumentis*. This use of the participle with the auxiliary verb shows that *vicero* and the like are not subjunctive futures.

13 For *princeps senatus*; xxxviii, 28; xliii, ep. R. Sal. J. 25, v. l. (RV.) DU.

14 'The other senators.'

15 'Eight being expelled from the senate by having their names passed over, when the censor read out the list:' xxxiv, 44; xxxviii, 28; xl, 51. R.

16 'In affixing marks of disgrace to the knights (xxiv, 16, h) the same reason was held valid,' 'the same rule was observed.' R.

17 'The disgrace of having conspired to desert their country.' R.

addiderunt acerbitati etiam tempus, 'ne præterita stipendia Q.F.Max.5
 ' procederent¹⁸ iis, quæ¹ equo publico emeruerant^j, sed dena Q.F.Flac.4
 ' stipendia equis privatis facerent.' magnum præterea nume- at Cannæ
 rum eorum conquisiverunt^k qui equo merere^l deberent; are de-
 atque ex iis^m qui principio ejus belli septemdecim annos graded.
 nati fuerant neque militaverant, omnes ærarios fecerunt. xxiv, 18;
 locaverunt inde reficienda quæ circa forum incendio con- xxv, 5.
 sumpta erant, septem tabernas, macellum, atrium regium. xxvi, 27.

- 12 Transactis omnibus quæ Romæ agenda erant, consules Fabius de-
 ad bellum profecti. prior Fulvius prægressus Capuam. termines on
 post paucos dies consecutus Fabius, qui et collegam coram besieging
 obtestatus et per litteras Marcellum ut^a 'quam acerrimo Tarentum.
 ' bello detinerent^b Hannibalem, dum ipse Tarentum op- PM. 412.
 ' pugnaret: ea urbe adempta hosti jam undique pulso,
 ' nec ubi consisteret nec quid fidum¹ respiceret habenti,
 ' ne remorandi quidem causam in Italia fore.' Rhegium
 etiam nuntium mittit ad præfectum præsidii, quod ab
 Lævino consule adversus Bruttios ibi locatum erat, octo
 millia hominum^c, pars maxima^d ab Agathyrna, sicut antea
 dictum est, ex Sicilia traducta^e, raptò vivere hominum^f
 assuetorum. additi erant Bruttiorum indidem² perfugæ,
 et audacia et audendi omnia necessitatibus pares. 'hanc
 ' manum ad Bruttium primum agrum depopulandum duci'
 jussit, 'inde ad Cauloniam^g urbem oppugnandam.' impe- C. ii, 401.
 rata non impigre solum sed etiam avide exsecuti, direptis

¹ F. P. conj. *PZ.*—qui pl. Mss. and Edd. but every Roman knight had a horse found him at the public charge. C. ^j pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—meruerant cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. ^k conquisierunt C. 5 L. B. HV. pr. cf. quæsierat 10 v. l. vi, 34; vii, 1; ix, 9 v. l. audierit i, 1; iii, 50; viii, 4; arcessierat 25; 42; impedierat ix, 9; lacessierunt vii, 20; xxviii, 12; xxx, 42; petiere iii, 4; iv, 58; viii, 2; ix, 37; x, 16; xxi, 56; xxx, 43; xxxi. ep. xxxvi, 20; scieris xl, 14; desierat iii, 23; venierunt xxxviii, 34; CO, on P. E. ii, 14. D. GR. ED. ^l em. RH.—mereri F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. HF. GA. HV. L. ^m eos (and om. ex) conj. R. ^a om. 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. H. B. HV. ant. Edd. as is common after verbs of praying; ii, 10; vii, 13, 10. D. ^b 3—5 L. conj. P. pr. D. ed. R.—detineretur HV.—detineret cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D. ^c millium conj. G. pr. D. R. ^d dimidia conj. cf. xxvi, 40. R. ^e (pars...traducta) conj. G. pr. D. R. ^f om. conj. C. adv. D. ^g Cautoneam P. V.—Caulonem conj. cf. 15; Pliny iii, 10; Virg. Æ. iii, 553; G. Ov. M. xv, 705. Its ancient name was Aulon and Aulonia, Ἀβλωνία App. Han. 49; afterwards it was called Caulon or Caulonia cf. 16; CV, I. A. iv, 15, 1304; Καυλωνία Strabo vi, 261; Paus. vi, 3; Diod. xvi, 11; Pol. ii, 39; x, 1; Steph. Byz. cf. HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 203 sq. D. R. G.—var. Mss.

18 Cf. xxv, 5, 9; xxvi, 28, 5. R.

1 'Any faithful supporters in the rear, upon whom he could fall back.' C. 2 'From the same country as that in which Rhegium was situated,' viz. the Bruttii. C.

Q.F.Max. 5 fugatisque cultoribus agri, summa vi urbem oppugnabant.

Q.F.Flac. 4 Marcellus et consulis litteris excitus³, et quia ita in animum

Marcellus induxerat, neminem ducem Romanum tam parem Hannibali
meets Han- quam se esse, ubi primum in agris pabuli copia fuit, ex
nibal at
Causium. hibernis profectus ad Canusium Hannibali occurrit. solli-

Hannibal ctitabat ad defectionem Canusinos Poenus; ceterum ut ' ap-
retreats, fol- ' propinquare Marcellum' audivit, castra inde movit. aperta
lowed by erat regio, sine ullis ad insidias latebris; itaque in loca
Marcellus. saltuosa cedere inde cœpit. Marcellus vestigiis instabat,
castraque castris conferebat⁴, et opere perfecto extemplo
in aciem legiones educebat. Hannibal turmatim per equi-

xxii, 12, 13; tes peditumque jaculatores levia certamina serens, casum
32. universæ pugnae⁵ non necessarium ducebat. tractus est
tamen ad id quod vitabat certamen. nocte prægressum⁶
assequitur locis planis ac patentibus Marcellus; castra inde
ponentem, pugnando undique in munitores, operibus pro-

A drawn
battle.

hibet. ita signa collata pugnatumque totis copiis, et cum
jam nox instaret, Marte æquo discessum est. castra exiguo
distantia spatio raptim ante noctem permunita. postero die
luce prima Marcellus in aciem copias eduxit. nec Hannibal
detrectavit certamen, multis verbis adhortatus milites ut
' memores Trasimeni Cannarumque contunderent ferociam
' hostis. urgere atque instare eum; non iter quietos facere,
' non castra ponere pati, non respirare aut circumspicere.
' quotidie simul orientem solem et Romanam aciem in
' campis videndam esse. si uno prælio haud incruentus
' abeat, quietius deinde tranquilliusque eum bellaturum.'

A second
action ends
in favour of
Hannibal;
PM. 313.

his irritati adhortationibus, simulque tædio ferociæ hostium
quotidie instantium lacescentiumque, acriter prælium ineunt.
pugnatum amplius duabus horis est. cedere inde ab Romanis
dextra ala et extraordinarii⁶ cœpere. quod ubi Marcellus

^h *eum* ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. adv. F. C. opt. Mss of C.

3 31; G. cf. xxviii, 24, c. D.

4 27; 47; GB. x, 32; xxvi, 12. D.

5 Πραιΐφιντοι δώδεκα ἄρχοντες προβιβλη-
μένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων, οἱ τοῖς ὑπάτοις τοὺς
ἰσισηδιστάτους πρὸς τὴν ἀληθινὴν χρεῖαν ἐκ τῶν
παραγιγνομένων συμμάχων ἰσπιῖς τε καὶ πι-
ζοῦς ἐξίλεγον τοὺς ἰσικαλουμένους ἐκτραπορδινά-
ρλους. δ' μιθρημηνιούμενοι ἰσιλίστους, Pol. v,
24. S. Of the cavalry a third, of the in-
fantry a fifth was taken; the remainder was

distributed between the two wings: I., M. R.
ii, 7; C. id. iv, 11; D. id. 8; DÆ. v, 5. They
were also called *electi* or *delecti*, xlii, 58;
and from them a certain number were picked
out, *ablecti*, ἀπόλεκτοι, as the general's
guard: x, 32; xxxiv, 47; xl, 27; 31;
Pol. vi, 26; x, 39; SE, on Veg. i, 23;
PAT, R. M. and SL, on H. and P. in GV,
Th. t. x, 945; 1084; 1152; 1164; 1279.
R.

vidit, duodevicesimam legionem in primam aciem inducit. Q.F. Max. 5
 dum alii trepidi cedunt, alii segniter subeunt, turbata tota Q.F. Flac. 4
 acies est, dein prorsus fusa, et vincente pudorem metu terga
 dabant. cecidere in pugna¹ fugaque¹ ad duo millia et v, 39; xxvi,
 septingenti civium sociorumque; in his quattuor Romani⁴; xxviii,
 centuriones², duo tribuni militum, M. Licinius et M. 15; xxx, 34.
 Helvius³. signa militaria quattuor de ala, prima⁴ quæ
 fugit, duo de legione, quæ cedentibus sociis successerat,
 amissa.

- 13 Marcellus, postquam in castra reditum est, concionem Marcellus
 adeo sævam atque acerbam apud milites habuit, ut prælio reprimenda
 per diem totum⁵ infeliciter tolerato tristior iis irati ducis his army.
 oratio esset. “diis immortalibus, ut in tali re¹, laudes
 “gratesque” inquit “ago, quod victor hostis, cum tanto
 “pavore incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, non ipsa
 “castra est aggressus. deseruissetis profecto eodem terrore
 “castra quo omisistis pugnam. qui pavor hic, qui terror,
 “quæ repente *qui et cum quibus pugnaretis* oblivio animos
 “cepit²? nempe iidem sunt hi hostes, quos vincendo et
 “victos sequendo priorem æstatem absumpsistis³; quibus
 “dies noctesque fugientibus per hos dies institistis; quos
 “levibus præliis fatigâstis⁴; quos hesterno die nec iter
 “facere nec castra ponere passi estis. omitto⁴ ea quibus
 “gloriarî potestis: cujus et ipsius⁵ pudere ac pænitere vos
 “oportet, referam⁴. nempe æquis manibus hesterno⁶ die
 “diremistis pugnam. quid hæc nox, quid hic⁷ dies attulit⁵?

¹ pugnaque P. RE. V. F 1st. J om. P. RE. V. F 1st. 2, 3 L. H. B. GA. HV. D.
 L. N. ant. Edd.—usque F 2d.—quasi conj. cf. Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 93; G. Cic. Ver. i, 8; RI,
 on G. L. iii, 629. D. ² fuere ad. here or before quattuor 2, 3 P. R. D. 5 L. GA. B.
 but the verb is omitted x, 20; xxii, 49; Nep. i, 4; vii, 2; 5; G. 11, v. l. lxxvii, ep. Sall.
 J. 25. (CO.) D. ³ P. F. cf. xxx, 18. ed. D.—var. cet. Mss.—Fulvius ed. G. C.
⁴ em. PZ.—ala prima, vulg. ⁵ totam ed. G. C. but cf. i, 50; iii, 60; viii, 39. D.
⁶ fugastis F. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. N. ⁷ ipsos conj. RH. pr. D. ⁸ om. D. conj.
 RH. adv. GB. G. ⁹ hesternus B. ed. G. adv. cf. xlv, 38, 1. D. ¹⁰ hæc ed. G.
 CL. C. cf. 17, 14; with xxxix, 51. D.

1 ‘For though we have suffered severely,
 yet it might have been much worse.’ RS.

2 xxxv, 19; xxxviii, 46; Cic. Off. i, 4;
 Ph. iii, 4. D.

3 20; 32; RH. 17; ii, 4; xxvi, 51;
 xxviii, 6; xxx, 8; xxxi, 42; xxxii, 19; 28;
 xxxvii, 11; xl, 10; xlv, 37; *consumere* is
 used in the same way, xxix, 33, o. D.

4 ‘I will not bring forward any actions of
 which you may be proud: but I will state
 that of which you, as Romans, ought to be
 ashamed, the drawn battle of yesterday; and
 show that you have even degenerated since
 then.’ C. RS. R.

5 xlv, 8; Virg. Æ. ix, 7; G. xlii, 50.
 D.

Q.F. Max. 6 " *vestrae his copiae imminutae sunt, an illorum auctae? non*
 Q.F. Flac. 4 " *equidem mihi cum exercitu meo loqui⁵ videor, nec cum*
 PM. 313. " *Romanis militibus. corpora tantum atque arma eadem*
sunt. an, si eosdem animos habuissetis, terga vestra
vidisset hostis? signa alicui manipulo aut cohorti⁶ abs-
tulisset? adhuc caesis Romanis legionibus gloriabatur:
vos illi hodierno die primum fugati exercitus dedistis
decus⁷." clamor inde ortus ut *'veniam ejus diei daret;*
'ubi vellet, deinde experiretur militum suorum animos.'
ego vero experiar" inquit, *" milites; et vos crastino⁸ die*
in aciem educam, ut victores potius quam victi veniam
impetretis quam petitis." cohortibus quae signa amise-
 rant, hordeum⁸ dari jussit; centurionesque manipulorum
 quorum signa amissa fuerant, dextris¹ gladiis discinctos¹
 destituit²; et ut *'postero die omnes, equites pedites³, armati*
'adessent' edixit. ita concio dimissa fatentium *'jure ac merito*
'sese increpitos, neque illo die virum quemquam in acie
'Romana fuisse praeter unum ducem, cui aut morte satis-
 xxiv, 48, d. *'faciendum aut egregia victoria esset.'* postero die ornati
 armatique ad edictum aderant. imperator eos collaudat,
 pronuntiatque, *'a quibus orta pridie fuga esset, cohortes-*
'que quae signa amisissent, se in primam aciem inductu-
'rum⁹. edicere jam sese omnibus pugnandum ac vincen-
'dum esse, et annitendum singulis universisque ne prius

⁵ *eloqui* (and om. *meo*) F. C. V. 2, 3 L. GA. HV. ⁶ F. ed. CL. C. D.—*crastina*
 pl. Mss. ed. G. ¹ 'Drawn,' that they might have the trouble of holding them: Cic. in
 Comp. Cæs. B. G. i, 25; vii, 12; B. C. i, 46 sq; 75; Tac. A. xii, 51, 3; (G. RY. D. R.)
 &c. Suet. ii, 24; Flor. ii, 2, 17; (DU.) G. DU. viii, 7; nn, on V. Max. ii, 9, 6; iii, 1, 1;
 OU, on Fr. i, 8; D, on Sil. xvii, 164; xii, 18; 47 twice; 50 twice; iv, 24; 29; D. nn,
 on Sil. xvi, 528. R.—*districtis* vulg. ed. G. but this means 'interrupted and occupied by a
 variety of matters.'—*destrinctis* RH. pr. RH. ² cf. SV, on V. Æ. viii, 724; GL L,
 M. R. v, 18; V. Max. ii, 7; GB. CS, on Suet. ii, 24; FAB, Sem. i, 17; DU. *ἀζώροισι*,
λαοιζάνουσιν. Sometimes their cloaks or their boots were taken from the soldiers by way of
 disgrace: cf. Herod. ii, 13; V. Max. ii, 7, 9. The term is also applied to lazy and slovenly
 characters; nn, on Sil. ii, 56; vii, 153; R. Pers. iii, 31; iv, 22; Juv. viii, 120 n. ED.—
cinctu conj. cf. Virg. Æ. vii, 612. RH.—*destinctos* 2 P.—*distinctos* 1, 3 P. ³ RH.
 3 P. 1 Ed. pr. RH. OU, on Fr. ii, 5, 46. D.—*destitui* jussit pl. Mss.—*destitui* conj. G. pr.
 C. adv. D. ⁴ pr. G. C. cf. xxiv, 16, g. D.—*pedites equitesque* ed. G. C.—*equites pedites-*
que V. five L. H. GA. HV.

⁶ The 'maniple' was of the legion, the
 'cohort' of the allies; see below also: cf.
 SL, on P. 15. L, M. R. iv, 5. DU.

⁷ 'Hitherto he has only had to boast that
 our legions have fallen beneath his arms, now
 he can vaunt that they have fled from his

sword.' C. xxii, 49, 3.

⁸ The food of horses; instead of wheat, the
 food of man: Pol. vi, 38; Suet. ii, 24; (nn.)
 Dio 49; L, M. R. v, 18; R. Veg. i, 13. Whence,
 perhaps, *hordearius*, Cæl. in Su. de C. O. 2.

⁹ 14; xxxiv, 15. D.

‘ hesternæ fugæ quam hodiernæ victoriæ fama Romam Q.F. Max. 6
 ‘ perveniat.’ inde ‘ cibo corpora firmare’ jussi, ‘ ut si longior Q.F. Flac. 4
 ‘ pugna esset, viribus sufficerent¹⁰.’ ubi omnia dicta factaque
 sunt quibus excitarentur animi militum, in aciem procedunt.

14 quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, “ cum eo nimirum” in- xxii, 37;
 quit “ hoste res est, qui nec bonam nec malam ferre fortu- xxvi, 41;
 “ nam potest. seu vicit, ferociter instat victis; seu victus S. iii, 584
 “ est, instaurat cum victoribus certamen¹.” signa inde canere sq; ix, 346
 jussit, copias educit. pugnatum utrinque aliquanto quam sq. HO. ii,
 pridie acrius est, Poenis ad obtinendum² hesternum decus 3, 1 sq; iii,
 annitentibus, Romanis ad demendam³ ignominiam. † sinistra⁴ A third en-
 ala ab Romanis et cohortes quæ amiserant signa, in prima gagement.
 acie pugnabant, et legio † vicesima⁵ ab dextro cornu in-
 structa. L. Cornelius Lentulus et C. Claudius Nero legati
 cornibus præerant; Marcellus mediam aciem, hortator xxvi, 44,
 testisque præsens, firmabat. ab Hannibale Hispani primam marg.
 obtinebant frontem, et id roboris in omni exercitu erat.
 cum anceps diu pugna esset, Hannibal ‘ elephantos in The ele-
 ‘ primam aciem induci’ jussit, ‘ si quem injicere ea res phants
 ‘ tumultum ac pavorem posset.’ et primo turbârunt signa cause con-
 ordinesque, et partim occulcatis partim dissipatis terrore fusion in
 qui circa erant, nudaverant una parte aciem. latiusque the Roman
 fuga manâset, ni C. Decimius Flavus tribunus militum, line; PM.
 signo arrepto primi hastati, manipulum ejus signi ‘ se sequi’ 303.
 jussisset. duxit ubi maxime tumultum conglobatæ belluæ
 faciebant, ‘ pilaque in eas conjici’ jussit. hæsero omnia tela
 haud difficili⁶ ex propinquo in tanta corpora ictu et
 tum⁷ conferta turba. sed ut non omnes vulnerati sunt,
 ita in quorum tergis iuxta⁸ stetero pila, ut est genus but are dri-
 ven back.

¹⁰ Und. *longiori pugnae*: but *viribus* [or *quibus* ED.] is often omitted, as *hælo viz sufficere*, x, 18; 25; xxi, 8; xxix, 16 sq; xxxvi, 45. R.
¹ Buonaparte is said to have made a similar observation, at Waterloo, respecting the British.
² ‘To keep,’ ‘to retain.’ C.
³ *delendam* VC, V. L. xxix, 24. as in xxix, 30; Sil. xvi, 672; but cf. ii, 6; DU. xli, 3; D. viii, 23. R.
⁴ *sinistro* (und. *cornu*) conj. as opposed to *dextro cornu*; for *cornibus* follows: D. pr. R. and, besides, it was not ‘the left’ but ‘the right wing,’ which was disgraced the day before, 12 sq; Plut. M. DU. cf. xxv, 21, 2. R.
⁵ *duodevicesima* conj. from 12. PZ. pr. D. R.
⁶ *difficile* F. V. 2—5 L. GA. B. HV. Rom. Parm. Med. i. e. *difficulter*; cf. i. 52, 4; Cic. Inv. ii, 56. D.—*difficilia* 1 L.
⁷ This I have adopted from P. F. pr. C.—*sum* RH.—*tam* cet. Mas. ed. G. C. D. BK.—*in* conj. RH.
⁸ *fixa* 2 L. V. B. GA. ant. Edd. but the best writers, after verbs compounded with *in*, repeat the preposition: BU, on Q. I. O. ii, 17; CO, on S. C. 15, 5; Cic. N. D. i, 43; (DV.) cf. i, pr. 11. D.

Q.F. Max.⁵ **anceps**³, in fugam versi etiam integros avertere. tum jam non
 Q.F. Flac.⁴ **unus manipulus, sed pro se quisque miles, qui modo assequi**
agmen fugientium elephantorum poterat, pila conjicere.
eo magis ruere in suos bellus; tantoque majorem stragem
edere quam inter hostes ediderant, quanto acrius pavor con-
sternatam⁴ **agit quam insidentis magistri imperio regitur.**
in perturbatam transcursu belluarum aciem signa inferunt
Romani pedites, et haud magno certamine dissipatos tre-
pidantesque avertunt. tum in fugientes equitatum immittit
Marcellus, nec ante finis sequendi est factus quam in castra
pavescentes compulsi sunt. nam super alia quæ terrorem
trepidationemque facerent, elephantique⁴ **duo in ipsa**
porta corruerant, coactique erant milites per fossam val-
lumque ruere in castra. ibi maxima hostium cædes facta:
cæsa ad octo millia hominum, quinque elephantum. nec
Romanis incruenta victoria fuit: mille ferme et septingenti
de duabus legionibus, et sociorum supra mille et trecentos
occisi; vulnerati permulti civium sociorumque. Hannibal
nocte proxima castra movit. cupientem insequi Marcellum
prohibuit multitudo sauciorum. speculatores¹⁵ **‘ qui prosequen-**
‘ rentur’ agmen’ missi postero die rettulerunt ‘ Bruttios
‘ Hannibalem petere.’

Marcellus
gains the
victory.

Hannibal
retreats.

The Hirpini
and others
abandon his
cause.
C. i. 223.

C. ii, 317; C. iv, 13, 1250; St. **lisdem fere**⁴ **diebus et ad Q. Fulvium consulem Hirpini**
et Lucani et Volcentes⁵, **traditis præsidiis Hannibalis quæ**
in urbibus habebant, dediderunt sese, clementerque a con-
sule cum verborum tantum castigatione ob errorem præ-
teritum accepti sunt⁴. **et Brutiis similis spes veniæ facta**
est, cum ab iis Vibius et Pactius fratres, longe nobilissimi
gentis ejus, eandem quæ data Lucanis erat condicionem
deditionis petentes venissent. Q. Fabius consul oppidum
in Sallentinis Manduriam vi cepit. ibi ad quattuor millia

³ pl. and opt. Mss.—*consternatas...reguntur* al. Mss. ant. Edd. ⁴ RE.—*elephantique*
 P. F. V. 1, 3 L. HV. cf. v, 27, 1. D.—*elephantum* al. Mss.—*elephantum forte vulg.* ⁵ *per-*
sequerentur B. L.—*sequerentur* RH. but *prosequi* means the same; iii, 52, 4; Ov. Her. 11,
 119; Ep. 17, 245; 18, 218, D. ⁶ *ferme* F. and pl. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. DCE. cf.
 XXXVII, 38, 5. D. ⁷ var. Mss.—*Volcentes* ed. G. C. but cf. Pliny iii, 11; *VULCERIANA*.
 CIVITAS. GT, Ins. ccix, 2; ib. p. ccxcvi, 473 Y.R. (PG.) *Ὀβλάναι*, Ptol. D. ⁸ om. F.
 ant. Ed. pr. RH. but F has *acceptis* cf. xlv, 17, 6. D.

³ Und. *elephantorum*. R. ‘They are as therefore ‘of very questionable utility.’ DCE.
 likely to destroy friends as foes;’ S. and ⁴ Und. *belluam*. RH.

hominum capta, et ceteræ prædæ aliquantum. inde Tarentum profectus in ipsis faucibus portus posuit castra. naves quas Livius tutandis commeatibus habuerat, partim machinationibus onerat apparatuque moenium oppugnandorum, partim tormentis et saxis omnique missilium telorum genere instruit, onerarias quoque, non eas solum quæ remis¹ agerentur, ut alii machinas scalasque ad muros ferrent, alii procul ex navibus vulnerarent moenium propugnatores. eæ naves ab aperto mari ut urbem aggrederentur, instructæ paratæque sunt. et erat liberum mare, classe Punica, cum Philippus oppugnare Ætolos pararet, Corcyram transmissa. in Brutiis interim Caulonis² oppugnatores sub adventum Hannibalis, ne opprimerentur, in tumultum a præsentī impetu tutum³ se recepere⁴.

Fabium Tarentum obsidentem leve dictu momentum ad rem ingentem potiundam adjuvit. præsidium Bruttiorum datum ab Hannibale Tarentini habebant. ejus præsidii præfectus deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii consulis erat. is certior litteris sororis factus de nova consuetudine advenæ locupletis atque inter populares tam honorati, spem nactus per sororem quolibet impelli amantem posse, quid speraret ad consulem detulit. quæ cum haud vana cogitatio visa esset, 'pro perfuga⁵' jussus 'Tarentum transire,' ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, primo occulte animum ejus tentando, dein satis explorata levitate blanditiis muliebribus perpulit eum ad proditionem custodiæ loci cui præpositus erat. ubi et ratio agendæ rei et tempus convenit, miles nocte per intervalla stationum⁶ clam ex urbe emissus ea quæ acta erant, quæque ut

Q.F. Max. 6
Q.F. Flac. 4

Fabius
attacks
Tarentum.

The town is
betrayed to
him: PF.
186; S. xv,
320 sqq;
P. xiii, 4.

* *ad cetera inopem* ad. RH. R. D. 3, 5 L. GA. ed. 2 Min. al. Edd. G. C.—*inopem cetera* conj. G 1st. cf. xxxvii, 7, 15. D. ¹ *concessere* (and om. *se*) RH. R. D. pr. RH. ² conj. om. as gl. R 1st.—*Heraclides* from Pol. (and om. *ejus*) conj. R 2d. ³ 3 P. 4 L. ed. cf. Cæs. B. G. iii, 18; C. Nep. xiv, 6. G. C. D.—*proterfuga* P. cf. iv, 33, 10; xxxv, 35, 2; xxxvii, 43, 9; P2, on xxv, 11, 8; G, D. on St. 35, p. 232. D.—*propter fugam* F.—*profuga* RH.—*per transfugam* GA.—*pro transfuga* cet. Mss. vulg.—*perfuga* conj. RH.

1 Und. *tantum*. ED. The ships of burthen used both sails and oars. SF, M. N. iv, 1; Add. p. 340; MAG, M. i, 6. R.

2 Appian says the town was taken; Han. 49. R.

3 This is, 'cohort of the Bruttii, to form

part of the garrison: see below. C.

4 'The intervals between the stations.' R. Thus the Platæans made their escape *κατὰ μεταστάσεις*, Thuc. iii, 22; which might be rendered *intervallum turrium*; as *interregnum* is called *intervallum regni*, i, 17.

Q.F.Max. 5 agerentur convenerat¹, ad consulem refert. Fabius vigilia
 Q.F.Flac. 4 prima, dato signo iis qui in arce erant quique custodiam
 portus habebant, ipse circuito portu ab regione urbis in
 orientem versa occultus consedit. canere inde tubæ simul
 ab arce, simul¹ a portu et ab navibus, quæ ab² aperto mari
 appulsæ erant; clamorque undique cum ingenti tumultu,
 2, d. unde minimum periculi erat, de industria ortus. consul
 xxvi, 39. interim silentio continebat suos. igitur Democrates, qui
 præfectus antea classis fuerat, forte illo¹ loco præpositus,
 postquam quieta omnia circa se³ vidit, alias partes eo
 tumultu personare ut captæ urbis interdum excitaretur
 clamor, veritus ne inter cunctationem suam consul aliquam
 vim faceret ac signa⁴ inferret, præsidium⁵ ad arcem, unde
 maxime terribilis accidebat⁶ sonus, traducit. Fabius cum
 et⁷ ex temporis spatio et ex silentio ipso, quod ubi paullo
 ante strepebant excitantes vocantesque 'ad arma,' inde nulla
 accidebat⁶ vox, deductas custodias sensisset, 'ferri scalas' ad
 eam partem muri, qua 'Bruttiorum cohortem præsidium
 'agitare⁸ proditiōis conciliator nuntiaverat, jubet. ea pri-
 mum est captus murus adjuvantibus recipientibusque Brut-
 tiis, et transcendens in urbem est. inde et proxima refracta
 porta, ut frequenti agmine signa inferrentur. tum clamore
 sublato sub ortum ferme lucis, nullo obvio armato, in

¹ F. C. H. N. D. al. Mss.—convenerant B. V. five L. HV. L. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. *quemadmodum oppugnarent indicati sunt*, Cic. Agr. i, 2; *ea ne accidere possent provisæ sunt*, ib. ii, 37; *quæ decuerint provisæ*, Sall. J. 49; *quæ si non astu providentur me possum dabunt*, Ter. Ph. i, 4, 5; *tria præstanda sunt ut vitentur*, Sen. Ep. 14. G. et ratio et tempus convenit, above; 26, c. C.

² et RH. 3 P. D. pr. RH. but Livy is fond of doubling this particle; i, 41; v, 10; vii, 7; viii, 28; ix, 39; G. 3; 40; i, 9; ii, 10; 65; iii, 33; 60; 68; ix, 25; xxi, 33; xxiii, 30; xxiv, 12; 21; 31; xxviii, 31; xxix, 2; xxx, 4; xxxi, 42; xxxiii, 21; xxxv, 35; xxxvii, 12; xxxix, 13; 35; xl, 21; xli, 11; xlii, 19; 26; 48; 52; xlv, 6; 9; 10; 12; &c; Virg. Æ. ii, 220; Curt. iv, 10. D. *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ*, R. Her. vi, 104, n. 38; viii, 51, n. 6; Xen. H. iii, 1, 3; 2, 13.

³ P. F. C. see above; viii, 17; xxiv, 33; xxviii, 6; xxix, 35; xxxi, 24; 25; 46; xxxiv, 38; xxxviii, 4; 32; xl, 22; Luc. i, 48 sq; (BU.) Stat. Ep. St. 21. G. D.—om. pl. Mss. pr. RH.

⁴ Thus *præesse regione*, v, 8; *provincia*, Sall. C. 42; (CO.) in *Bruttiis*, xxv, 16; in *iis*, xl, 18, v. l. *præponi in lævo*, xxxvii, 41. D.—illi 5 L. H. R. D. pr. RH. but the dative is *præsidio* understood. G.

⁵ om. conj. HS. (DU, on Fl. iv, 12, 60.) as in xxii, 47, 10; but cf. xxxvi, 14, 12. D. ⁶ F. C. RH. GR.—*signaque* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D.

⁷ R. H. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 10, f; x, 41; 43; Ter. Hec. iii, 5, 32; (PM, Sp. 726) Cic. in Vat. (PM. LM. T. PA.) GB. DU. D. viii, 39. ED.—*accidebat* [in both places] 3, 5 L. B. GA. 2, 3 P. [in the 1st] F. 2, 4 L. HV. Cic. Fam. vi, 17. (adv. GV.) DU.—*arcebat* [in the 2d] 1 P. F. V. 2, 4 L. HF. HV.

⁸ V. G. M. F. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. al. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D.—om. cet. Mss. RH. FR. CU. G.

⁵ 'Those troops with which he had occupied the post confided to him.' C.

⁶ 'To keep guard;' Tac. A. i, 38; DCE. a. *dies festos*, Cic. Ver. iv, 46.

ferum perveniunt; omnesque undique, qui ad arcem por-
 16 tumque pugnabant, in se converterunt. praelium in aditu
 fori majore impetu quam perseverantia commissum est. non animo, non armis, non arte belli, non vigore aut
 viribus corporis par Romano Tarentinus erat. igitur pilis
 tantum coniectis, prius pene quam consererent manus,
 terga dederunt, dilapsique per nota urbis itinera in suas
 amicorumque domos. duo ex ducibus Nico et Democrates
 fortiter pugnantes cecidere. Philemenus^a, qui proditi-
 ad Hannibalem auctor fuerat, cum citato equo ex praelio
 avectus esset, vagus paullo post equus errans^b per urbem
 cognitus, corpus nusquam inventum est: creditum vulgo
 est in puteum apertum ex equo præcipitasse^c. Carthalonem^d
 autem, præfectum præsidii Punici, cum commemoratione
 paterni hospitii positis armis venientem^e ad consulem miles
 obviis obtruncat. alii^f alios passim sine discrimine armatos
 inermes cædunt, Carthaginienses Tarentinosque pariter.
 Bruttii quoque multi^g interfecti, seu per errorem, seu
 vetere in eos insito odio, seu ad proditi-
 ut vi potius atque armis captum Tarentum videretur, ex-
 stinguendam. tum ab cæde ad diripiendam urbem discursus.
 millia triginta servilium capitum dicuntur capti^h,
 argenti vis ingens facti signatique, auri octoginta triaⁱ
 millia^j pondo; signa tabulæque^k, prope ut Syracusarum^l
 ornamenta æquaverint^m. sedⁿ majore animo generis ejus
 præda abstinuit Fabius quam Marcellus; qui, interroganti

Q.F.Max. 5
 Q.F.Flac. 4

Battle in
 the market
 place.

Great loss
 on both
 sides.

PF. 187.

^a cf. xxv, 8 sq. ed. D.—*Philomenus* ed. S. G. C.—var. Mss. ^b *erransque* ant. Edd.
 but such instances of asyndeton are frequent; *armatos inermes*, [cf. iii, 9, 4; D.] below;
 50; iii, 5; vii, 17; x, 20; xxi, 4; 28; xxv, 38; xxxviii, 47; xl, 4; G. xxxvii, 40;
 xlii, 63; cf. CO, on S. J. 18, 2; D. St. Mark xiv, 15. ^c *se præcipitasse* 1 P.
 F 2d.—*præcipitatum esse* pl. Mss. but cf. xxv, 11, c. D. ^d ant. Edd.—*Cartalonem* ed.
 HN. G. H. CL. sqq. Edd.—*Karthalonem* cf. nn. on Sil. i, 406. ed. D. ^e om. conj.
 and und. *Romani milites*. C. adv. and und. *milites* with *alii*, *hostes* with *alios*. D. ^f *passim*
 ad. S. 2, 3 P. G. adv. C. ^g *capta* 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. al. but cf. xxxvii, 39;
 40; G. x, 46; xl, 41; xliv, 42; and vv. ll. at i, 44; vii, 27; ix, 31; xxv, 32; xxvii,
 40; xxviii, 2; lxvii, ep. &c. iv, 45; x, 1; xxix, 12. D. xxxiv, 56; R. note o. ED.
^h LXXXVII ed. Pa. sqq. G. C. adv. Mss. ⁱ This quantity is immense: Plutarch says
 3000 talents. At Capua but 70 pounds of gold were taken, xxvi, 14. Therefore, om. *millia*
 or read *auri quidem LXXXIII pondo, argenti MMM.* and perhaps we should add *talentum*
 instead of *pondo*. GL. ^j *Syracusanorum* opt. Mss. of G. HV. ^k *æquarint*
 HV.—*æquarent* 3, 5 L. D. pr. RH.—*æquarunt* al. Mss. ^l et ad. F. V. 1—3 L.
 B. GA. HV. pr. RH.

1 'Who was coming to the consul with a representation of the hospitality, which had subsisted in former days between his father and Fabius.' C.
 2 Cf. HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 229 sq. R. The ancients did not paint on canvas.

Q.F.Max. 5 scribæ^m 'quid fieri^a signis vellet ingentis magnitudinis'?
 Q.F.Flac. 4 (dii^o sunt³, suo quisque habitu in modum pugnantium⁴
 formati) 'deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui' jussit. murus
 inde, qui urbem ab arce dirimebat, dirutus est ac dis-
 jectus.

Hannibal
 arrives too
 late for
 its relief.

PF. 185.

Dum hæc Tarenti aguntur, Hannibal iis qui Cauloniam
 obsidebant in deditionem acceptis, audita oppugnatione
 Tarenti, dies noctesque cursim agmine acto, cum festinans
 ad opem ferendam 'captam urbem' audisset, "et Romani"
 inquit "suum Hannibalem habent. eadem qua ceperamus
 "arte Tarentum amisimus." ne tamen fugientis modo
 convertisse agmen videretur, quo constituerat^r loco, quin-
 que millia ferme ab urbe posuit castra. ibi paucos moratus
 dies Metapontum sese recepit. inde duos Metapontinos cum
 litteris principum ejus civitatis ad Fabium Tarentum mittit,
 fidem ab consule accepturos 'impunita iis^a priora fore, si
 'Metapontum ei cum præsidio Punico prodidissent.' Fabius
 vera quæ afferrent esse ratus, diem qua accessurus esset
 Metapontum constituit, litterasque ad principes dedit, quæ
 ad Hannibalem delatæ sunt. enimvero lætus successu frau-
 dis, si ne Fabius quidem dolo invictus fuisset^r, haud procul
 Metaponto insidias ponit. Fabio auspicanti priusquam
 egrederetur ab Tarento, aves semel atque iterum non
 addixerunt. hostia quoque cæsa consulenti deos haruspex

^m interrogantis (or interrogatis) scribæ al. Mss.—interroganti (or interrogante) scriba conj.
 cf. 24, f. D. but there seems here to be an anacoluthon; jussit being put
 instead of respondit (or dixit) 'se juberet' or dixit "jubeo &c." RS. ^a de ad. 2, 3 P.
 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. al. Mss. but cf. Plaut. Mos. iii, 1, 106; Cas. v, 4, 6; GB. Mer.
 ii, 3, 78; ED. Mil. iv, 1, 26; quid puero misero flet? Cic. [where? ED.] C. Nep. xvii, 4;
 cf. xxxiii, 27; xlv, 39; G. ii, 31. The noun may be either ablative, as in all the above
 instances which are not ambiguous; or dative, as quid mihi flet, Ov. A. A. i, 536 sq; Her.
 14, 120; [Plaut. Bac. ii, 3, 126; ED.] MP, on C. A. vi, 1; MN, on C. Ver. i, 16. Some-
 times the ablative is used with de, Ter. Ad. v, 9, 39; Cic. Fam. xiv, 4; fr. Or. p. Var. in
 Q. I. O. v, 13; or with in, xxxiv, 32; vi, 18; xxx, 25: cf. xxviii, 43. D. ^o em.
 RL.—The parenthesis begins with (ingentis vulg. ed. G. C. D.—The passage, which seems
 corrupt, would accord better with Plutarch if the scribe used the word diis: C. hence 'quid
 fieri diis vellet?' (ingentis magnitudinis signa sunt,...formati) conj. cf. note g. ED. ^p pl.
 and opt. Mss. 'he had halted:' und. agmen, xxxviii, 25; ix, 24; Sall. J. 49; Cæs. B. G.
 iv, 23; 24; G. xxviii, 33, g; iii, 27; x, 34; xxxiii, 10; xxxiv, 20; xxxv, 28; xlv, 36;
 cf. BU, on V. F. iii, 92. D.—constiterat 1, 2 L. H. B. GA. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 46; Curt.
 iii, 8, 24; Sil. xv, 636; (DQ. adv. MD. HS. D.) CO. vii, 40; 46; xxxiii, 7; RV, CI.
 GT, CLR, and CO, on S. J. l. c. KL, on iii, 27; D. xxviii, 46, h. ED. ⁹ om, RH.
^r esset RH.

3 Hence it seems that they were still in
 existence when Livy wrote. R.

4 'Each with his own attributes, but all
 in the attitude of combatants.' C.

‘cavendum a fraude hostili et ab insidiis’ prædixit. Me-^{Q F. Max. 5}
tapontini, postquam ad constitutam^{Q. F. Flac. 4} non venerat diem,
remissi ut cunctantem hortarentur, ac repente compre-
hensi, metu gravioris quæstionis detegunt insidias.

- 17 Æstatis ejus principio qua hæc agebantur, P. Scipio in ^{Successes of}
Hispania cum hiemem totam reconciliandis barbarorum ^{the Romans}
animis partim donis partim remissione obsidum captivo-^{in Spain;}
rumque absumpsisset, Edesco ad eum, clarus inter duces ^{P. x, 31—}
Hispanos, venit. erant conjux liberique ejus apud Ro- ^{37.}
manos; sed præter eam causam etiam velut fortuita
inclinatio animorum, quæ Hispaniam omnem averterat
ad Romanum a Punico imperio, traxit eum. eadem causa
Indibili Mandonioque fuit, haud dubie omnis Hispaniæ
principibus, cum omni popularium manu relicto Hasdru-
bale secedendi in imminentes castris ejus tumulos, unde
per continentia juga tutus receptus ad Romanos esset.
Hasdrubal cum hostium res tantis^a augescere incrementis
cerneret, suas imminui, ac fore ut, nisi audendo aliquid
moveret, qua^b cœpissent¹ fluerent^c, dimicare quam primum
statuit. Scipio avidior etiam certaminis erat, cum a^d spe,
quam successus rerum augebat, tum quod priusquam jun-
gerentur hostium exercitus, cum uno dimicare duce ex-
ercituque quam simul cum universis malebat. ceterum

^a *constitutum* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. G A. HV. as *præstitutus* iii, 22: but in these expressions Livy prefers the feminine; 23; 30; 37; 38; i, 50; 52; ii, 62; iii, 66; iv, 36; v, 11; 19; 29; 32; vi, 20; x, 20; 27; xxiii, 31; xxviii, 11; xxix, 1; xxxiii, 14; xxxvi, 6; 35; xxxix, 17; xl, 39; xli, 10; xliii, 8; 10; xlv, 12 thrice; cf. *OU*, on Fr. 1, 2, 6. *D.*
^b *opt.* and *pl.* Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. C. *D.*—*tacitis* RH. al. Mss. pr. RH. ed. FR. CU. al. G.
^c *quo* conj. R. ^d *pl.* and *opt.* Mss. vii, 23; 32; [29; 33; R.] Virg. *Æ.* ii, 169; (nn.) Lucr. ii, 67; Ov. M. xv, 177; cf. *BU*, on V. F. iii, 98; *defluere* xli, 15; *distabescere* Fest. “monstrum;” Sen. B. V. 1; *effluere* Sen. Ep. 22; *fluxus* xxviii, 6; xl, 50; Sall. C. 1; J. 104; (CO.) Sil. vii, 17; *D.* on S. viii, 322; Plaut. Cap. ii, 3, 79; Tac. H. iii, 48; *labi*, *liqui*, Plaut. Tri. ii, 1, 17; *decolare* id. Cas. ii, 4, 27; (cf. ib. 6, 46;) Cap. iii, 1, 36; (*decollare* T. SCA. CS. SCH, on A. V. ep. Imp. 19; Diom. i, 361; see Luc. viii, 673;) Var. R. R. i, 2. G. [adv. U, O. P. 9. but pr.] *D.* *dilabi* xxxiii, 46; *madidus* Juv. xv, 47; *liquesimus fluimusque mollitia*, Cic. T. Q. ii, 22; *liquefacere* ib. v, 6; cf. 48, 8. R.—*ruerent* RH. 2 L marg. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH. cf. *D.* on S. xii, 619; *BU*, on V. *Æ.* ii, 169. *D.*
^d RH. cf. xxiv, 30, a. RS.—*ea* pl. Mss.

5 *Admittere*, ‘to allow of that being performed, respecting which the auspices were consulted,’ *Admissivæ aves dicebantur ab auguribus, quæ consulentem juberent. Remores item in auspicio aves dicuntur, quæ ceterum aliquid remorari compellunt. Arcula dicebatur avis, quæ in auspiciis retabat aliquid*

fieri. Inebræ aves, quæ in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent: et prorsus omnia inebræ appellantur, quæ tardant vel morantur agentem; Fest. [hence INEBRIATION, cf. Virg. G. ii, 94; D, on S. vii, 200: ED.] SCA. on F. “enubro;” LO, M. E. i, 18; D. cf. xxii, 42, 6.

1 As they had begun.’ R.

Q.F.Max.⁵ etiam si cum pluribus pariter dimicandum foret, arte
 Q.F.Flac.⁴ quadam copias auxerat. nam cum videret nullum esse
 navium usum, quia vacua omnis Hispaniæ ora classibus
 Punicis erat, subductis navibus Tarracone^{*} navales socios
 terrestribus copiis addidit. et armorum affatim erat capto-
 rum Carthagine, et quæ post captam eam fecerat² tanto
 opificum numero incluso³. cum iis copiis¹ Scipio veris
 principio ab Tarracone egressus (jam enim et Lælius
 redierat ab Roma, sine quo nihil majoris rei motum
 volebat) ducere⁴ ad hostem pergit. per omnia pacata eunti,
 ut cujusque populi fines transiret, prosequentibus excipien-
 tibusque sociis, Indibilis et Mandonius cum suis copiis
 occurrerunt. Indibilis pro utroque locutus, haudquaquam
 ut barbarus stolide incauteque, sed potius cum verecunda
 gravitate, propiorque excusanti transitionem ut necessariam
 quam glorianti eam⁵ velut^b primam¹ occasionem¹ raptam⁴:
 Th. iii, 9. ‘scire enim se transfugæ nomen execrabile veteribus
 ‘sociis, novis suspectum esse; neque eum se reprehen-
 ‘dere morem¹ hominum, si tamen^m anceps⁵ odium causa⁶,
 ‘non nomen faciat.’ merita inde sua in duces Carthagini-
 P. ix, 11. enses commemoravit, avaritiam contra eorum superbiam-
 que et omnis generis injurias in se atque populares. ‘itaque
 xxxix, 47. ‘corpus duntaxat suum ad id tempus apud eos fuisse: ani-
 ‘mum jam pridem ibi esse ubi jus ac fas⁷ crederent^a coli.
 ‘ad deos quoque confugere supplices, qui nequeant homi-
 ‘num vim atque injurias pati. se id Scipionem orare, ut
 ‘transitio sibi nec fraudi apud eum nec honori sit. quales

* *Tarraconem* V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. xxix, 1; xxxi, 22; xxxvii, 12; xlii, 27. D. ^f om. RH. § Three P. L. 3—5 L. H. B. R. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxiii, 28, d. G. *gloriari idem*, Cic. Sen. 10. D.—*ea* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. RH. ed. FR. G. C.
^b ut sub conj. RH 1st.—ad ad. D. RH 2d. ed. FR. G. C. ¹ *prima* 2 L.—om. L.
¹ *occasione* 2 L. ^k *rupta* RH. 2 L. pr. RH. ed. FR. G. C. ¹ ed. 2 Min.—
amorem RH. 3, 4 L.—*nomen* F. C. V. 2, 5 L. B. HV. H. GA. ant. Edd. ^m ed.
FR.—*tam* F. 1—4 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. ^a pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. GR. C. D.—
crederet D. N. al. Mss. ed. AS. G.

2 ‘He had had made.’ R.

3 ‘In the arsenals and dock-yards:’ xxvi, 51. R.

4 Cf. xxi, 39, 4 and 10; xxxii, 6. R.

5 ‘The odium, which they incur both with those whom they join, and with those whom they desert:’ cf. xxx, 33; G. xxi, 28, 3; R. xxii, 22, 3.

6 ‘The examination of the individual case.’ C.

7 *Fas lex divina est, jus lex humana*, Isid. Or. v, 2; *ad religionem fas, jura pertinent ad homines*, SV, on V. G. i, 269: C. hence Scipio, in his reply, says *nec divini quicquam nec humani*. Cf. i, 32; Cic. Ver. v, 13; de Ar. Resp. 16.

‘*ex hac*^o *die experiundo cognôrit, perinde operæ eorum* Q.F. Max. 5
‘*pretium*⁸ *faceret*’.¹ ‘*ita prorsus*’ *respondet* ‘*facturum*’ Q.F. Flac. 4
Romanus; ‘*nec pro transfugis habiturum qui non du-* xxi, 59, 3.
‘*xerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec*
‘*humani sanctum esset.*’ *productæ deinde in conspectum*
*iis*⁹ *conjuges liberique lacrimantibus gaudio redduntur*, 19.
atque eo die in hospitium abducti. postero die foedere
accepta fides, dimissique ad copias adducendas. iisdem
*deinde*⁹ *castris tendebant*⁹, *donec ducibus iis ad hostem*
perventum est.

- 18 *Proximus Carthaginiensium exercitus Hasdrubalis prope* Scipio
urbem Bæculam erat. pro castris equitum stationes habe- marches
*bat. in eas velites antesignanisque*⁹ *et qui primi agminis* against
erant, advenientes ex itinere, priusquam castris locum Hasdrubal:
caperent, adeo contemptim impetum fecerunt, ut facile 20; xxviii,
appareret quid utrique parti animorum esset. in castra 13; P. x,
trepida fuga compulsi equites sunt, signaque Romana 35; 38; xi,
portis prope ipsis illata. atque illo quidem die, irritatis 20; AH.
tantum ad certamen animis, castra Romani posuerunt. 23 sq;
nocte Hasdrubal in tumulum copias recipit plano campo in (SW.) St.
summo patentem: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut Pt. ii, 6; Pl.
*ripa præceps oram ejus*¹ *omnem cingebat. suberat*² *et*
*altera inferior summissa*³ *fastigio*³ *planities: eam quoque*
*altera crepido*⁴ *haud facilius in adscensum ambibat. in*
hunc inferiorem campum postero die Hasdrubal, postquam
stantem pro castris hostium aciem vidit, equites Numidas
leviumque armorum Baliares et Afros demisit. Scipio cir- xxii, 37,
cumvectus ordines signaque ostendebat ‘*hostem, præda-* He exhorts
‘*mnata spe*⁵ *æquo dimicandi campo captantem tumulos, loci* his troops;
‘*fiducia, non virtutis armorumque*⁶ *stare in conspectu.*

^o *ex* D. RH. ^p *fuciat* D. B. ant. Edd. RH. ^q 1 P. al. Mss. viz. ‘*Man-*
donius and Indibilis.’ G.—*is* P.—*his* RE. ME. V. H marg. al.—*hiis* D. L. N.—*ejus* H. R.
RH. ^r *in ad.* G. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. ^s *tenebant* P 1st. CO. pr. cf. xxiv,
3, r. G. adv. DJ. cf. 47, 5. ED. ^a *antesignani* conj. SM. [but cf. xxii, 5, 6.] (and
milites) L. ^b *subversa* conj. GB, on xxv, 36, e. ^c *aut armorum* R. L. RH.

8 ‘*Should set a value on.*’ RS.

1 ‘*Of that plain.*’ C.

2 ‘*There was near;*’ cf. nn, on Tac. A.

iii, 6, 9. R.

3 i, 38; xlv, 5; C. Cæs. B. C. i, 45;
Curt. vi, 6; *infimum supercilium*, below; R.

xxiv, 34. RS.

4 ‘*The steep bank of the river:*’ R. cf.
Virg. *Æ.* x, 653.

5 ‘*The hope being abandoned, beforehand*
and without any trial, as quite impracticable.’

DCE.

Q.F.Max.5 ' sed altiora moenia habuisse Carthaginem, quæ transcen-
 Q.F.Flac.4 ' disset miles Romanus. nec tumulos nec arcem, ne^d mare
 ' quidem armis obstitisse suis^e. ad id fore altitudines quas
 ' cepissent hostes^f, ut per præcipitia et prærupta salientes
 ' fugerent. eam quoque se illis fugam clausurum^g. ' cohortesque duas, ' alteram tenere fauces vallis, per quam de-
 P. x, 36. ' ferretur^h amnis, ' jubet, ' alteram viam insidere, quæ ab
 ' urbe per tumuli obliquaⁱ in agros ferret. ' ipse expeditos,
 and leads them to the attack. qui pridie stationes hostium pepulerant, ad levem armatu-
 ram infimo^j stantem supercilio^k ducit. per aspreta^l primo,
 nihil aliud quam via impediti, iere^m. deinde ut sub ictum
 venerunt, telorum primo omnis generis vis ingens effusa
 est in eos: ipsi contra saxa, quæ locus strata passim, omnia
 ferme missiliaⁿ, præbet, ingerere, non milites solum, sed
 etiam turba calonum immixta armatis. ceterum quanquam
 adscensus difficilis erat et prope obruebantur telis saxisque,
 assuetudine tamen succedendi^o muros et pertinacia animi
 subierunt primi. qui simul cepere aliquid æqui loci, ubi

^d P. pr. cf. xxix, 12; Macr. on Sc. S. princ. GR. ed. C. D.—nec cet. Mss. ed. G.
^e *hostibus* (governed by *fore*) RH. ^f RH. L. RH. sqq. Edd. ^g RH. pr.
 cf. ix, 24; 35; xxxvi, 15; xxxv, 28. GB. ^h This form is often confounded in Mss
 with *ire*; ix, 36; x, 23; xxxv, 9; 31; 40; xxxvii, 31; xlv, 2; so *abiere* iii, 31; 60;
 iv, 7; *circumiere* xxxv, 31 v. l. *coiere* iv, 7; *iniere* ii, 30; v, 32; *interiere* vi, 1; *periere* i,
 37; *rediere* ii, 20; viii, 26; xxi, 56; xxv, 40; xxviii, 43; xxxvi, 20; *subiere* viii, 10;
transiere x, 46: cf. xxviii, 28, j. D. ED. ⁱ *ad ad.* 5 L. as vii, 37; viii, 16; x, 14;
 xxiii, 43; xxvi, 44; xlv, 31; but cf. [vii, 12; xxii, 28; G.] xxxi, 45; xxxviii, 9; Sil.
 x, 597; Tac. A. ii, 20; HS, on O. M. xiii, 611; OU, on C. G. ii, 6: this verb is also found
 with a dative, ix, 14; 31; xxvii, 42. D.

⁶ ' All the enemy would get, from having occupied those heights, would be &c.' C.

⁷ ' That he would cut them off from this retreat: ' *nocturnam fugam excludere*; v, 28. R.

⁸ This phrase, where *loca* may be supplied in Latin or *ῥῆμα* in Greek, is of very frequent occurrence; cf. xxi, 34, 12; *ut non immensa tantum ac profunda camporum, verum etiam prærupta collium montiumque ardua occupaverint*, Just. xli, 1; *obliqua campi* ix, 35; *media urbis* xxvi, 40; *opulenta regionis* Curt. v, 9 v. l. *opportuna mœnium* xxx, 12; (the noun is omitted in xxv, 30, b;) *finitima Umbræ* ix, 37; *mediterranea Acarnaniæ* xxxvi, 11; *m. Ætolia* xxxviii, 10; *superiora Macedoniæ* xxxiii, 19; *infima clivi* xxviii, 33; *extrema agri* iv, 1; *e. finium* vi, 31; *e. Macedoniæ* xxxi, 27; *ultima Hispaniæ* 20; *u. Celtiberiæ* xl, 47; [*u. Orientis* xxxvii, 58 v. l. GB.]

proxima continentis xxxi, 46; *p. Epiri* xxxii, 9; *p. Eubææ* xxxv, 51; *p. Illyrici* xxvi, 25; *p. Macedoniæ* xxxvi, 7; *p. Thraciæ* xxxiii, 38; *infrequentissima urbis* xxxi, 23; *eminentia rupis* xxviii, 20; *quassata muri* xxxiii, 17; cf. xxi, 34, 10; xxviii, 39, 4; VH, H. i, 2, 9, p. 126; TN, on Fr. i, 3, 10; FN, ind. Fl. " *diversus*." D. G. ED.

⁹ xxxiv, 29; *ῥῆμα* Pol. x, 38 sq; HY, on H. I. T 151; and V. G. i, 108; ' brow.' Thus we have *lingua* ascribed to a promontory, xxxvii, 31; *labia* to rivers, *brachia* to the sea and to rivers xlv, 35; nn, on Ov. M. xiii, 724; G, Diat. St. 27; E, Gl. Am. " *lingua*;" R. ' a head or neck or tongue' of land, ' the head' of a river, ' an arm' of the sea or of a river, ' the face' and ' the foot' of a mountain.

¹⁰ ' Of such size as admitted of their being used for missiles.' C.

firmiter consisterent gradu, levem et concursatorem¹¹ hostem Q.F. Max. 6
 atque intervallo tutum, cum procul missilibus pugna eludi- Q.F. Flac. 4
 tur¹², instabilem eundem ad cominus conserendas manus, xxiv, 22, 5.
 expulerunt loco, et cum¹ cæde magna in aciem altiori
 superstantem tumulo impegere. inde Scipio, jussis ‘ad-
 ‘versus mediam evadere aciem’ victoribus, ceteras copias
 cum Lælio dividit, atque eum ‘parte dextra tumuli cir-
 ‘cumire, donec mollioris adscensus viam inveniret,’ jubet.
 ipse ab læva, circuitu haud magno, in transversos hostes P. x, 36.
 incurrit. inde primo turbata acies est, dum ad circumso-
 nantem undique clamorem flectere cornua et obvertere
 ordines volunt. hoc tumultu et Lælius subiit; et dum
 pedem referunt, ne ab tergo vulnerarentur, laxata¹³ prima
 acies locusque ad evadendum et mediis¹⁴ datus est, qui
 per tam iniquum locum, stantibus¹⁵ integris ordinibus ele-
 phantisque ante signa locatis, nunquam evasissent. cum ab
 omni parte cædes fieret^k, Scipio, qui lævo cornu in dex-
 trum incucurrerat^l, maxime in nuda hostium latera pu-
 gnabat. et jam ne fugæ quidem patebat locus: nam et
 stationes utrinque Romanæ dextra lævaque insederant
 vias, et portam castrorum ducis principumque fuga clau-
 serat, addita trepidatione elephantorum, quos territos
 æque atque hostes timebant. cæsa igitur ad octo millia
 hominum.

He routs
the enemy.

19 Hasdrubal, jam antequam dimicaret pecunia rapta¹, ele-
 phantisque² præmissis, quam plurimos poterat de fuga
 excipiens, præter Tagum^a flumen ad Pyrenæum tendit.
 Scipio castris hostium potitus, cum præter libera capita
 omnem prædam militibus concessisset, in recensendis ca-
 ptivis decem millia peditum, duo millia^b equitum invenit³.

The camp
taken with
much booty

¹ om. HV. RH. (and with *ex* for *et*) 2 P.
 43; &c.) D.—*ferent* al. Mss. ed. FR. G. cf. ii, 64; xxi, 15; xxiv, 25; xxxix, 8; 18. D.
^l P. C. F. H. pr. GR. cf. xxv, 11, 1. D.
 B. pr. D.

^k pl. Mss. ed. C. and (cf. viii, 39; ix,
 14; &c.) D.—*ferent* al. Mss. ed. FR. G. cf. ii, 64; xxi, 15; xxiv, 25; xxxix, 8; 18. D.
^a *Tecum* conj. DJ. adv. Pol. ^b om.

11 Opposed to *statarius*; [xxii, 18, 4; ED.] E. cf. xxi, 35, 3. R.

12 Cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 52, 8; and iii, 74, 2; R. xxii, 18, 5; RS. xxix, 33, j.

13 ‘Was opened and broken,’ as *dilatata* xxxi, 21; opposed to *densata*. But *patefacere ordines* is ‘to open the line, so as to allow of

a passage through it;’ xxviii, 14; 22. R.

14 ‘To the centre of the Roman line.’ C.

15 ‘Had they stood.’ C.

1 *Λαβὼν τὰ χεῖματα*, Pol. S.

2 ‘And, as soon as the flight began, &c.’ C.

3 This was on the day after the battle. GB.

Q.F. Max. 5 ex iis Hispanos sine pretio omnes domum dimisit, 'Afros
Q.F. Flac. 4 'vendere' quæstorem jussit. circumfusa inde multitudo

and many
prisoners;
P. x, 37.

Scipio dis-
claims the
salutation
of king;
P. x, 38;
40.

Hispanorum et ante deditorum et pridie captorum 'regem'
eum ingenti consensu appellavit. tum Scipio, silentio per
præconem facto, 'sibi maximum nomen imperatoris esse'
dixit, 'quo se milites sui appellâssent⁴. regium nomen alibi
'magnum, Romæ intolerabile^e esse. regalem⁵ animum in
'se esse⁴, si id in hominis ingenio amplissimum ducerent,
'tacite judicarent; vocis usurpatione^e abstinerent.' sensere
etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, cujus miraculo nominis
alii mortales stuperent, id ex tam alto⁴ fastigio aspernantis.
dona inde regulis principibusque Hispanorum divisa, et 'ex
'magna copia captorum equorum trecentos, quos vellet,
'eligere' Indibilem jussit. cum Afros venderet jussu im-
peratoris quæstor, puerum adultum inter eos forma insigni
cum audisset regii generis esse, ad Scipionem misit. quem

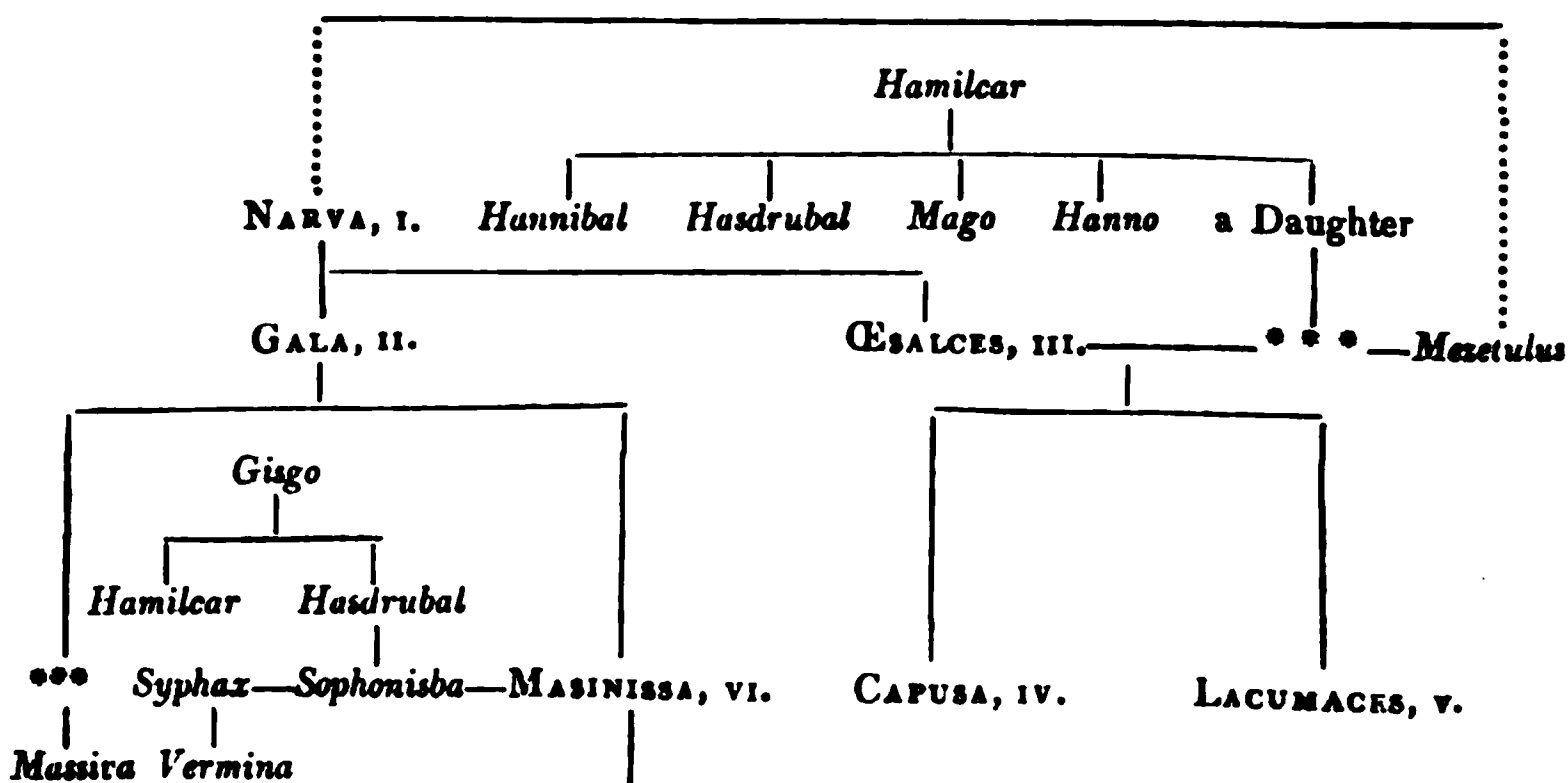
Massiva the cum percunctaretur Scipio 'quis, et cujas, et cur id ætatis in
Numidian 'castris fuisset?' 'Numidam esse' ait; 'Massivam⁶ popu-

^e intolerandum RH. pr. RH. as in 31; Cic. Off. iii; G. but cf. xxx, 35. D. ^d in
as om. P. F. V. 3, 4 L. 1 P. VI. HV.—*inesse* P. F. V. 3, 4 L. 1 P. VI.—*regalem...esse*
om. H. ^e usurpationem P. F. 4 L. cf. ii, 16; very often in Plaut. L. xxii, 23, 7;
xxiii, 1; xxxiv, 35; GB. i, 1; viii, 19 twice; xxxiii, 34; xlii, 26; 27. D. ^f magno
P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. HV. VI.

4 *Prisco erga duces honore, qui bene gesta
re publica gaudio et impetu victoris exercitus
conclamabantur*, Tac. A. iii, 74, 7 sq; [i,
3, 11 nn. R.] App. B. C. ii; C. Juv. iv,
29 n.

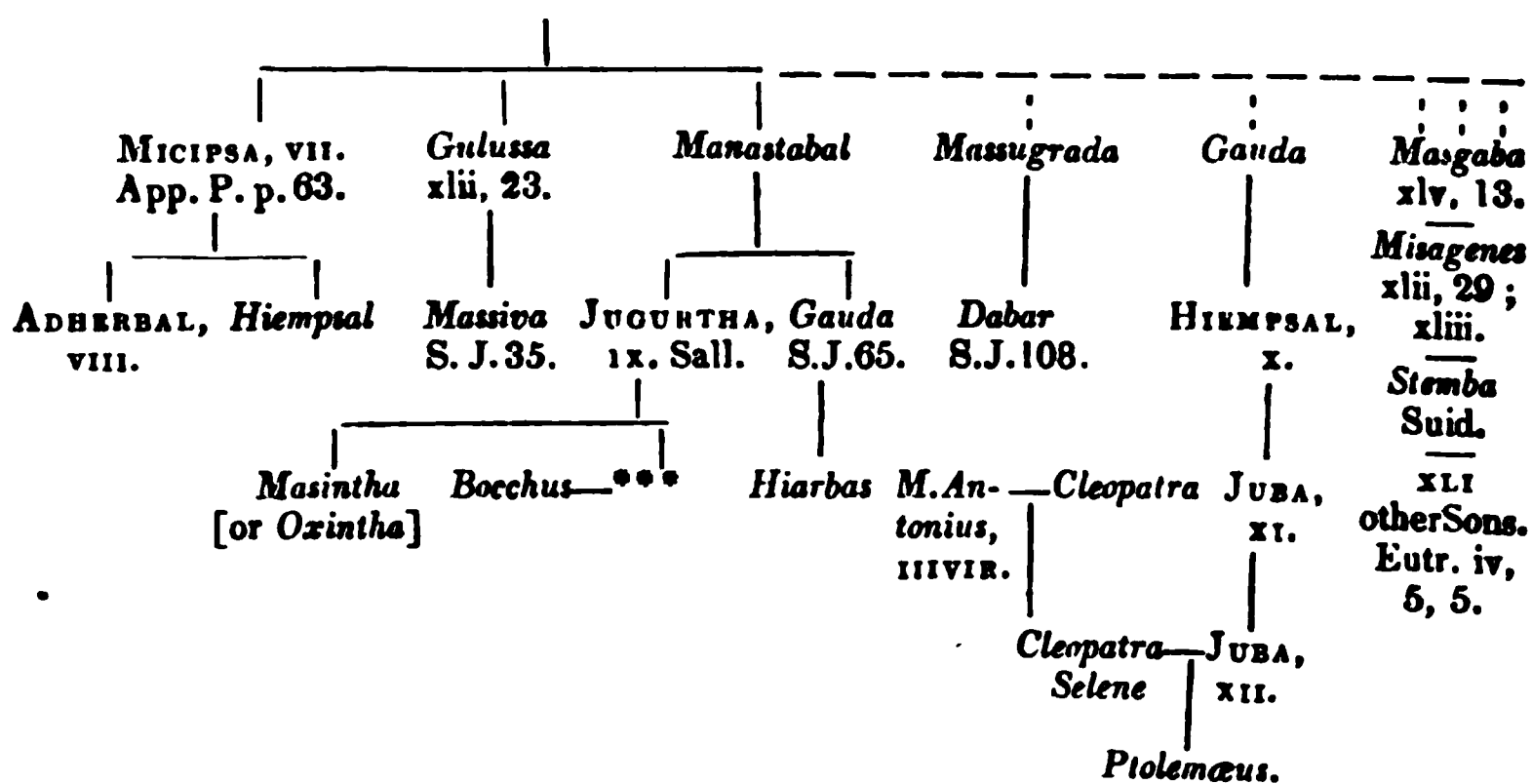
5 Cf. STE, Sch. iv, 7. DU.

6 Pedigree of the Numidian Kings, cf.
xxix, 29 sqq; (DJ.) BU, Syl. Ep. t. ii,
p. 145; CO, on S. J; 5, 6; SP, M.
p. 147. S. ED.



‘lares vocare. orbem a patre relictum^a, apud maternum^b Q.F.Max.5
 ‘avum Galam, regem Numidarum, eductum^c, cum avun- Q.F.Flac.4
 ‘culo Masinissa, qui nuper cum equitatu subsidio Cartha-
 ‘giniensibus venisset, in Hispaniam trajecisse. prohibitum
 ‘propter ætatem a Masinissa nunquam ante prælium
 ‘inisse^d. eo die quo pugnatum cum Romanis esset, inscio
 ‘avunculo, clam armis equoque sumpto in aciem exisse:
 ‘ibi prolapso equo effusum in præceps captum ab Ro-
 ‘manis esse.’ Scipio cum ‘asservari Numidam’ jussisset,
 quæ pro tribunali agenda erant, peragit; inde cum se
 in prætorium recepisset, vocatum eum interrogat ‘velletne
 ‘ad Masinissam reverti?’ cum effusis gaudio lacrimis ‘cupere^e sent back to
 ‘vero?’ diceret, tum puero annulum aureum, tunicam^k lato his uncle
 Masinissa.

^a C. F. V. 2—5 L. B. HV. L. D. all of C. and of DJ. ant. Edd. pr. cf. i, 34; xxi, 4; xxii, 26; xxvii, 33; xxxix, 9; 29; xxxiv, 58; GR. xl, 4 twice. D.—factum al. Mss. ed. GT. G. ^b paternum H. cf. xxviii, 35; [xxix, 29: C.] but then for avunculo we should read patruo D. The ambiguity of the Greek word ἀδελφεὺς appears to have misled Livy. FAL. POL. GR. Or frater in xxviii, 35, may apply to ‘a sister’s husband;’ [as to ‘a mother’s sister’s son,’ Cic. Sen. p. Red. 10; and to ‘a father’s brother’s son,’ xxxv, 10; R.] or among these barbarians [as among the Egyptians, cf. also Her. iii, 31; ED.] the marriage of a brother and a sister might be allowable. GL. ^c 1 P. P. V. F. 2 L. al. Mss of C. cf. Prop. iii, 7, 51; GB. xxi, 43, v. G.—educatum pl. Mss. ed. G. ^d V. five L. B. GA. HV. Our author likes this contracted form, iv, 40; vi, 17; xlii, 28; isse ii, 39; 47; iii, 39; viii, 30; xxviii, 16; 38; 41; xxxvi, 3; abisse ii, 31; iii, 50 sq; 56; x, 36; xxv, 16; xxvi, 28; adisse iv, 58; vi, 3; vii, 20; viii, 2; xxvi, 48; exisse below; i, 1; iv, 36; vi, 37; ix, 37; xxiv, 7; interisse ix, 29; perisse ii, 40; 50; xxi, 10; prodisse xxv, 4; redisse i, 41; 56; ii, 43; iii, 4; 58 twice; iv, 40; vii, 11; viii, 2; 8; 26; xxvi, 29; xl, 58; subisse ii, 49; ix, 18; xxxvii, 4; transisse ix, 37; xxx, 13; 28; xli, 7; cf. 6, j; xxii, 3, a; xxiv, 45, f. cf. GV, on C. p. D. 7. D. ED.—iniisse ed. G. C. D. which is often confounded with the other form in Mss, from being written thus in Isse. D. ^e cum conj. ad. GB.



⁷ ‘That he did indeed wish it.’ The ad- Cic. Off. iii, 1; Sen. 2; Div. ii, 8; CO, on
 verb here is emphatic, as in vii, 3; xlv, 19; S. C. 58, 16; 61, 1. R. 34.

Q.F.Max. 5 clavo⁸ cum Hispano sagulo et aurea fibula equumque
 Q.F.Flac. 4 ornatum donat, jussisque 'prosequi, quoad vellet,' equiti-
 bus dimisit.

De bello inde consilium habitum. et^a auctoribus quibus-20
 dam ut 'confestim Hasdrubalem¹ consequeretur^b,' anceps id
 ratus, ne Mago atque [alter^c] Hasdrubal cum eo jungerent
 P. x, 37. copias, præsidio tantum ad insidendum Pyrenæum misso
 ipse reliquum æstatis recipiendis in fidem Hispaniæ populis
 absumpsit.

The Car-
 thaginian
 generals
 join their
 forces.

Their coun-
 sels.

Paucis post prælium factum ad Bæculam diebus, cum
 Scipio rediens jam Tarraconem saltu Castulonensi^d exces-
 sisset, Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius^e et Mago imperatores ex
 ulteriore Hispania ad Hasdrubalem venire, serum post
 male gestam rem auxilium, consilio² in cetera exsequenda
 belli haud parum opportuni. ibi conferentibus³ 'quid in
 'cujusque provinciæ regione animorum Hispanis esset,'
 unus Hasdrubal Gisgonis 'ultimam Hispaniæ oram, quæ
 'ad Oceanum et Gades vergit, ignaram adhuc Roma-
 'norum esse eoque Carthaginensibus satis fidam' censebat.
 inter Hasdrubalem alterum et Magonem constabat 'bene-
 'ficiis Scipionis occupatos omnium animos publice privatim-
 'que esse, nec transitionibus finem ante fore quam omnes
 'Hispani milites aut in ultima Hispaniæ amoti⁴ aut traducti

^a *habitum est* conj. DCF. ^b pl. and opt. Mss. for the simple verb, as in xxiv, 45; Cic. Sen. 6. ed. D.—*prosequeretur* 2 PE.—*persequeretur* al. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ^c ad ED. from M. G. 3—5 L. H. BR. pr. C. as below. D.—om. Edd.—*alterque* conj. R. ^d *saltum Castulonensem* 3 L. cf. ii, 37, 8. D.—*saltu Castellanensi* conj. here and 18. DJ. cf. MC, H. ii, 21. D. ^e om. 3 P. pr. GB. as below; cf. xxviii, 12, 13. D.

8 Cf. xxx, 17; GB. *si quis tunicam in usu ita consuit, ut altera plagula sit angustis clavis, altera latis*, Var. L. L. viii, 117; *habebat indutui ad corpus tunicam interulam tenuissimo textu, triplici licio, purpura duplici*, Apul. Fl. p. 346; D. Juv. i, 106 n. Her. viii, 120, n. 48.

1 The son of Hamilcar. R.

2 'But, as far as advice was concerned.' R.

3 *Capita conferre*, ii, 45. RS. 'Bringing together their respective information and observations,' ii, 35; R. 'comparing notes.' Hence our word CONFERENCE.

4 Thus *abducere domum* &c, [i, 26; Plaut. G.] 20; 29, a; xxix, 36, j; xxxii, 29; xli, 14; xliii, 19; xlv, 35; *ad canam*, Ter. Heaut. i, 2, 10; *in locum*, 17; [46; G.]

i, 39; ix, 5; xxii, 22; xxx, [14; G.] 24; xxxix, 12; 25; 49; xlv, 39; cf. CO, on S. C. 12; (opposed to which is *adducere a loco* or *ab aliquo*, ix, 33; [xxix, 9, a; 30; ED.] xxxiv, 25; xxxvi, 40; xxxviii, 40;) *educere in aciem*, 13; 42; [41; ED. 2; viii, 9; xxi, 60; G.] ib. 39; i, 23; iii, 62; iv, 17; ix, 12; xxii, 12; xxxii, 30; xxxix, 30; xl, 25; xlv, 38 sq; *in castra* iv, 5; *deducere in locum*, Front. i, 6, 3; *auferre domum*, iii, 13; (as *afferre ab loco*, xxii, 11; [*admove* *a loco*, xxix, 35, j; ED.] *avohere domum* &c, ix, 4; xxxviii, 42; xlv, 33; *in locum*, vii, 19; [Suet. i, 66; ED.] (as *ad-vehere ab domo*, viii, 22; [Pliny ix, 54; ED.] [*evehere ad deos*, Hor. O. i, 1, 6; *in locum*, xxv, 27; xxix, 14; V. Pat. ii, 30, 3; liii, 3; lvi, 3; Juv. i, 38; ED.] *avertere l'eios*,

‘ in Galliam forent. itaque etiam si senatus Carthaginien- Q.F.Max. 5
 ‘ sium non censuisset, eundum tamen Hasdrubali fuisse in Q.F.Flac. 4
 ‘ Italiam, ubi belli caput rerumque summa esset; simul xxiii, 27 sq.
 ‘ ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hi-
 ‘ spania abduceret. exercitum ejus cum transitionibus tum
 ‘ adverso prælio imminutum Hispanis⁸ repleti militibus. et xxvi, 32, 2.
 ‘ Magonem, Hasdrubali Gisgonis filio tradito exercitu,
 ‘ ipsum cum grandi pecunia ad conducenda mercede
 ‘ auxilia in Baliares trajicere. Hasdrubalem Gisgonis cum
 ‘ exercitu penitus in Lusitaniam abire, nec cum Romanis^h
 ‘ manus conserere. Masinissæ ex omni equitatu, quod
 ‘ roboris esset, tria millia equitum expleri; eumque vagum
 ‘ per citeriorem⁵ Hispaniam sociis opem ferre, hostium
 ‘ oppida atque agros populari.’ his decretis, ad exsequenda
 quæ statuerant duces digressi. hæc eo anno in Hispania
 acta.

Romæ fama Scipionis in dies crescere, Fabio Tarentum Accusation
 captum astuⁱ magis^j quam virtute gloriæ tamen esse, Fulvii brought
 senescere fama, Marcellus etiam adverso rumore esse, super- against
 quam quod primo male pugnaverat, quia vagante per Italiam Marcellus;
 Hannibale media æstate Venusiam⁶ in tecta^k milites abdu- 2; 12—14;
 xisset. inimicus erat ei C. Publicius Bibulus tribunus plebis. PM.313 sq.

^f pr. RH.—et F. C. V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. Hor. S. ii, 4, 10. (ed. BY.) ED.
⁸ Hispaniæ ed. GT. adv. D. ^h Romano RH. D. pr. RH. ⁱ 2, 3 P. RM. RH.
 cf. xlii, 47. D.—om. RE. PE. F. al. Mss.—ingenio pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^j 2, 3 P. RM.
 RH.—captum magis (all in one) P.—om. conj. G. cf. xxxiv, 49, 10. D. ^k cf. 21. RH.—
 tecta RH.—statira conj. cf. 50. RH. adv. GB.

v, 18; [alio, ii, 48; R.] ad aliquem, 17; i, 50; xxiii, 27; xxv, 25; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 11; ad rem, xxvi, 13; in aliquem, i, 40; vi, 23; xl, 42; in rem, xxix, 7; xxx, 18; xxxii, 24; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 30; xl, 57; xliii, 18; xliv, 11; in locum, x, 14; in fugam, 14; i, 37; xxv, 15; xxvi, 44; xxxiv, 15; xxxviii, 20; avocare ad aliquem, xxxvii, 9; ad bellum, iv, 61; (as advocare ab armis, iii, 16;) evocare ad spem, iv, 9; in medium, ix, 17; avolare Romam, i, 57; ad aliquem, iii, 61; decedere Romam, xxix, 12; declinare ad rem, xxi, 52; xxxix, 27; Quint. I. O. vii, 2; xii, 3; in locum, xxviii, 1; efferre in terram, xxix, 14; emittere in aliquem, 41; iv, 18; xxiv, 1; 15; xxviii, 14; xxix, 2, i; xxx, 18; xxxv, 30; in naves, xxiv, 34; in fines, i, 32; erumpere in hostes, lxxiii, ep. At other times the full ex-

pression occurs, *avertere Teum ex cursu*, xxxvii, 27; *ab aliquo ad alium*, iv, 52; vi, 20; xxxii, 19; xxxix, 8; *ab aliquo in alium*, [i, 58; R.] ii, 5; iii, 1; 24; iv, 20; &c; D. *invehi ex alto in portum*, Cic. p. Mur. 2. In all verbs of motion there is the *unde et quo* (Hor. S. ii, 4, 1; *πόθεν* and *πῶς*) to be noticed; of these two, either or both may be expressed: that which is easily supplied by the sense or by the context may be omitted. Thus in English we use the words **IMPORT** and **EXPORT**, and many others.

5 That which the Carthaginians call *citeriorem*, the Romans would call *ulteriorem*, being that part of the peninsula, which lies between the right bank of the Ebro and the ocean. C.

6 *Sinuessa* according to Plut. M. 313. 5.

Q.F.Max. 6 is jam a prima pugna, quæ adversa fuerat, assiduis concio-
 Q.F.Flac. 4 nibus infamem invisumque plebei Claudium fecerat, et jam
 de imperio abrogando ejus¹ agebat, cum tamen² necessari
 Claudii obtinuerunt ut relicto Venusiæ legato Marcellus
 Romam rediret³ ad purganda ea⁷ quæ inimici decernerent⁴,
 nec de imperio ejus⁵ abrogando absente ipso ageretur⁶.
 forte sub idem tempus et Marcellus ad deprecandam
 ignominiam et Q. Fulvius consul comitiorum causa Ro-
 mam venit. actum de imperio Marcelli in circo Flaminio²¹
 est, ingenti concursu plebisque et omnium ordinum. accu-
 savitque⁸ tribunus plebis non Marcellum modo, sed omnem
 nobilitatem. 'fraude eorum et cunctatione fieri ut Han-
 nibal decimum jam annum Italiam provinciam habeat,
 'diutius⁹ ibi quam Carthagine vixerit. habere fructum¹
 'imperii prorogati Marcello populum Romanum: bis
 'cæsum exercitum ejus æstiva Venusiæ sub tectis agere.'
 hanc tribuni orationem ita obruit² Marcellus commemo-
 ratione rerum suarum, ut non rogatio solum de imperio
 ejus abrogando antiquaretur, sed postero die consulem
 eum ingenti consensu centuriæ omnes crearent. additur
 collega T. Quintius Crispinus, qui tum prætor erat. po-
 stero die prætores creati P. Licinius Crassus Dives³ pon-

who is not
only ac-
quitted, but
elected con-
sul.

¹ ei conj. from the position of the pronoun: G. as i, 59; xxxiii, 16; lxvii, ep. xxxii, 28; xxxiii, 25; iii, 38; but the genitive occurs in 21; xxii, 25, f; Cic. ad Q. Fr. ii, 3.—*ejus* abrogando 2 L. GA. pr. ED. ² G.—*cum tandem* 2 L.—*cum tam* V.—*tum tamen* S. 3—5 L. H. GA.—*quod tamen* HV.—*cunctanter* conj. cf. i, 36. G. ³ pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. G. sqq.—*redierat* 2 P.—*rediit* HV.—*veniret* RH. 3 P. H marg. D. RH. ⁴ pl. and opt. Mss. 'the opinions delivered in the senate' are here referred to; cf. *Scipio principum orationibus lacerari*, xxix, 19; *gravissimis vestris decretis absens notatus est*; Cic. de T. C. *multæque graves sententiæ in senatu de eo dictæ sunt*, Ascon. in l. c. *decernere* is not only 'to decree,' but 'to propose a decree; xxx, 7; [but cf. xxi, 6, 6. R.] Cic. Fam. i, 1; Leg. iii, 19; Apul. Ap. p. 282. G, on xlv, 35, 5.—*objicerent* or *obicerent* 2 PE. 3, 5 L. R. RM. D. pl. ant. Edd. ⁵ ei conj. S. cf. 1; D. but see 21. GB. ⁶ agerent B. 1 L. ant. Edd. ⁷ accusavit RH.—*accusat* GA. ⁸ diutiusque ed. AS. ⁹ ant. Ed. cf. xxx, 1; Dio Exc. Peir. p. 604. DU.—*Dorsuo* or *Dorso* conj. G 1st. adv. RP, Ep. to RE. p. 604. D.—*diverso* P. RE. ME. 1 P. V. F. 2, 4 L. HV.—*diu* H.—om. 3 P. 1 L.—var. cet. Mss.

⁷ There is a want of accuracy in this expression, for it was 'to clear up and refute' not 'the decisions or harsh resolutions which his adversaries were for decreeing,' but 'the charges against him upon which those resolutions were founded.' Such inaccuracies occur in other writers; *ne hoc, quod infectum est, serpat longius*, Cic. At. i, 13; *rueribus purgandis*, Suet. x, 8; *refice nauseam*, Mart.

iv, 37, 9; *iniusta flagella*, Cat. 25, 11. (adv. SCA. but cf. diatr. on Stat. c. 34; and elench. c. 5; G. *nihil novi factum purgare*, xxxiv, 5; D. *cantare nectar*, Pers. prol. 14 n; *bibit aure*, Hor. O. ii, 13, 32.

¹ 'Had reaped their reward:' DCE. *ἀντὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτῶν*, St Matthew vi, 2; 5.

² 'Overthrew;' cf. E, C. C. R. 'demolished and annihilated.'

tifex maximus, P. Licinius Varus, Sex. Julius Cæsar³, Q.F. Max. 5
Q. Claudius⁴. Q.F. Flac. 4

Comitiorum ipsorum diebus sollicita civitas de Etruriæ Revolt of Etruria suppressed.
defectione fuit. principium ejus rei ab Arretinis fieri C.
Calpurnius scripserat, qui eam provinciam pro prætore⁵
obtinebat. itaque⁶ confestim eo missus Marcellus consul
designatus, qui rem inspiceret, ac si digna videretur, ex-
ercitu accito bellum ex Apulia in Etruriam transferret.
eo metu compressi Etrusci quieverunt. Tarentinorum
legatis 'pacem' petentibus 'cum libertate ac legibus suis'
responsum ab senatu est ut 'redirent, cum Fabius consul
' Romam venisset.'

Ludi et Romani et plebei eo anno in singulos dies⁴ 6, 16.
instaurati⁷. ædiles curules fuere L. Cornelius Caudinus⁸ Ediles.
et Ser. Sulpicius Galba, plebei C. Servilius et Q. Cæ-
cilius Metellus. Servilium negabant jure aut tribunum
plebis fuisse aut ædilem esse, quod patrem ejus, quem
triumvirum agrarium occisum a Boiis circa Mutinam esse xxi, 25 ;
opinio per decem annos fuerat, vivere⁵ atque in hostium C. i, 86.
potestate esse satis constabat⁶. B. C. 208—

22 Undecimo anno Punici belli consulatum inierunt M. Y. R. 544.
Marcellus quintum, ut numeretur consulatus quem vitio M. Claudius
creatus non gessit, et T. Quintius Crispinus. utrisque Marcellus⁵,
T. Quintius
Crispinus

⁴ *Flaminius* S. 1 L. V marg.—*Flamineus* 2 P.—*Flamininus* conj. (viz. the same as was mentioned in xxvi, 23; [the forename is different, D.] and named thus from the incident there recorded :) S. but cf. 24; GB. 22. This surname belonged to the Quintian clan. *Flamen* might be a proper name (as well as *Sacerdos* and *Curio*), and the posterity of one who bore that name might be called *Flaminini*, as the descendants of *Corvus* were *Corvini*. G. Perhaps it was the Q. Claudius mentioned in xxi, 63; and surnamed *Flamininus* from his law being fathered by C. *Flaminius*. The opposition of the senate to that measure will account for such obstacles being thrown in the way of his promotion, that nine years elapsed between his tribuneship and his elevation to the prætorship. PG, 535 and 530 Y. R. pp. 151; 125. Had he been adopted from the Flaminian into the Claudian clan, (as DJ supposes,) he would have been surnamed *Flaminianus*. D. ^c G. 1 L. H. L. one Ms of C. ed. D.—*proprætor* ed. G. C. cf. 22, e. ^f atque C. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. L. four Mss of C. cf. xxvi, 39, l. GR. If *atque* is received, om. *confestim* as gl. DU. ^g *restaurati* 2 P. 2 L. cf. Just. xx, 5; Tac. A. iii, 72; iv, 43; GB. but this is not a word of the Augustan age. D. ^h ed. FR. cf. ix, 15; xxvi, 48. D.—var. Mss.

³ This is the first mention of the name of Cæsar in Roman history. GV, on S. i, 1; RP, Ep. to RE. 48, p. 425. DU.

⁴ That is, 'each for one day.' R. The preposition is sometimes omitted; as 6; xxix, 38; xxx, 26; xxxi, 50; xxxix, 7. D.

⁵ The laws forbade any one to be appointed tribune or edile of the commons, if his father

had held a curule office and was yet living, xxx, 19. C.

⁶ Prisoners of war were regarded as slaves; as it was from the practice of making prisoners that slavery had its rise. Servilius then was held in the light of a slave: and the son of a slave could not be appointed a Roman magistrate. C.

M.C.Mar.5
T. Q. Crisp.
xxiii, 31.
Division of
the pro-
vinces,
troops, and
fleet.

consulibus^a Italia decreta provincia est et duo consulares^b
prioris anni exercitus (tertius Venusiæ tum erat, cui M.
Marcellus præfuerat), ita ut 'ex tribus eligerent duo^c quos
'vellent, tertius ei traderetur cui Tarentum et Sallentini
'provincia evenisset.' ceteræ provinciæ ita divisæ præto-
ribus^d, P. Licinio Varo urbana, P. Licinio Crasso pontifici
maximo peregrina et quo senatus censuisset¹, Sex. Julio
Cæsari Sicilia, Q. Claudio Flamini Tarentum. prorogatum
imperium in annum est Q. Fulvio Flacco, ut 'provinciam
'Capuam, quæ T. Quintii prætoris fuerat, cum una legione
xxvi, 28, 4. 'obtineret.' prorogatum et C. Hostilio Tubulo est, ut 'pro
'prætor in Etruriam ad duas legiones succederet C. Cal-
'purnio.' prorogatum et L. Veturio Philoni est, ut 'pro
'prætor^e Galliam eandem provinciam cum iisdem duabus
'legionibus obtineret, quibus prætor obtinuisset.' quod in
L. Veturio, idem in C. Aurunculeio decretum ab senatu
latumque de prorogando imperio ad populum est, qui
prætor Sardiniam provinciam cum duabus legionibus ob-
tinuerat. additum^f ei^g et^h præsidium provinciæ quinquagintaⁱ naves, quas P. Scipio ex Hispania misisset. et P.
Scipioni et M. Silano suæ Hispaniæ suique^j exercitus in
annum decreti². Scipio 'ex octoginta navibus,' quas aut
secum ex Italia adductas aut captas Carthagine habebat,
'quingenta in Sardiniam transmitters' jussus, quia fama
erat 'magnum navalem apparatus eo anno Carthagine
'esse; ducentis navibus omnem oram Italiæ Siciliæque
'ac Sardiniae^k impleturos³.' et in Sicilia ita divisa res est.
Sex. Cæsari exercitus Cannensis est datus. M. Valerius
Lævinus (ei quoque enim prorogatum imperium est)

^a 1, 2 P. F. V. C. 2, 3 L. H. HV. ant. Edd. ed. cf. xxxvii, 16, 6. D. 'to both consuls;' the other reading is 'to each of the two consuls:' *binos habebum scyphos; jubeo promi utroque*; Cic. Ver. iv, 14. RS.—*utrique consulum* cet. Mss. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ^b 2 P. V.

1—3 L. B. GA. HV. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. pr. G. C. ed. D.—*consules* CO.—*cons.* F. pl. al. Mss.—*consulum* al. Mss. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ^c P. F. ed. cf. xxxv, 21, 5. D.—

duos pl. Mss. ed. G. C. ^d *divisæ. prætoribus* ed. C. ^e *proprætor* ed. G. C. cf. 21, e. ^f pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C.—*additæ* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^g ed. G. C. D.—*et* F. C.

1, 3 L. H. HV.—om. 2 L. CO. ^h em. G. pr. C.—*ad* F. C. 1—3 L. H. HV.—om. CO. ⁱ pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. ed. D.—*longæ* ad. G. C. ^j *sui* V. 1, 2 L.

HV. cf. ii, 45; vii, 6; xxiv, 28. D. ^k RH.—*Siciliæ et Sardiniae* 2 P.—*Siciliæ Sardiniaeque* pl. Mss.

1 'And whithersoever the senate might determine on sending him:' cf. xlii, 28; 31 twice; xlv, 17. R.

2 This decree was unnecessary, see the end of 7. C.

3 Und. *esse Carthaginenses*. R.

‘ classem, quæ ad Siciliam erat, navium septuaginta ob- M.C.Mar. 5
‘ tineret; adderet eo triginta naves quæ ad Tarentum T. Q. Crisp.
‘ priore anno fuerant; cum ea centum navium classe,
‘ si videretur ei, prædatum in Africam trajiceret.’ et P.
Sulpicio, ut ‘ eadem classe Macedoniam Græciamque
‘ provinciam haberet,’ prorogatum in annum imperium
est. de duabus quæ ad urbem Romam fuerant legionibus
nihil mutatum. ‘ supplementum, quo opus esset, scriberent
‘ consules’ permissum. una et viginti legionibus eo anno 21 legions.
defensum imperium Romanum est. et P. Licinio Varo præ-
tori urbis negotium datum ut ‘ naves longas triginta veteres
‘ reficeret, quæ Ostiæ erant, et viginti novas naves sociis
‘ navalibus impleret, ut quinquaginta navium classe oram
‘ maris vicinam urbi Romanæ tueri posset.’ C. Calpurnius
vetitus ‘ ab Arretio movere exercitum, nisi cum successor
‘ venisset.’ eidem¹ et Tubulo imperatum ut ‘ inde⁴ præ-
‘ cipue caverent^m ne qua nova consilia caperentur.’

23 Prætores in provincias profecti. consules religio tenebat¹, Prodigia.
quod prodigiis aliquot nuntiatis non facile litabant. et ex xxiii, 36, 2.
Campania nuntiata erant, Capuæ duas ædes, Fortunæ et
Martis, et sepulcra aliquot de cælo tacta; Cumis^a (adeo xxi, 62;
minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit deos) mures in xliii, 13;
æde Jovis aurum rosisse, Casini examen apium ingens in Cu. ix, 4.
foro consedissee. et Ostiæ^b murum portamque de cælo ta- PM. 314.
ctam, Cære vulturium volâsse in ædem^c Jovis, Volsiniis san- C. i, 221.
guine lacum manâsse. horum prodigiorum causa diem unum Difficulty
supplicatio fuit. per dies aliquot hostiæ majores sine litatione of the ex-
cæsæ, diuque non impetrata pax deûm. in capita consulum, xxiv, 11, 1.
re publica incolumi, exitiabilis prodigiorum eventus vertit. xxix, 17;
Ludi Apollinares Q. Fulvio Ap. Claudio consulibus a xxx, 7.

P. Cornelio Sulla prætore urbis primum facti erant. inde
omnes deinceps prætores urbani fecerant: sed in unum
annum vovebant, dieque incerta faciebant². eo anno Pestilence.

¹ viz. Calpurnio, cf. 24. em. PZ. pr. C. D.—idem Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^m em. DU.
C. D. ed. ED.—caveret Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. ^a em. L, E. Q. iv, 4. ed. GT.—cum
is 2 P. F. 4 L. B. ant. Edd.—cum his C. 3 L. H. D.—cum 1, 3 P. 1, 5 L. V. GA. HF.
HV. ^b Ostia L. SM.—Ostis P. F 1st.—hostis C. V. 1 L.—Ostius F 2d. pr. cf. ix, 19.
GR. ^c cf. 11; xxi, 62. D.—æde opt. Mss of G.

⁴ That is *ab Arretio*. C.

¹ ‘ Detained at Rome,’ ‘ withheld from
proceeding into their provinces;’ 25. R.

² These games had, four years before this,
been voted perpetual: (i. e. a vow for their
celebration was to be made yearly;) but no

M.C.Mar.6 pestilentia gravis incidit in^d urbem agrosque; quæ tamen
T. Q. Crisp. magis in longos morbos quam in perniciosi^e evasit. ejus

Games to
Apollo
voted in
perpetuity.

‘lum’ jussus ‘ut hi ludi in perpetuum in statam diem
‘voverentur.’ ‘ipse primus itas vovit, fecitque ante^b diem
tertium nonas¹ Quintiles. is dies deinde sollennis servatus.

The Arre-
tines are
obliged to
give hos-
tages.

De Arretinis et fama in dies gravior et cura crescere²⁴
patribus. itaque C. Hostilio scriptum est ‘ne differret
‘obsides ab Arretinis accipere;’ et cui traderet Romam
deducendos, C. Terentius Varro cum imperio missus. qui
ut advenit, extemplo Hostilius legionem unam, quæ ante
urbem castra habebat, ‘signa in urbem ferre’ jussit, præ-
sidiaque locis idoneis disposuit; tum in foro^a citatis senato-
ribus obsides imperavit. cum senatus biduum^b ad conside-
randum peteret tempus^c, ‘aut ipsos extemplo dare aut se
‘postero die senatorum omnes liberos sumpturum’ edixit.
inde ‘portas custodire^d’ jussi^e tribuni militum præfectique^f

^d per RH. pr. RH. ^e P. PE. ME. 2, 3 L. H. HV. cf. Curt. vii, 3. G.—
in pernitiabilis 1 P.—impermittibilis F.—in pernitiæ 2, 3 P. ant. Ed. cf. Lucr. i, 452;
G. Pliny H. N. D.—inpernitiales RH.—exitiabiles RE. cf. xxx, 7. ED.—interniciales conj.
RH. adv. GB. D. ^f P. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. D. all Mss of C.

ed. C. D.—itaque ad. vulg. ed. G.—is ad. opt. Mss of G. pr. G. und. cf. xxvi, 40, d. C.—
ita ad. N. ^b om. N. L. ^a ad conj. RH. but cf. Sall. C. 30; Cic.

Cat. i, 3 often: GL. it means ‘the third day before the nones of July;’ cf. πρὸ δὲ τῶν μῆ-
νας καλαινδῶν Μαΐου, Plut. Numa p. 61; πρὸ μῆ-
νας καλαινδῶν Μαργίου, id. Popl. p. 101; τινάρε-
τη πρὸ τῶν ἰδῶν Δεκεμβρίου, Dion. vi, p. 410; i. e. ante diem quartum idus Decembres, xxxix,
52. Where we find ad iii, &c. it is mistakenly put for a. d. iii, &c. i. e. ante diem iii, &c.
S. cf. BO, on C. A. i, 1; NO. C. P. ii, 17; Interp. J. C. ad l. 132, d. de V. S. Just. xvii, 3;
(VR.) DU. iii, 8; vi, 1; xxxvi, 3; xli, 16; MN, on Cic. Fam. iii, 12; HT, and al. on Cic.
p. Q. 6; CO, on S. C. 30, 1; SM, Ep. 125; BU, S. E. t. ii, ep. 313; D. xxii, 60, 13. ED.
¹ quintum idus in xxxvii, 4; but at that time the games lasted from the 3d day before the
nones to the 3d day before the ides of July: cf. NO, C. P. ii, 6, 137; DD, de C. iv, 16;
D. and app. P. C. p. 758. DU. ^a forum conj. as below; in curiam i, 48; iii, 38
twice: otherwise connect in foro with imperavit. DU. ^b The noun is put in apposition
instead of in the genitive; as domus marita, 31, g; terra Italia, xxv, 7, 4; jussa magistre,
Sil. iii, 387; (nn.) D. domina sub hasta, Juv. iii, 33 n. We use the word MASTER in the
same way; as “a master hand,” &c. ED.—biduanum conj. RH. but this is a more
modern word. D.—bidui conj. cf. xxvi, 35. DU 1st. ^c conj. om. cf. 46; xxiv, 38;
xxviii, 45. DU 2d. or it may be a pleonasm like vidua mulier, Ter. Heau. v, 1, 82; D.
“widow woman:” cf. Ilcr. i, 90, n. 68; 141, n. 83; vi, 92, n. 85; Arist. Eth. i, 6; Eur.
Sup. 454; Ilip. 778 sq; Xen. An. i, 3, 20; St Matthew xiii, 45; 52; St Luke iv, 26. ED.

^d custodiri 2 L. 3 L 2d. followed by datives, instead of the ablative with ab. D. ^e em.
G.—jussit Mss. ^f P. F.—tribunos...præfectosque R. RM. D. RH. who might have
made a slighter alteration by reading jussis G.—tribunis...præfectisque cet. Mss. but a dative
after jubeo is a solecism: in Curt. v, 6, (SK.) suis (cf. xxv, 25; Plaut. Per. iv, 3, 3;) agrees

day was fixed. When a fixed day was as-
signed for them, the custom of renewing the
vow yearly was discontinued as needless.

Perhaps an order from the people was re-
quired in confirmation of that decree of the
senate. cf. 11; xxvi, 23; DU. C. xxv, 12. R.

socium et centuriones¹, ne quis nocte urbe exiret. id se-
 gnius negligentiusque factum. septem principes senatus,
 priusquam custodiæ in portis locarentur, ante noctem cum
 liberis evaserunt. postero die luce prima, cum senatus in
 forum citari coeptus esset, desiderati, bonaque eorum ve-
 nierunt. a ceteris senatoribus centum viginti obsides, liberi
 ipsorum, accepti, traditique C. Terentio Romam deducendi.
 is omnia suspectiora quam ante fuerant in senatu fecit. itaque
 tanquam imminente Etrusco tumultu, 'legionem [unam^h]'
 alteram ex urbanis 'Arretium ducere' jussus ipse C. Teren-
 tius, 'eamque habere in præsidio urbis. C. Hostilium cum ce-
 'tero exercitu' placet 'totam provinciam peragrarè, et cavere
 'ne qua occasio novare cupientibus res daretur.' C. Terentius
 ut Arretium cum legione venit, claves portarum cum magi-
 stratus¹ poposcisset, negantibus iis comparere, fraude amotas
 magis ratus quam negligentia intercidisse, ipse alias claves
 omnibus portis imposuit, cavitque cum cura¹ ut omnia in
 potestate sua essent. Hostilium intentius² monuit ut 'in eo
 'spem non moturos quicquam Etruscos poneret, si ne quid
 'moveri posset' cavisset.

M.C. Mar. 6
 T. Q. Crisp.

The Etru-
 rians are
 suspected.

xxv, 40, 5.

25 De Tarentinis inde magna contentione in senatu actum
 coram Fabio, defendente ipso quos ceperat armis, aliis
 infensis¹, et plerisque æquantibus eos² Campanorum noxæ
 poenæque. senatus consultum in sententiam M'. Acilii fa-
 ctum est, ut 'oppidum præsidio custodiretur, Tarentinique

The case of
 the Taren-
 tines dis-
 cussed in
 the senate:

with corporibus, which is governed by *abstinere*; PCH em. Tac. A. xii, 11, from Ms; in Jul. Paul. l. 26, de adq. v. om. hæc. *filium vel servum* and in Justin. *l. 1*, Inst. de fid. hæc. *con-
 sules conj.* em. cf. Ov. M. viii, 752; (BU.) G. cf. Cat. 65, 140; (SCA. VS. STA.) where
 the full expression would be *non jubebas me hoc sperare mihi miseræ*: SA, M. ii, 4; (SC. PZ.)
 Sall. J. 84; (CO. BA, on Cl. R. ii, 155;) where und. *dari* BU, on Pet. 71; and Suet. x,
 23; or *esse* as in xxvi, 18; xxx, 41; DU. xxvi, 41, i; DV, on C. B. C. iii, 98. In many
 places Mss vary, as 41, i; vii, 19; x, 33; xxii, 42; xxiii, 35; xxxv, 4; 30; xxxvii, 20;
 xxx, 15, e; xl, 27; und. *feri* in xlii, 33; *tradi* in xxxvii, 37; *ducibus* is the ablative in
 xlii, 2; *quis* is governed by *dato* in xlii, 43; and there are several ways of correcting xlii,
 28; OU, on Fr. iv, 1, 43. D. § P. F. R. RM. D.—centurionibus cet. Mss. h ad.
 P. F. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. VI. ME. G. V. C. so as to make the words *alteram ex urbanis*, exege-
 tical. C. ed. ED.—om. G. C. D. BK. as gl. cf. 23. DU. ¹ cum cura om. RH. 2, 3 P.
 H. but cf. xxii, 42; xxv, 22; xxxviii, 18; 23; xxxix, 7; 14; 41; xlii, 3; xlv, 32; CO,
 on S. C. 51, 38. D. j possit ed. er. G.

¹ Posco has a double accusative, i, 24;
 vii, 32; xxx, 43; xxxv, 33; Virg. *Æ.* xi,
 362. D. R.

² 28; 35; 38; iii, 32; v, 49; viii, 17;
 xxxiv, 29; cf. xxv, 9, i. D.

¹ 'Inveighing against them with ani-
 mosity:' opposed to *defendente*. RS.

² 'Putting their offence, and the punish-
 ment due to it, on a par with that of the Cam-
 panians.' R.

M.C.Mar.5 ' omnes intra moenia containerentur, res integra postea re-
T. Q. Crisp. ' ferretur³, cum tranquillior status Italiae esset.' et de M.

and that of Livio praefecto arcis Tarentinae haud minore certamine
Livius the actum est, aliis senatus consulto^a notantibus⁴ praefectum
prefect of the town; ' quod ejus socordia Tarentum proditum hosti esset,' aliis
xxiv, 20. praemia decernentibus ' quod per quinquennium arcem

' tutatus esset, maximeque unius ejus opera receptum
xxvi, 8, 5. ' Tarentum foret,' mediis ' ad censores, non ad senatum

' notionem^b de eo pertinere' dicentibus. cujus sententiae

PF. 187; et Fabius fuit⁵. adjecit tamen ' fateri se opera Livii

CC. 4; ' Tarentum receptum, quod amici ejus^c vulgo in senatu

COrr. ii, 67. ' jactassent: neque enim recipiundum fuisse, nisi amis-

' sum foret.'

Consulum alter T. Quintius Crispinus ad exercitum
quem Q. Fulvius Flaccus habuerat, cum supplemento in
P. ii, 34; Lucanos est profectus. Marcellum aliae atque aliae objectae
PM. 300. animo religiones tenebant, in quibus quod, cum bello Gal-

The temple of Honour and Virtue; lico ad Clastidium aedem Honori et Virtuti vovisset, dedi-
xxv, 40, 3; catio ejus a pontificibus impediabatur, quod negabant
PM. 314. ' unam⁶ cellam duobus^d recte^e dedicari, quia si de caelo

' tacta aut prodigii aliquid in ea factum esset, difficilis

' procuratio foret, quod utri deo res divina fieret sciri non

^a Or s. c. S. 1 P. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. F. V. BA. al. Mss. cf. xxv, 3; S. xxx, 26, m; ED. Cic. At. vii, 9; Ph. iii, 8; Pis. 18; de P. C. 7; adv. Comp. [in xxvii, 20. o; ED.] Fam. xii, 25; de H. R. 5; Emp. Rh. in D. M. Pr. p. 284; Tac. A. iii, 31; Pliny F. ii, 12. G.—sociis RH. 3 P. 3—5 L. R. H. GA. RM.—sententiis B. ant. Edd. GB.—senatoribus 2 P.—se CO.—om. N.—ocii conj. RH. adv. S. GB. G. ^b pl. Mss. ant. Edd. 'cognitione:' Cic. de P. C. 19; in Pis. 5; (GV.) p. Sex. 25; p. Clu. 46; Att. ii, 20; Off. iii, 31; Gell. xvii, 18; "ait praetor; cujus de ea re jurisdictio est." melius scripsisset, "cujus de ea re notio est:" etenim notionis nomen etiam ad eos pertineret, qui jurisdictionem non habent, sed habent de quavis alia causa notionem; Ulp. in l. 5, d. de Re Jud. notatio is a word which Cicero seldom uses, to avoid confusion and ambiguity, except where there is no likelihood of a mistake, as p. Clu. 47. G. cf. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 35, 5; noscere causas, xxx, 24, 2. R.—notitionem V. 1 L.—cognitionem conj. RH. ed. CU. ^c om. GR. ^d amplius quam uni deo RH. 3 P. 2 PE. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ^e pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. (cf. xxxiv, 44; xli, 16; xlii, 32; V. Max. i, 1, 8; TO, on V. M. ii, 6, 13.) D.—rite S. 3 P. L. CI. ed. G. C. pr. cf. Ov. F. i, 610; Cic. p. Dom. 52; but cf. ib. 53; DU. 38; i, 8; 31; 45; v, 17; vii, 20; xxxi, 5; 9; xli, 18; xlii, 28; 30; 55; xliv, 19; 37. D.

3 'Should be brought again before the senate for consideration.' C.

4 To the examples in xxi, 6, 6, add proferebat, xli, 1; darent, xlv, 20; diceret, Cic. At. xiii, 44; (MN.) facienti, ib. i, 14; cf. G, on xxxiv, 1, 7; xxxvii, 17, 6; and xliv, 35, 5. D.

5 Cf. i, 8; 39. C. The English idiom is the same.

6 Why then might not two shrines (cf. 11, 2;) or chapels have been dedicated in the same temple? as to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, who hence were called *trīman*, iii, 17. R.

‘posset: neque enim duobus nisi certis⁷ deis’ rite una M.C.Mar.5
 ‘hostia⁸ fieri.’ ita addita Virtutis ædes approperato opere; T.Q. Crisp.
 neque tamen ab ipso ædes eæ dedicatæ sunt⁹. tum demum
 ad exercitum, quem priore anno Venusiæ reliquerat, cum
 supplemento proficiscitur.

Locros in Bruttiis Crispinus oppugnare conatus, quia
 magnam famam attulisse Fabio Tarentum rebatur⁶, omne
 genus tormentorum machinarumque ex Sicilia arcessierat;
 et naves indidem accitæ erant, quæ vergentem ad mare
 partem urbis oppugnarent. ea omissa oppugnatio est, quia
 Lacinium Hannibal admoverat copias, et collegam eduxisse xxiv, 3.
 jam ab Venusia exercitum fama erat, cui conjungi volebat.
 itaque in Apuliam ex Bruttiis reditum^h, et inter Venusiam
 Bantiamque, minus trium millium passuum intervallo, C. ii, 291;
 consules binis castris consederant. in eandem regionem et Pl. iii, 11;
 Hannibal rediit, averso ab Locris bello. ibi consules ambo PM.314.St.
 ingenio feroces prope quotidieⁱ in^j aciem exire^k, haud Both con-
 dubia spe, si duobus exercitibus consularibus junctis com- suls opposed
 bal. to Hanni-
 26 misisset sese hostis, debellari posse. Hannibal quia cum
 Marcello bis priore anno congressus vicerat victusque erat,
 ut cum eodem si dimicandum foret, nec spem nec metum
 ex vano^l haberet^a, ita duobus consulibus haudquaquam
 sese parem futurum credebatur. itaque totus in suas artes
 versus insidiis locum quærebat. levia tamen prælia inter
 bina castra vario eventu fiebant; quibus cum extrahi
 æstatem posse consules crederent, nihilo minus oppugnari

⁶ *secretis deis* (‘placed separate and apart’) conj. *DÆ.*—*lectisterniis* conj. cf. v, 13; xxii, 10. *R.* ⁷ *P. und. Crispinus. G.* cf. i, 26; iii, 41; iv, 1; vi, 3; 33; viii, 25; ix, 3; x, 21; xxii, 57; xxiii, 13; xxiv, 18; 20; 39; xxv, 15; nn, on xxxvii, 39, 11; and xl, 5, 13; *D.* 28, o. *ED.*—*ferebatur* cet. *Mss.* ^h *RH. F. D. N.*—*est* ad. pl. *Mss.*
ⁱ pl. and opt. *Mss.* ed. *C. D.*—*milites* ad. *GA.* 5 L. al. *Mss.* ed. *G.* ^j om. *HV.*
^k 3, 4 L. *VI. L?* pr. cf. xxiii, 29; xxv, 21; xxxv, 4. *G.* ed. *C. D.*—*acis exire* *H.*—*aciem exciere* *GA.* 5 L.—*aciem excire* ed. *G.*—*aciem hesire* 2 L.—*aciehenre* *P. F.* cf. *Obs.* iv, 4. *G.*—*acte heare* *V.* 1 L. *C.*—*mactecare* *ME.*—*acta re* *RE.*—*mactæ* *HV.* ^a *habebat* conj. *G.*

7 ‘Unless it were certain that the sacrifice was due to each; so as not to leave it a matter of doubt, whether it were offered to this or to that deity.’ *C.* or ‘To certain deities, to whom it was allowable for one and the same sacrifice to be offered.’ *DÆ.*

8 The ablative. *Und. rem divinam. RS.*

9 It was dedicated by his son, cf. xxix, 11; xxv, 40. What the double temple and

the statues were like is not exactly known: cf. Pliny xxxv, 11 s. 37; Plut. M. p. 314 or 463; nn, on Vit. vii, præf. Progr. Ac. Hafn. on Jan. 29, 1806; Freimüthige oder Ernst u. Scherz 1806, N° 55; 74 sq. *R.*

1 Adverbially: ‘without grounds;’ xxii, ep. note 1; xxviii, 39; *ED.* xxxiii, 31. *R.*

M.C.Mar.5 Locros posse rati, L. Cincio² ut 'ex Sicilia Locros cum
T. Q. Crisp. ' classe trajiceret' scribunt. et ut ab terra quoque oppugnari
moenia possent, 'ab Tarento partem³ exercitus qui^b in
He has re- 'præsidio erat duci eo' jusserant. ea ita futura per quosdam
course to 'Thurinos comperta Hannibali cum essent^c, mittit ad insi-
stratagem. dendam ab Tarento viam. ibi sub tumulo Peteliæ tria
St. millia equitum, peditum duo^d in occulto locata; in quæ
inexplorato euntes Romani cum incidissent, ad duo millia
armatorum cæsa, mille et quingenti^e ferme vivi capti^f. alii
dissipati fuga per agros saltusque Tarentum rediere.

1, 4; PM. Tumulus erat silvestris inter Punica et Romana castra,
315. ab neutris primo occupatus, quia Romani, qualis pars ejus
quæ vergeret ad⁴ hostium castra esset, ignorabant, Hanni-
bal insidiis quam castris aptiorem eum crediderat. itaque
nocte ad id⁵ missas aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in
saltu condiderat, quorum interdiu nemo ab statione move-
batur, ne aut arma aut ipsi procul conspicerentur. freme-
bant vulgo in castris Romanis⁶ 'occupandum eum tumulum
'esse et castello firmandum, ne si occupatus ab Hannibale
'foret, velut in cervicibus⁶ haberent hostem.' movit ea res
Marcellum, et collegæ "quin imus⁷" inquit "ipsi cum
"equitibus paucis exploratum? subjecta res oculis nostris"

The consuls "certius dabit consilium⁸." consentiente¹ Crispino, cum
go out to
reconnoitre. equitibus ducentis et viginti, ex quibus quadraginta Fre-

^b S. al. Mss.—*quæ* three P. F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. GA. H. ant. Edd. ^c pl. and opt.
Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. 15, i. C.—*compertum...esset* ed. G. C. D. ^d P.—*equitum duo*
peditum tria millia pl. Mss. ^e opt. Mss. pr. G. ed. R.—*et mille ducenti* pl. Mss. ed.
G. C. D. ^f *cæsi et quingenti, ferme nulli capti.* conj. D. *παραπορεύοντες καὶ διαχάλλοντες*
ἀνέλαυνον, Plut. 314. S. ^g *Romani* P. 3 L 2d. L. ^h om. RH. 2, 3 P. H. D.
¹ *assentiente* RH. 3 P. ed. G. C.

2 The year before this, M. Valerius and L. Cincius were continued in their command; 8. But this year, Cæsar had the army of Cannæ in Sicily. and Lævinus was continued in the command on that coast, with a fleet of seventy ships; 22. D. Therefore Cincius appears to have been superseded; cf. 7, 4. R.

3 'Half;' vi, 42; xxi, 40, 6. C.

4 25; xlv, 36. D.

5 'For that purpose' (*ἕως τοῦτο*); or und. *faciendum*: cf. i, 34; ii, 3; xxiii, 18; xxxvii, 27; *ad hoc* xxviii, 39; xlv, 39; *ad ludibrium* xxxvi, 14. R.

6 Here the phrase means 'to have the

enemy hanging over one's head; 'ne hostes *supra caput essent*, iii, 17; cf. xlv, 39; in other places it is a metaphor taken from beasts of burden, as xxii, 33; xlii, 50; Cic. Cat. iii, 7; Ver. v, 42. R.

7 For *eamus* or *qui fit ut non eamus*? cf. i, 57; RS. 'Why not go?' ED. This hortative particle is generally joined with an indicative; i, 45; 47; vi, 15; vii, 40; viii, 32; ix, 10; 18; x, 17; xxviii, 41; xxxiv, 59; xxxvi, 34; xl, 7; 14; 15; xlv, 26; HS, on O. A. ii, 19, 59; CO, on S. C. 20; D. SR, Lex. R.

8 *Consilium nobis resque locusque dabit*, Ov. Am. i, 4, 54. GB.

gellani, ceteri Etrusci erant, proficiscuntur. secuti M.^j Marcellus^k consulis filius et A.^l Manlius tribuni militum, simul et duo præfecti socium, L. Arennius et M'.^m Aulus. 'immolâsse eo die' quidam memoriæ prodidere 'consulem Marcellum, et prima hostia cæsa jecur sine capite⁹ inventum, in secunda omnia comparuisse quæ assolent, auctum¹⁰ etiam visum in capite; nec id sane haruspici placuisse, quod secundum trunca et turpia¹¹ exta nimis læta apparuissent.' ceterum consulem Marcellum tanta cupiditasⁿ tenebat dimicandi cum Hannibale, ut nunquam satis castra castris collata crederet^b. tum quoque vallo egrediens signum dedit ut^c 'ad¹ locum^d miles esset paratus, ut^e si collis in quem speculatum irent placuisset, vasa colligerent ac sequerentur.' exiguum campi ante castra erat; inde in collem aperta undique et conspecta ferebat via. Numidis² speculator nequaquam in spem tantæ rei positus, sed 'si quos vagos pabuli aut lignorum causa longius a castris progressos possent excipere,' signum dat ut pariter ab suis quisque^f latebris^g exorerentur^h. non ante apparuere quibus obviis ab jugo ipso consurgendum erat³ quam circumiere qui ab tergo includerent viam. tum undique omnes exorti, et clamore sublato impetum fecere. cum in ea valle consules essent ut neque evadere possent in jugum occupatum ab hoste nec receptum ab tergo circumventi haberent, extrahi tamen diutius certamen potuisset, ni cœpta ab Etruscis fuga pavorem ceteris inje-

M.C.Mar.5
T. Q. Crisp.

V. i, 6, 9;
Lu. i, 626
sq.

xxi, 14, 2 sq.

They fall
into an
ambuscade:
P. x, 32;
AHn. 50;
PM. 315 sq;
S. xv, 334—
398.

^j om. D. some ant. Edd. ^k ed. Mo.—*Marcellum* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*trib. mil. ad.* (and om. after *Manlius*) pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*C. Fabius ad.* D. 3 L. ed. 2 Min. AS. ^l om. V. D. 3 L. al. Mss. ^m M. (here and below) ed. G. C. ⁿ *cupido* S. 2, 3 P. D. cf. Just. xi, 7. GB. ^b pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—*duceret* S. al. Mss. ed. G. C.—*diceret* RH. 3 P. H marg. ^c om. 3 P. ^d susp. D.—*speculandum* conj. DCE.—*motum* or *nutum* conj. R. ^e om. RH. ed. (but cf. 35; [i, 17, 11. D.]) G. C.—*et* conj. DCE. ^f *suis quique* 3 P.—*utrisque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*suis* 4 L. ^g *lateribus* F. HV. HF. 4 L.—*quisque* ad. 4 L. ^h P. V. one P? cf. xxiii, 16, d. D.—*exoriretur* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ⁱ *intercluderent* RH. 3 P. 5 L. ed. FR. sqq. but cf. xxvi, 5, m; RS. xxi, 58, g. R. ^j *evaderent* RH.

⁹ What this part was, is not clearly known: C. viii, 9; xli, 14 sq; G. D. xxvi, 6, 9; Ov. M. xv, 795; R. Plutarch renders this *ὅτε ἴχον κισφαλῆν*: cf. Her. i, 102, n. 29.

¹⁰ Und. *jecur*; R. or make *auctum* the accusative of *auctus*, -ús, C. *αὐχην*, CC. D. cf. xxix, 27, a.

¹¹ 'Misshapen'; RS. Virg. G. iii, 52; iv, 395; Hor. Ep. 5, 19.

¹ 'Forthwith'; *illico*, from *in* and *loco*; C. "sur le champ." ED. 'At the time'; DJ. cf. G, on 7, 17. D.

² Governed by *dat.* D.

³ 'Those who were to rise up and oppose them.' C.

M.C. Mar. 5 cisset. non tamen omisere pugnam deserti ab Etruscis
T. Q. Crisp. Fregellani, donec integri consules hortando ipsique ex
 parte pugnando rem sustinebant. sed postquam vulneratos

Marcellus ambo^k consules, Marcellum etiam transfixum lancea pro-
 is slain : labentem ex equo moribundum videre, tum et ipsi (per-
Crispinus is wounded, pauci autem supererant) cum Crispino consule duobus
 but escapes. jaculis icto et Marcello adolescente, saucio et ipso, effu-
 gerunt. interfectus^l A. Manlius tribunus militum, et ex
 duobus præfectis socium M'. Aulius occisus, L. Arennius
 captus. et lictores consulum quinque vivi in hostium
 potestatem venerunt, ceteri aut interfecti aut cum consule
 effugerunt. equites tres et quadraginta aut in prælio aut
 in fuga ceciderunt, duodeviginti vivi capti. tumultuatum
 et in castris fuerat, ut consulibus irent subsidio, cum con-
 sulem et filium alterius consulis saucios exiguasque infelices
 expeditionis reliquias ad castra venientes cernunt. mors
 Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod nec pro
 ætate (major jam enim sexaginta annis erat) neque pro
 P. x, 32 sq. veteris prudentia ducis tam improvide se^m collegamque et
 prope totam rem publicam in præceps dederat.

Different Multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si quæ de
 accounts of Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim. ut
 the death of Marcellus : omittam alios, L. Cæliusⁿ triplicem rei gestæ ordinem^o
 xxi, 28, 4. edit, unam traditam fama, alteram scriptam^p laudatione⁴

^k P. F. ed. G. C. D.—*ambos* vulg.

pr. (and om. *occisus*) G. D.

^l S. 2, 3 P. RH.—*interfecti* pl. and opt. Mss.

^m P? F. al. Mss. RH.—*isset* C. 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV.

ⁿ C. Lælius 1 P. F. 2, 3 L. H. GA. HV. CO.

^o *seriem* conj. on account of the feminines (*unam* &c.)

following: PZ. pr. DJ. R. adv. because they may agree with *rem gestam*; cf. xxiii, 3, 1. C.

HV, on *μίσγας*. D. Or Livy, though he had written *ordinem*, might have a feminine noun

in his head. [adv. ED.] GR, on Luc. Gal. p. 163. DU.—*narrationem* conj. DJ. pr. R.

^p *scripta* RH.

4 This 'panegyric' was either spoken in honour of Marcellus by his son, or written as if it had been spoken. C. When any illustrious Roman died, who had deserved well of his country, his body was carried into the forum; and there a funeral oration was delivered from the rostra, by the son or some near relative, or by some friend of distinction and eloquence; Pol. vi, 53; Suet. iii, 6; Pliny Ep. ii, 1; or, as among the Greeks, Cic. Leg. ii, 26; by some one appointed by the senate; [Quint. iii, 7, 1. RH.] In

Greece, these orations (*λόγοι ἐπιτάφιοι*) were only delivered in honour of the bravest warriors, and at their graves in the Ceramicus, Thuc. ii, 35 sqq; Diod. xi, 33; Plato Men. p. 275. The origin of this custom is attributed to the Greeks by Dion. iv, 40; ix, 54; (though in v, 17, he says the Romans adopted it before the Greeks;) and to Solon by Plut. Popl. 9; 53. This institution was excellent at its commencement, and was of the greatest service, not only as paying due honour to the merits of worthy citizens, but

fili, qui rei gestæ interfuerit, tertiam, quam ipse pro
inquisita ac sibi comperta affert. ceterum ita fama variat • • •
T. Q. Crisp.
ut tamen plerique ‘ loci speculandi causa castris egressum,’
omnes ‘ insidiis circumventum’ tradant.

28 Hannibal magnum terrorem hostibus morte consulis
unius, vulnere^a alterius injectum^b esse ratus, ne cui deesset
occasioni, castra in tumulum in quo pugnatum erat ex-
templo transfert. ibi inventum Marcelli corpus sepelit¹.
Crispinus et morte collegæ et suo vulnere territus, silentio
insequentis noctis profectus, quos^c proximos nactus est
montes, in iis loco alto et tuto undique castra posuit. ibi
duo duces sagaciter moti sunt, alter ad inferendam, alter
ad cavendam fraudem. annulis^d Marcelli simul cum cor-
pore Hannibal potitus erat. ejus signi errore ne cui^e dolus
necteretur a Pœno metuens Crispinus circa civitates
proximas miserat nuntios, ‘ occisum collegam esse, annu-
lisque^f ejus hostem potitum : ne quibus litteris crederent
‘ nomine Marcelli compositis.’ paullo ante hic nuntius con-
sulis Salapiam venerat, cum litteræ ab Hannibale allatæ
sunt Marcelli nomine compositæ: ‘ se nocte quæ diem illum
‘ secutura esset Salapiam venturum; parati^g milites^h essent
‘ qui in præsidio erant, si quo² opera eorum opus esset.’
sensere Salapitaniⁱ fraudem; et ab ira non defectionis
modo sed etiam equitum interfectorum rati occasionem

^a vulneribus F 2d. cf. 27; 29. D.—vulnerius F 1st.—vulneratis 2 P. ^b invectum
GB. GA. but cf. ii, 36, 3; x, 6, 3; ix, 40, 14. D.—infectum 1 P. F.—factum HV.
^c quosquos 2 P. P. RE. V. F. 3, 4 L. three Mss of C. cf. Plaut. Poen. iii, 2, 11; Cic. At.
xvi, 11; G. xxix, 19, s; and iii, 47; ii, 2, 1. D.—quosque L. ^d pl. and opt. Mss.
pr. annuli was used to signify ‘ one ring,’ as liberi ‘ one child,’ and horti ‘ one garden.’ G.—
annulo ed. G. C. D. ^e pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Virg. Æ. vi, 609; G. pr. cf. i, 5. D. C.—
qui RH. for quis, cf. Cic. p. Cæc. 30; Sen. 7. RH. ed. G. C. (cf. iii, 10, 7; vi, 32, 5.)
D.—quis 3 L. RM. ^f annuloque ed. G. C. D. ^g om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G.
adv. C. D. ^h vigiles conj. G. ⁱ pl. and opt. Mss. as Massalitanus, Mart.
Lilybætanus, Tauromenitanus. G.—Salapiani vulg.—Salapini (below) V. 1 L. cf. Cic. Vit.
CE, G. A. ii, 9, p. 565. D.

as an incentive to patriotic emulation; Pol.
vi, 51. Its utility in process of time de-
generated, when this compliment was paid
even to the undeserving, who were extolled
in the language of flattery and not in that of
truth. From this cause also the sources of
history were polluted with falsehood; [viii,
40; xxii, 31; D. Cic. Brut. 16; S.] cf. nn,
on Tac. A. iii, 5, 4; RA, de S. F. DCE, de

L. F. R. PZ, A. H. 6, p. 207; SN, de U. N.
10, p. 8; DU. DV, on C. A. Q. i, 2; KI,
de F. R. ii, 18; GH, de J. M. i, 24; Suet.
i, 6; v, 1; D. ii, 61; v, 50; Cic. Sen. 4.
RH.

¹ Cf. Plut. M. p. 315 sq; S. App. Han.
50; R. PZ, A. H. 9, p. 368. D.

² ‘ For any thing;’ R. ‘ to go any where.’
RH.

• • •
 T.Q. Crisp. supplicii peti, remissio¹ retro nuntio (perfuga^a autem¹ Ro-
 manus^m eratⁿ), ut sine arbitro³ milites quæ vellent agerent,
 Hannibal, oppidanos per muros urbisque opportuna loca in stationi-
 at Salapia, bus disponunt; custodias vigilasque in eam noctem in-
 falls into his own snare, tentius instruunt; circa portam qua venturum hostem
 xxvi, 38. rebantur^o, quod roboris in præsidio erat, opponunt. Han-
 nibal quarta vigilia ferme ad urbem accessit. primi agminis
 erant perfugæ Romanorum, et arma Romana habebant. ii,
 ubi ad portam est ventum, Latine omnes loquentes exci-
 tant vigiles aperiri que portam jubent: 'consulem adesse.'
 vigiles velut ad vocem eorum excitati tumultuari, trepi-
 dare, moliri portam. cataracta⁴ dejecta clausa erat: eam
 partim vectibus levant, partim⁵ funibus subducunt in tan-
 tum altitudinis ut subire recti possent. vixdum satis pate-
 bat iter, cum perfugæ certatim ruunt per portam; et cum
 sexcenti ferme intrâssent, remisso fune quo suspensa erat,
 cataracta magno sonitu cecidit. Salapitani alii perfugas
 negligenter ex itinere suspensa humeris, ut inter pacatos,
 gerentes arma⁶ invadunt; alii e turri ejus^p portæ murisque
 saxis sudibus pilis absterrent hostem. ita inde Hannibal
 suamet ipse fraude captus abiit, profectusque ad Locrorum
 solvendam obsidionem, quam Cincius summa vi, operibus
 tormentorumque omni genere ex Sicilia advecto, oppugna-
 bat. Magoni jam haud ferme fidenti retenturum de-
 fensurumque se urbem prima spes morte nuntiata Marcelli
 affulsit. secutus inde nuntius 'Hannibalem, Numidarum
 'equitatu præmisso, ipsum, quantum accelerare posset,
 'cum peditum agmine sequi.' itaque ubi primum Numidas

He raises
 the siege of
 Locri.

¹ RH. cf. xxiv, 20, 1.—petere, misso three P. F. five L. H. GA. HV. L. ed. A.—patere, misso B. ant. Edd. ^k perfugam ME. V. F. C. V. 1, 4 L. HV. GA. L. ^l ante 1, 4 L. HV. ^m Romanos P. C. V. 1, 4 L. HV. ⁿ om. pl. Mss.—(perfugam norant Romanum) conj. G. adv. D. ^o cf. 25, g; xxii, 57. D.—quærebantur P. ME. V.—querebantur C. 1 L.—verebantur 4 L. conj. G.—credebant 2 L. HV. from gl. D.—putabant L. from gl. D. ^p turribus RH. 3 P. R. D. pr. RH.

³ Just. xxi, 4; nn, on Plaut. Aul. iv, 1, 21; D. xxii, 60, 2; xxv, 18; omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20; Her. i, 89, n. 57; Thuc. i, 79; Xen. H. iv, 1, 5.

⁴ 'With a portcullis;' which is derived from porta clausa. ED. καταπέλας, from καταπέλας, cf. Veg. R. M. iv, 4. App. Han.

51; Suid. "ἀμύβρα:" Pol. t. v, p. 38. (ed. SW.) R.

⁵ Partim...partim, αἱ μὲν...αἱ δὲ. ED. 'some...others.' C.

⁶ 'With their shields in their covers;' as was usual on a march, when there was no apprehension of an enemy; cf. Suet. iii, 37; ix, 11; L. M. R. iii, 2. DU.

edito e speculis signo adventare sensit, et ipse patefacta ^{• • •} repente porta ferox in hostes erumpit. et primo magis quia T. Q. Crisp. improvise id fecerat quam quod par viribus esset, anceps certamen erat; deinde ut supervenire Numidæ, tantus pavor Romanis est injectus ut passim ad mare ac naves fugerent, relictis operibus machinisque quibus muros quatiebant. ita adventu Hannibalis soluta Locrorum obsidio est.

- 29 Crispinus postquam in Bruttios profectum Hannibalem ^{Crispinus proceeds to} sensit, exercitum cui collega præfuerat M. Marcellum¹ Capua. tribunum militum Venusiam abducere^a jussit; ipse cum legionibus suis Capuam profectus, vix lecticæ agitationem præ gravitate vulnerum patiens, Romam litteras de morte collegæ scripsit², ‘quantoque ipse in discrimine esset. se
‘comitiorum causa non posse Romam venire, quia nec
‘viæ laborem passurus videretur, et de Tarento sollicitus
‘esset, ne ex Brutiis Hannibal eo converteret agmen.
‘legatos opus esse ad se mitti, viros prudentes, cum qui-
‘bus quæ vellet de re publica loqueretur.’ hæ litteræ recitatæ magnum et luctum morte alterius consulis et metum de altero fecerunt. itaque et Q. Fabium filium³ 42. ad exercitum Venusiam^b miserunt; et ad consulem tres legati missi, Sext. Julius Cæsar, L. Licinius Pollio, L. Cincius Alimentus, cum paucis ante diebus ex Sicilia^{28; xxi, 38,} redisset. hi nuntiare consuli jussi ut, ‘si ad comitia ipse^{3.}
‘Romam venire non posset, dictatorem in agro Romano’
‘diceret comitiorum causa. si consul Tarentum profectus
‘esset, Q. Claudium prætorem placere in eam regionem
‘inde abducere legiones, in qua plurimas sociorum urbes
‘tueri posset.’

Eadem æstate M. Valerius cum classe centum navium ^{The Roman fleet ravages} ex Sicilia in Africam transmisit^d; et ad Clupeam urbem ^{Africa, S.} exscensione facta agrum late, nullo ferme obvio armato, ^{iii, 243 sq.}

^a cf. 20, 4; D. 46. ED.—*adducere* 1, 3 P. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. al. Mss. but cf. GT, on Suet. iv, 45; HS, on V. F. v, 160; nn, on Sil. x, 18. D. ^b *Venusianum* RH. adv. G. ^c *in...Romano* om. conj. as taken from c. 5; cf. 2; 5; viii, 23; ix, 38; xxv, 2; xxix, 10. DU. ^d P. cf. xxviii, 5, 1. D.—*transmisit* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

1 The son of the consul who was slain; he started, as it conveyed to Rome the first news of the consul's death. C. S. 26. RS.

2 This letter was probably written before 3 A consular man. S. cf. 539 Y. R.

• • • vastabat. inde ad naves raptim prædatores recepti, quia
 T.Q. Crisp. repente fama accidit 'classem Punicam adventare.' octo-
 and defeats ginta erant et tres naves. cum iis haud procul Clupea
 that of the prospere pugnat Romanus. decem et octo navibus captis,
 Carthagi- fugatis aliis, cum magna terrestri navalique præda Lily-
 nians. bæum rediit.

Affairs of Greece. Eadem æstate et Philippus implorantibus Achæis auxi-
 xxviii, 5, 1. lium tulit, quos et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum
 30; xxvi, finitimo bello urebat*, et Ætoli navibus per fretum quod
 26; xxviii, Naupactum et Patras interfluit (Rhion⁴ incolæ vocant)
 7; P. iv, 64; exercitu trajecto depopulati erant. Attalum quoque regem
 M. ii, 3. Asiæ, quia Ætoli summum gentis suæ magistratum ad
 eum proximo^f concilio detulerant, fama erat in Europam
 trajecturum. ob hæc Philippo in Græciam descendenti ad 30
 D. xvii, 111; Lamiam urbem Ætoli duce Pyrrhia*, qui prætor in eum
 xviii, 9—
 12; Str. ix, annum cum absente Attalo creatus erat, occurrerunt.
 298. habebant et ab Attalo auxilia secum, et mille ferme ex
 Romana classe a P. Sulpicio missos. adversus hunc ducem
 Philip de- atque has copias Philippus bis prospero eventu pugnavit;
 feats the mille admodum hostium utraque pugna occidit. inde cum
 Ætolians. Ætoli metu compulsi Lamiæ urbis mœnibus tenerent sese,
 Philippus ad Phalara exercitum reduxit. in Maliaco sinu
 xxxii, 15; is locus est, quondam frequenter habitatus propter egre-
 xxxvi, 29; gium portum tutasque circa stationes et aliam opportunita-
 xxviii, 5; tem maritimam terrestremque. eo legati ab rege Ægypti
 P. xx, 10 sq; Ptolemæo Rhodiisque et Atheniensibus et Chiis venerunt
 Pl. iv, 7 s. ad dirimendum inter Philippum atque Ætolos bellum.
 12; Str. ix, adhibitus ab Ætolis et ex finitimis pacificator Amynder¹
 435; St. rex Athamanum. omnium autem non tanta pro Ætolis
 Embassa-
 dors to
 negotiate
 peace.

* cf. 39; xxviii, 43; xxxii, 21; GB. x, 17; D. x, 47; xxvi, 13; xl, 15; nn, on Sil. vii, 490: *incendere* is used in a like metaphorical sense, and *καίεται* or *επικαίεται*: cf. nn, on Sil. xvi, 513; xvii, 294; DU, on Fl. ii, 6, 2. R.—*urgebat* l P. F 2d. L. BR. but cf. xxxvi, 23; HS, on O. A. i, 2, 17; BY, on H. O. i, 4, 8; and E. i, 13, 6, D. ^f *anno* ad. pl. and opt. Mss. from marg. gl. C. ^a P. RE. D. L. N. cf. Pol. v, 30; 91—94. G. R.—var. cet. Mss.

⁴ Rhion, fauces sinus Corinthiaci, xxviii, 7; the same name was given to the promontory, which, from its shape, was also called *Ἀγέρας*, Strabo viii, 335; Ptol. iii, 16; GL. cf. xxviii, 41; Her. vi, 22, n. 14. ED. Rhion deinde (maris id nomen est) anguste et rehut freto latus oræ sequentis incidens inter

Ætolos et Peloponnesiacos usque ad Isthmum irrumpit, Mela ii, 3. D.

¹ Ἀμύνανδρος or Ἀμύνας, son-in-law of Scerdilædus, king of Illyria; Pol. iv, 16; xvi, 27; xvii, 1; 10; xviii, 19; 30; xx, 10. R. His name should be inserted in the pedigree, xxii, 33, 5.

cura erat, ferociori^b quam pro ingeniis Græcorum gente*,
 quam ne Philippus regnumque ejus grave libertati futurum
 rebus Græciæ immisceretur². de pace dilata consultatio^{xxvi, 25, 5.}
 est in concilium Achæorum, concilioque ei et locus et dies
 certa indicta; interim triginta dierum indutiæ impetratæ.
 profectus inde rex per Thessaliam Bœotiamque Chalcidem
 Eubœæ venit, ut Attalum, quem classe Eubœam petiturum
 audierat, portubus et littorum appulsu arceret. inde præ-
 sidio relicto adversus Attalum, si forte interim trajecisset,
 profectus ipse cum paucis equitum levisque^d armaturæ
 Argos venit. ibi curatione Heræorum⁵ Nemeorumque^d
 suffragiis populi ad eum delata, quia se Macedonum reges
 ex ea civitate oriundos⁶ referunt*, Heræis peractis ab ipso
 ludicro extemplo Ægium^f profectus est ad indictum multo
 ante sociorum concilium. ibi de Ætolico finiando bello
 actum, ne causa aut Romanis aut Attalo intrandi Græciam
 esset. sed ea omnia vixdum indutiarum tempore circum-
 acto Ætoli turbavere, postquam et Attalum Æginam
 venisse et Romanam classem stare ad Naupactum au-

* * *
 T. Q. Crisp.

An armis-
 tice for 30
 days.

Philip goes
 to the Pe-
 loponnesus.

The Æto-
 lians break
 off the truce.

^b conj. G. pr. C. adv. D.—*ferocioribus* one P. ed. AS. G. C. D.—*ferocior* B 2d. HV.—*ferocior* iis HF.—*ferocioris* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^c conj. G. pr. C.—*gentis* ed. AS. G. C. (cf. xxv, 15, g.) D. ^d *levis* RH. 2, 3 P. 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. but Livy always distinguishes the light-armed troops from the cavalry; xxii, 3; xxiii, 16; xxviii, 14 repeatedly; Cæsar does the same. D. ^e *ferunt* conj. P. but cf. Just. xxxviii, 7. D. ^f *em.* cf. xxviii, 7. GL. pr. GR. Here the Achæans often held councils, according to Pol. C. It was considered the capital of Achaia, xxxviii, 30, after Helice was swallowed up by the sea, during an earthquake, in 381 Y. R. Strabo viii, p. 589; Paus. vii, 24; Diod. xv, 48 sq. R. cf. xxxv, 48. D. ed. R.—*Rhium* ed. G. C. D. 'Ῥίον, πόλις Μεσσηνίας ἢ Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ ἄλλα Αἰτωλίας, Steph. S.—*regium* pl. and opt. Mss.

2 From the speeches of Lyciscus the Acarnanian, and of the ambassadors from Ptolemy, Rhodes, Byzantium, Chios, and Mitylene, (Pol. ix, 39; xi, 6;) it appears that the Greeks were more afraid of the Romans than of Philip: and this agrees with what is said below, *ne causa aut Romanis aut Attalo intrandi Græciam esset*. G. ED. cf. Pol. x, 23—26. (SW.) R.

3 The *Heræa* (τὰ Ἡραῖα) were 'games in honour of Juno,' C. which were celebrated at Argos, Sparta, Mycenæ, (Hom. Il. Δ 51;) Carthage, Ægina, and Samos: cf. Paus. ii, 17; 24; v, 16; Pind. N. 10. (Schol.) R.

4 These games were celebrated in the Nemean forest, in honour either of Hercules (and his victory over the Nemean lion, R.) or of Archemorus, a boy who was killed there by a serpent: C. DÆ. on the

12th of the Corinthian month Panemus or Hieromenia, [cf. HA, i, 25; ED.] at which the presidents and umpires were Argives, Corinthians, and Cleonæans. cf. Paus. ii, 15; Schol. and nn, on Pind. N. They were also celebrated at Argos; cf. xxxiv, 41; Pol. ii, 70; iv, 14, 9; (SW.) v, 101; xiii, 10; x, 26. (SW.) R. The *Nemea* and *Olympia* (143, 1) fell on this same year, 546 Y. R.; Livy commits an error in referring the latter games to the next year; 35. DD, A. S. p. 227; de C. vii, 1; x, 44; 45; 48; PV, D. T. ix, 53. DU.

5 The Argives believed the same; xxxii, 22. The kings of Macedon traced their pedigree from Caranus, an Argive, founder of the kingdom of Macedon. Eus. Chr. Gr. p. 45; V. Pat. i, 6; Jul. Or. iii, 106; and Ep. 36; DU. Just. vii, 1. R.

• • • T. Q. Crisp. divere. vocati enim in concilium Achæorum, in quo
eædem legationes erant quæ ad Phalara egerant de pace,
primum questi sunt quædam parva contra fidem con-
ventionis tempore indutiarum facta; postremo negârunt
xxii, 33, 5; 'dirimi bellum posse, nisi Messeniis Achæi Pylum redde-
xxix, 12; 'rent, Romanis^b restitueretur Atintaniaⁱ, Scerdilædo et
xlv, 30; 'Pleurato Ardiæi^j.' enimvero indignum ratus Philippus
lvi, ep. victos victori sibi ultro condiciones ferre, 'ne antea quidem
P. xviii, 25; iv, 16; 'se aut de pace audisse aut indutias pepigisse' dixit 'spem
25; ix, 38; 'ullam habentem quieturos Ætolos, sed ut omnes socios
ii, 10 sqq; 'testes haberet se pacis, illos belli causam quæsisse.' ita
5; vii, 9; infecta pace concilium dimisit, quattuor millibus arma-
Str. vii, 7, 8, 326; Th. torum relictis ad præsidium Achæorum, et quinque longis
ii; Pl. ii, 17; St. navibus acceptis, quas si adjecisset missæ nuper ad se classi
Carthaginensium et ex Bithynia ab rege Prusia venienti-
bus navibus, statuerat navali prælio lacescere Romanos jam
diu in ea regione potentes maris. ipse ab⁶ eo concilio
Argos regressus: jam enim Nemeorum appetebat tempus,
quæ celebrari⁷ volebat præsentia sua.

The Roman fleetravages the coast of Corinth. Occupato rege apparatu ludorum, et per dies festos³¹
licentius quam inter belli tempora remittente animum,
P. Sulpicius ab Naupacto profectus classem appulit inter
Sicyonem et Corinthum, agrumque nobilissimæ fertilitatis
effuse vastavit. fama ejus rei Philippum ab ludis excivit;
raptimque cum equitatu profectus, jussis^a subsequi pediti-
bus, palatos passim per agros gravesque præda, ut qui nihil
tale metuerent, adortus Romanos compulit in naves. classis
Romanæ haudquaquam læta præda¹ Naupactum rediit.

³ et ad. pl. and opt. Mss. ^b *pax Romanis* ed. Ve. FR — *Sationis* ed. CU. sqq. Edd.
¹ em. cf. xxix, 12; xlv, 30; Pol. ii, 11. Philip took advantage of the Romans being
occupied in the second Punic war, to seize this province and that of Ardyæa, on the pretext
of their having been ceded to him by Demetrius Pharius. G.—at in tanta P.—var. cet. Mss.—
Athumanis ant. Edd. ^j em. *Ἀρδιαῖος* Pol. ii, 10. (SW.) App. Ill. 3; 10. (SIW.) Strabo
vii, 5, 6 sq; p. 315 sq. R. ED.—*Ardyæi* afterwards *Ὀυαρδαῖος* Strabo, (i. e. *Vardæi*) and
Βαρδαῖος. cf. Plut. Mar. p. 431; Sert. p. 570; Mart. iv, 4; (SCR.) App. and Pol. l. c.
Zon. viii, 20; ed. G. C. D. BK. Juv. xvi, 13 n. ED.—*Archidei* P.—var. cet. Mss.—*Archide*
1 Ed.—et *Archidi* FR.—*Parthini* CU. al. Edd.—*Ardyæi* et *Parthini* DJ. adv. D. ^a om.
1 P. F. 2 L.—se ad. S. 1, 3 P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GÅ. HV. L. ant. Ed. adv. RH. cf. 19;
&c. D.

⁶ 'On leaving,' 'immediately after.' ED. attracted by his presence: C. *ludi incredibili*
cf. above; xxiii, 6, a; xxx, 36; xxxi, 8; *honore celebrati*, Cic. Ph. ii, 13.
xxxiii, 36; xl, 49; 56; &c. D. 1 Miles *haudquaquam tam victoria lætus,*
7 'To which he wished company to be *quam quod* &c; ix, 23. R.

Philippo^b quoque ludorum, qui reliqui erant², celebritatem^c quantæcunque, de Romanis tamen^d victoriæ partæ fama^e auxerat; lætitiaque ingenti celebrati festi dies, eo magis etiam quod populariter dempto capitis insigni³ purpuraque^f atque alio regio habitu æquaverat ceteris⁴ se in speciem⁵, quo nihil gratius est civitatibus liberis. præbuissetque haud dubiam eo facto spem libertatis, nisi omnia intoleranda libidine foeda ac deformia effecisset. vagabatur enim cum uno aut altero comite per maritas^g domos dies noctesque; et summittendo^h in privatum fastigium quo minus conspectus⁶, eo solutior erat; et libertatem cum aliis vanam ostendisset, totam in suam licentiam verterat⁷. neque enim omnia emebat aut eblandiebatur, sed vim etiam flagitiis adhibebat; periculosumque et viris et parentibus erat moram incommoda severitate libidini regiæ fecisse. uni etiam principi Achæorum Arato⁸ adempta uxor nomine Polycratia, ac spe regiarum nuptiarum in Macedoniam asportata fuerat.

• • •
T. Q. Crisp.

His scandalous conduct; P. x, 26.

^b 2, 3 P. P. PE. H. pr. the dative after *auxerat*, [cf. 30, 7; ED.] or, rather, after *partæ*. G. C. ed. D.—*Philippus* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. making *fama* the ablative. DCE.—*Philippum* 1 P. V. al. Mss. ^c three P. ME. V. H. al. Mss.—*celebritate* cet. Mss. ^d ed. FR. sqq. 'though it was no very great victory, still it had been gained over Romans.' RH. G. ii, 24; xxxvii, 25; CO, on Pl. iii, 4, 5; iv, 17, 2. D.—*tum* B. ed. Lug. sqq. ^e 2, 3 P. P. PE. H. al. Mss. ^f *purpura* RH. 2, 3 P. al. Mss. ed. G. but cf. ii, 31, 1. D. s 1, 3 P. V. F. 1 L. H. two CO. RM marg. P. al. Mss. pr. i. e. 'houses in which married couples were living.' GB. LB, on Cens. 3. cf. *lex marita*, Hor. [C. S. 20; ED.] C. *ὑπάρδους*, Pol. x, 26. PZ. *torus maritus*, Ov. H. 2, 41; *sacra marita*, ib. 12, 87; *rogi mariti*, Claud. B. G. 407; (HS.) DJ. [*marita fides*, Prop. iv, 3, 11; *pecunia*, Plaut. Ep. ii, 1, 11; *maritum fadus*, Ov. P. iii, 1, 73. ED.] It does indeed seem rather a poetical word: but cf. 24, b. D.—*maritimas* 2 P. 'by the sea,' and, consequently, 'of the lower orders:' RH. but even the mansion of Aratus was violated; GB. and Argos was not a 'maritime' town; C. and the words *minus conspectus* &c. refer to his dressing like a private person. D.—*maritum* (and *sedomos*) RH. ^h HV. VI. pr. G. The expression is harsh, but preferable to the common reading. C. ed. D.—*se* ad. Mss. ed. G. C. pr. DJ. but the order is *summittendo fastigium* [*sum* or *regium*] in *privatum*, G. i. e. 'to the rank of a private individual.' C.

2 'Of the remaining days of the games.' R.

3 'His diadem.' R.

4 *Ταῖς πολλαῖς*, Pol. x, p. 1390. D.

5 'In outward appearance.' R.

6 'Making himself thereby less conspicuous, he was under the less constraint:' cf. xxxii, 5; xxx, 29; xxxiv, 4; Tac. A. xii, 49; Nep. xxiv, 13; Ov. Tr. ii, 113; Suet. v, 4; G. vi, 15; xxi, 4, 7; *αἰγί-Αλυστρος*, GB. v, 23; vi, 4; vii, 7; xxii, 24; 40; xxxvii, 57; xxxix, 6; xlv, 7; *quacunque incederet*, *conspectus elatusque supra mo-*

dum hominis privati, iv, 13; D. Tac. H. iv, 11, 5; Juv. viii, 140 sq notes; R. 32; Hor. O. iv, 3, 22.

7 Philip was naturally of an amiable disposition, but was quite spoilt by the favours of fortune and the corruptions of a court: Pol. x, 26; iv, 77; 82; vii, 12 sq; ix, 23. R.

8 The son of that Aratus, who established the Achæan commonwealth; Plut. Ar. t. i, p. 1050 sqq; C. D. Strabo viii, 382; 385; RH. xxxii, 21; Pol. viii, 14; Paus. ii, 8 sq. R.

• • • Per hæc flagitia sollenni⁹ Nemeorum peracto, paucisque
 T. Q. Crisp. additis diebus, Dymas est profectus ad præsidium Æto-
 He goes into Elis against the Æto- lians: xxxii, 21; P. iv, 6 sq; 9; 59 sq; 83; ii, 41; v, 3; 17; 30; 91; Pau. vii, 17. lorum, quod ab Eleis accitum acceptumque in urbem erat, ejiciendum. Cycliadas (penes eum summa imperii erat) Achæique ad Dymas regi occurrere, et Eleorum accensi odio, quod a ceteris Achæis dissentirent, et infensi Ætolia, quos Romanum quoque adversus se movisse bellum credebant. profecti ab Dymis conjuncto exercitu transeunt Larisum¹ amnem, qui Eleum agrum ab Dymæo dirimit. primum diem, quo fines hostium ingressi sunt, populando³² absumpserunt. postero die acie instructa ad urbem accesserunt, præmissis equitibus, qui obequitando portis promptum ad excursiones genus lacerarent Ætolorum. ignorabant Sulpicium cum quindecim navibus ab Naupacto Cyllenen trajecisse, et expositis in terram quattuor millibus armatorum silentio noctis, ne conspici agmen posset, intrasse Elim. itaque improvisa res ingentem injecit terrorem, postquam inter Ætolos Eleosque Romana signa atque arma cognovere. et primo recipere suos voluerat rex; dein^a contracto jam inter Ætolos et Trallos (Illyrium id est genus¹) certamine, cum urgeri videret suos, et ipse rex^b cum equitatu in cohortem Romanam incurrit. ibi equus pilo trajectus cum prolapsus per caput² regem effudisset, atrox pugna utrinque accensa est, et ab Romanis impetu in regem facto et protegentibus regiis. insignis et ipsius pugna fuit, cum pedes inter equites coactus esset prælium inire. dein cum jam impar certamen esset caderentque circa eum multi et vulnerarentur, raptus ab suis atque alteri equo injectus fugit. eo die castra quinque

Sulpicius crosses over to Cyllene.

xxxvii, 45; xxxviii, 39; xxxi, 36; Ju. iii, 70; St.

xliv, 6.

The king is beaten,

¹ F. V. 2—4 L. Paus. vi, 26; vii, 17; (nn.) viii, 49; Strabo viii, 387; Steph. under "Δύμη." (nn.) ed. D. Plat. Philop. p. 360. R.—Larissum ed. G. C. cf. Strabo ix, 440; 'Αθηνᾶς Λαρισσαίας, Paus. vii, 17. D. ^a deinde ed. G. C. ^b conj. om. DU. pr. cf. Juv. i, 62 n. ED.

⁹ Sollenne Latinarum, xlv, 21; i, 5 twice. D.

¹ For *populus* or *gens*; i, 18; xxx, 12; xxxiv, 17. R.

² 'The horse's head;' C. *super* [per conj. the alteration arising from a repetition of the last syllable *lapsu su-per VK*, on H.] *caput*, xxii, 3; if the king's head was meant, *in* would be used; *in caput aurito*

cecidit delapsus asello, Ov. A. A. i, 547; D. ἰπὶ κεφαλῇ, Her. vii, 136; Plato Rep. viii, p. 553, B; Luc. p. 213; (HM.) ἰπὶ σέδαλον, ib. t. i, p. 437; ἰπὶ σέδα, t. ii, p. 490, 35; ἔκπευσεν πρηνὲς ἐν κονίῃσι ἰπὶ σέδα, Hom. Il. Z 42 sq; (*pronus voluitur in caput*, Virg. Æ. i, 115 sq;) cf. κύμβαχος, ib. E 586; (TR.) O 536; Π 379 v. l. ἀνεγρίπτετο ἰπὶ κεφαλῇ, Hesych. VK. ED.

millia passuum ab urbe Eleorum posuit. postero ad castellum (Pyrgum vocant) copias omnes eduxit, quo agrestium multitudinem cum pecoribus metu populationum compulsam audierat. eam inconditam inermemque multitudinem primo statim terrore adveniens cepit; compensaveratque ea præda quod ignominiae ad Elim acceptum fuerat. dividenti prædam captivosque (fuerant autem quattuor millia^c hominum, pecoris omnis generis ad millia viginti) nuntius ex Macedonia venit ‘*Aeropum^d quendam ‘corrupto arcis præsidii^eque præfecto Lychnidum^e cepisse; ‘tenere et Dassaretiorum^f quosdam vicos, et Dardanos^g xxvi, 25. ‘etiam concire.’ omisso igitur Achaico^h bello, relictis tamen duobus millibus et quingentis omnis generis armorum cum Menippo et Polyphantaⁱ ducibus ad præsidium sociorum, profectus ab Dymis per Achaiam Boeotiamque et Eubœam^j decimis castris Demetriadem^k in Thessaliam pervenit. ibi alii majorem afferentes tumultum nuntii occurrunt, ‘Dardanos^l in Macedoniam effusos Orestidem ‘jam tenere ac descendisse in Argestæum^m campum, ‘namque inter barbaros celebrem esse Philippum occisum.’ expeditione ea qua cum populatoribus agri ad Sicyonem pugnavit, in arborem illatus impetu equi ad eminentem ramum cornuⁿ alterum galeæ præfregit^o. id

• • •
T. Q. Crisp.
P. v, 102.
(SW.)

and with-
draws to his
own coun-
try.

The Dar-
danians
make a
descent
upon Mace-
donia.
P. xviii, 30;
Str. vii, 7,
8, p. 326;
S. xv, 313.

^c peditum ad. RH. 3 P.—deditorum conj. ad. RH. ^d em. cf. xxix, 12; [where G and C have *Eropo*] xxxii, 5; Plut. Pyr. p. 387; Diod. xiv, p. 416. D. pr. ED.—*Meropum* L.—*Eroptum* 2 L.—*Erumpum* D.—*Eropum* cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. BK. ^e em. S. cf. xxxiii, 34. D.—*Lychnidum* 1 P. F.—var. cet. Mss. ^f em. cf. Pliny; *Δασσαρήτιοι* Ptol. iii, 13. SB. ed. AS.—var. Mss. cf. xxxi, 33; xxxvi, 10; 13. (S.) D. *Δασσαρήτιοι* [*Δασσαρήτιοι*? PM, G. A. i, 35;] *Ἰθὺς Ἰλλυρίας. λίγισται καὶ Δασσαρήτιοι*, Steph. S. *Δασσαρήτιοι* Strabo vii, 316; 318; *Dassaretæ* Pliny iii, 23 s. 26; iv, 1; *Δασσαρήτιοι* Pol. v, 108; D. id. viii, 38. R. ^g atque *Ætolico* ad. G. C. ^h ed. Mo. cf. Pol. x, 42. G.—var. Mss. ⁱ pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. A. Philip might have been obliged to turn towards the right into *Eubœa*, to inspect and settle the affairs of the island; especially as the inhabitants were in dread of the *Ætoli*ans; xxviii, 5. GR. ed. C. D.—*Babam* conj. cf. Strabo ix, 436; a city near the lake *Barbeis*. SB.—*Bæbeidem* pr. GL. ed. G.—*Bæobam* ed. AS.—*Bæbeidem* ed. CU.—*Euboicam* L.—*Euboium* R. ^j *Dardunios* HV. *Δαρδανῖς* and *Δαρδανίους* Pol. ii, 6; iv, 66; *Δαρδανῖες* Strabo vii, 315 sq; but cf. 32 &c; [xxvi, 25, 3; R.] Pliny iii, 26; iv, 1; 10. D. ^k The name is unknown. GL.—*Æstræum* conj. from Ptol. GL. adv. D.—*Ægestæum* conj. *Αἰγισταῖοι οἱ Θισσῆες*, ἀπὸ τινὲς Αἰγίστου στρατηγοῦ, Steph. S. adv. D.

3 This was long a naval station and sometime the royal residence of the Macedonian kings, and one of the fetters of Greece; xxxii, 37. R.

1 To render helmets more terrific, they were sometimes ornamented with the horns of animals; R. cf. SN, U. N. vii, 399.

Horns were borne as insignia by the successors of Alexander the great; ib. 387; D. v, 367 sq. R. cf. 1 Kings xxii, 11.

2 xxxii, 17; G. viii, 10; xxxviii, 5; Sil. v, 242; (D.) Just. vi, 8. Front. ii, 3, 20; Col. ii, 2; iii, 18; iv, 24; vi, 16; D. Ov. M. xii, 358.

• • • T. Q. Crisp. inventum ab Ætolo quodam perlatumque in Ætoliā ad Scerdilædum, cui notum erat insigne galeæ, famam interfecti regis vulgavit. post profectionem ex Achaia regis Sulpicius Æginam classe profectus cum Attalo sese conjunxit. Achæi cum Ætolis Eleisque haud procul Messene prosperam pugnam fecerunt³. Attalus rex et P. Sulpicius⁴ Æginæ hibernârunt.

Success
of the
Achæans.

Death of
Crispinus.
T. Manlius
Torquatus
(34 ; xxvi,
22 ;) dicta-
tor ; C.
Servilius
(36 ; 21 ;
xxx, 19 ;)
master of
horse.

The great
games ; 11 ;
23 ; xxv, 1 ;
12 ; xxvi,
23.

Anxiety as
to the
choice of
consuls.

Exitu hujus anni T. Quintius Crispinus consul, dictatore comitiorum ludorumque faciendorum causa dicto T. Manlio Torquato, ex vulnere moritur. alii Tarenti, alii in Campania mortuum tradunt. id quod nullo ante bello acciderat, duo consules sine memorando prælio interfecti velut orbam rem publicam reliquerant. dictator Manlius magistrum equitum C. Servilium (tum ædilis curulis erat) dixit. senatus quo die primum est habitus, 'ludos magnos facere' dictatorem jussit, quos M. Æmilius⁵ prætor urbis C. Flaminio Cn. Servilio consulibus fecerat⁶ et in quinquenium voverat^d. tum dictator et^e fecit et in insequens lustrum vovit. ceterum cum duo consulares exercitus tam prope hostem sine ducibus essent, omnibus aliis omissis una præcipua cura patres populumque incessit consules primo quoque tempore creandi, et^f ut^g 'eos potissimum 'crearent^h quorum virtus satis tuta⁷ a fraude Punica esset. 'cum toto eo bello damnosa præpropera⁸ ac fervida ingenia 'imperatorum fuissent, tum eo ipso anno consules nimia 'cupiditate conserendi cum hoste manum in necopinatam 'farudem lapsos esse, ceterum deos immortales, miseritosⁱ 'nominis Romani, pepercisse innoxiiis exercitibus, temeritatem consulum ipsorum capitibus damnâsse.' cum cir-34

^c Cn. ed. GT. G. C. ^d (quos...fecerat) et...vovere. conj. R. ^e ludos ad. pl.
Mss. ed. G. D. adv. GR. C.—om. two Mss of C. C. ^f om. pl. and opt. Mss. ^g om.
conj. G. pr. C. adv. cf. 5 ; xxxvi, 37 ; xxvi, 32 ; Ter. An. iii, 2, 34. DU. ^h om. conj.
G. pr. C. adv. DU. ⁱ P. F. cf. 34 ; xxii, 55 ; G. v, 45, 4. D.—miseritos ed. C.

3 Cf. CS, Chron. Pol. 545 Y. R. R.

4 Who sold the inhabitants of the island by auction as slaves ; Pol. xi, 6, 8 ; xxiii, 8, 9. R.

5 M. Æm. Regillus, who was afterwards *Jamen Quirinalis*. S.

6 In 536 Y. R. xxii, 9 sq. Livy mentions his having vowed them for the fifth year. Who celebrated them in 541 ? PG. Probably none were then celebrated. DU. They were

often vowed for the fifth year, provided the commonwealth remained in the same state ; xxx, 2, 4 ; 27 ; xxxi, 9 ; xxxvi, 2 ; xlii, 28. R.

7 'Whose valour was so tempered with discretion as to be safe, &c.' C.

8 'Over-hasty,' 'precipitate ;' ii, 45 ; *temeritus ac præproperum ingenium*, xxii, 41 ; R. *celeritas præpropera*, xxxi, 42 ; *præpropera festinatio*, Cic. Fam. vii, 8.

cumspicerent patres quosnam consules facerent, longe ante ^{Manliusdic.} alios eminebat C. Claudius Nero. ei^a collega quærebatur. ^{Servil. m. h.} et virum quidem eum egregium ducebant, sed promptio- ^{C. Claudius} rem acrioremque quam tempora belli postularent aut ^{Nero, and} hostis Hannibal: temperandum acre ejus ingenium mode-
rato et prudenti viro adjuncto collega censebant. M. ^{M. Livius;} Livius erat¹, multis ante annis ex consulatu populi judicio ^{xxii, 35, 6;} damnatus, quam ignominiam adeo ægre tulerat ut et rus ^{S. xv, 597} migraret et per multos annos et urbe et omni cœtu careret
hominum. octavo ferme post damnationem anno M. Clau-
dius Marcellus et M. Valerius Lævinus consules reduxerant
eum in urbem: sed erat veste obsoleta capilloque et barba
promissa², præferens^b in vultu habituque insignem memo-
riam ignominiae acceptæ. L. Veturius et P. Licinius
censores eum tonderi³ et squalorem deponere et in senatum
venire⁴ fungique aliis publicis muneribus coegerunt. sed
tum quoque aut verbo assentiebatur aut pedibus in sen- ^{xxii, 56, 1.}
tentiam ibat, donec cognati hominis eum causa M. Livii
Macati, cum^c fama ejus ageretur, stantem^d coegit⁵ in
senatu sententiam dicere. tum ex tanto intervallo auditus
convertit ora hominum^e in se, causamque sermonibus præ-
buit, ‘indigno injuriam a populo factam, magnoque id
‘damno fuisse, quod tam gravi bello nec opera nec consilio
‘talisi viri usa res publica esset. C. Neroni neque Q. Fa-
‘bium neque M. Valerium Lævinum dari collegas posse,
‘quia duos patricios creari non liceret. eandem causam in
‘T. Manlio esse, præterquam quod recusasset delatum ^{xxvi, 22.}

^a et P. V. F. 1—3 L. HV. L. and G, but tr.—sed C. pr. GR. adv. D. ^b cf. v, 4f; GB. iii, 12; xxxvii, 37; Ov. H. 17, 36; V. Max. ii, 6, 14; Flor. ii, 2, 35; G, on xlii, 52, 15; and xxx, 28, 7; CO, on P. L. d. c. C. 17; and Pl. E. i, 22, 6. D.—præ se ferens 2 P. 5 L. BR. pr. GB. cf. vii, 5; xxxix, 28. D.—præ se referens 1 P. F. V. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Ed. ^c de ad. B. GA. L. D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. vii, 31; xlv, 38; Cic. Am. 17; (LM.) Ver. i, 29; G. id. p. L. Man. 2; S. i, 25; iii, 12; xxviii, 19, p; xli, 23; LM, on H. E. i, 18, 84; CO, on S. C. 52, 10. D. ^d statim 1 P. pr. cf. Plaut. Am. i, 1, 84; 120. GB. adv. D. ^e omnium HV. cf. 9, d. D.

1 ‘Was so.’ R.

2 Cf. v, 41; xxviii, 34; Just. iv, 4; GB. Gell. iii, 4; SP, R. A. p. 20. xlv, 19; in vi, 16, there is an anachronism. R.
11 Samuel xix, 24.

3 BU, on Q. I. O. i, 6; and V. G. iii, 312. G. D.

4 Though the censors compelled him to

attend; yet he never stood up to deliver his opinion, when called upon, but signified it either in one word, or by walking to one side or other when the house divided. DU.

5 Those senators, who delivered their opinions at length, were ‘obliged to rise and speak standing:’ Cic. p. Mar. 33; C. ix, 8; Cic. At. i, 13. R.

• • •
• • •
_____ ‘ consulum recusaturusque esset. egregium par consulum
‘ fore, si M. Livium C. Claudio collegam adjunxissent.’
nec populus mentionem ejus rei ortam a patribus est
aspersus. unus eam rem in civitate, is cui deferrebat
xxvi, 29, 3. honos, abnuebat, levitatem civitatis accusans. ‘sordidati rei
Pl. vii, 34. ‘ non miseritos candidam’ togam invito offerre; eodem
‘ honores poenasque congeri. si bonum virum ducerent,
‘ quid ita pro malo ac noxio damnâssent? si noxium com-
‘ perissent, quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum
‘ crederent?’ hæc taliaque arguentem et querentem casti-
v, 46. gabant patres, ‘et M. Furium’ memorantes ‘revocatum
‘ de exilio patriam pulsam’^b sede sua restituisset. ut paren-
‘ tum sævitiam, sic patriæ patiundo ac ferendo leniendam
elected. ‘ esse.’ annisi omnes cum C. Claudio M. Livium con-
sulem fecerunt.

Other ap-
pointments.

Post diem tertium ejus diei prætorum comitia habita.³⁵
prætores creati L. Porcius Licinus, C. Mamilius, A. et C.
Hostilii Catones. comitiis perfectis ludisque factis dictator
et magister equitum magistratu abierunt. C. Terentius
Varro in Etruriam proprætor missus, ut ex ea provincia
C. Hostilius Tarentum ad eum exercitum iret quem
T. Quintius consul habuerat. et T.^a Manlius trans mare
legatus iret, viseretque quæ res ibi gererentur; simul quod
Olympiæ ludicrum ea æstate futurum erat, quod maximo
coetu Græciæ celebraretur, ut si tuto per hostem posset,
adiret id concilium, ut ‘ qui Siculi bello ibi profugi aut
‘ Tarentini cives relegati ab Hannibale essent, domos redi-
‘ rent, scirentque sua omnia, quæ ante bellum habuissent,
‘ reddere populum Romanum.’

30, 4 ;
xxviii, 7.

Reconcilia-
tion of the
consuls
elect.

Quia periculosissimus annus imminere videbatur neque
consules in re publica erant, in consules designatos omnes
versi quam primum eos sortiri provincias, et præsciscere^b
quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet,

^f *prætextam* conj. but the antithesis would be weakened. R. ^g ‘ On the same indivi-
dual:’ but *eidem* conj. R. ^h RH. P. N. D. F 1st. When, the city being in the
occupation of the Gauls, the Romans were thinking of migrating to Veii. GB. Suet. ii, 28;
G. ut in sede sua maneret patria agebatur, v, 51; D. restitutus in patriam, secum patriam
ipsam restituit, vii, 1; Cic. Pis. 22. R. ^a 2 L. Mes of C. pr. G. ed. C.—L. two CO.
ed. G. D.—iret...et om. two CO. conj. G. adv. C.—Quintius...T. om. pl. and opt. Mes.
adv. VI. ^b *præscire* S. 5 L. HV. L. pr. R. but cf. xxvi, 33, p. C.—*præsciscere* conj. G.
pr. R.

volebant. de reconciliatione etiam gratiæ^c eorum in senatu actum est, principio facto a Q. Fabio Maximo. inimicitiae autem nobiles¹ inter eos erant, et acerbiores eas indignioresque² Livio sua calamitas fecerat, quod spreto se in ea fortuna credebat. itaque is magis implacabilis erat, et 'nihil opus esse reconciliatione' aiebat: 'acrius et intentius omnia gesturos, timentes ne crescendi ex se³ inimico collegæ potestas fieret.' vicit tamen auctoritas senatus ut positis simultatibus, communi animo consilioque administrarent rem publicam. provinciæ iis non permixtæ regionibus, sicut superioribus annis, sed diversæ extremis Italiæ finibus, alteri adversus Hannibalem Bruttii Lucani, alteri Gallia adversus Hasdrubalem, quem jam Alpibus appropinquare fama erat, decreta. 'exercitum ex duobus, qui in Gallia quique in Etruria esset^d, addito urbano, eligeret quem mallet, qui Galliam esset sortitus. cui Bruttii provincia evenisset, novis legionibus urbanis scriptis, utrius⁴ mallet consulum prioris anni, exercitum sumeret. relictum a consule exercitum Q. Fulvius pro consul acciperet, eique in annum imperium esset.' et C. Hostilio, cui pro Etruria Tarentum mutaverant provinciam, pro Tarento Capuam mutaverunt. legio una data, cui Fulvius proximo anno præfuerat.

36 De Hasdrubalis adventu in Italiam cura in dies crecebat. Massiliensium primum legati nuntiaverant 'eum in Galliam transgressum, erectosque adventu ejus, quia magnum pondus auri attulisse diceretur ad mercede auxilia conducenda, Gallorum animos.' missi deinde cum iis legati ab Roma Sex. Antistius et M. Ræcius^a ad rem inspiciendam rettulerant 'misisse se cum Massiliensibus

^c et gratia ed. AS. pr. GB. but cf. xl, 46; xli, 22; cxix, ep. D. 3, 4 L. HV.—essent pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. Mss. ed. G. C.

^d P. VI. V. F. cf. xxxiv, 11. ed. D.—Retius pl.

1 From *noscibilis*; 'notorious,' i, 24; ix, 1; xxii, 43; 50; [xxxix, 4; GB.] 9; xl, 45; xlv, 5; R. Plant. Ps. iv, 7, 10; Rud. iii, 2, 5; Cic. Ver. iv, 33; Varro R. R. iii, 1; Sen. Ben. iii, 18.

2 'They excited the more bitterness of feeling and the more indignation.' C.

3 'Of gaining the superiority or any ad-

vantage over him through any fault or remissness of his.' C.

4 'He was to take which he chose of the three armies which had been under the command of the two former consuls and of Q. Claudius at Tarentum:' cf. 38. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 168; D. 47, 1.

• • •
• • •

‘ducibus, qui per hospites eorum¹, principes Gallorum,
‘omnia explorata referrent; pro comperto habere Hasdru-
‘balem ingenti jam coacto exercitu proximo vere Alpes
‘trajecturum, nec tum eum quicquam aliud morari nisi
‘quod clausæ² hieme Alpes essent.’

The lustrum
held.

In locum M. Marcelli P. Ælius^b Pætus augur creatus
inauguratusque; et Cn. Cornelius Dolabella rex sacrorum
inauguratus est in locum M. Marcii, qui biennio ante
mortuus erat. hoc eodem anno et^c lustrum conditum est a
censoribus P. Sempronio Tuditano et M. Cornelio Cethego.
censa civium capita centum triginta^d septem millia centum
et octo, minor aliquanto^e numerus quam qui ante bellum
fuerat. eo anno primum ex quo Hannibal in Italiam
venisset^c, comitium^d tectum esse memoris proditum est, et
ludos Romanos semel instauratos ab ædilibus curulibus
Q. Metello et C. Servilio. et plebeiis ludis biduum instau-
ratum ab Q. Mamilio^f et M. Cæcilio Metello ædilibus
plebis. et tria signa ad Cereris iidem^g dederunt; et Jovis
epulum fuit ludorum causa.

B. C. 207—
Y. R. 545.

Consuls,

C. Clāudius
Nero,

M. Livius

Consulatum inde ineunt C. Claudius Nero et M. Livius
iterum. qui quia jam designati provincias sortiti erant,
‘prætores sortiri’ jusserunt. C. Hostilio urbana^h evenit;
addita et peregrina, ut tres in provincias exire possent. A.
Hostilio Sardinia, C. Mamilio^b Sicilia, L. Porcio Gallia
evenit. summa legionum trium et viginti ita per provincias
divisa, utⁱ binæ¹ consulum essent, quattuor Hispania habe-

^b em. cf. xli, 21. S.—*Aquilus* pl. Mss.

although censors had been appointed thrice since Hannibal entered Italy. (xxiv, 11; 43; xxvii, 6;) yet only these held a lustrum. C.

cf. xxix, 37. D.

^c *captum* conj. ad. RL. It is unlikely, that, when the treasury was so exhausted, a work requiring so many pillars and arches could have been completed in one year. NA, R. V. v, 3. cf. BOR, A. U. R. 10; MAR, T. U. R. iii, 1. DU.

pr. PG, 545 Y. R. cf. h.—a Mamilio 3 L.—var. Mss.

(i.e. iidem und. ædiles) C.—*idem* 1, 3 P. P. F. V. 1, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*idem* 2, 3, 5 L. H. HF. HV. R. ed. S. H. but this might be understood, as in x, 23; xxvi, 6; xxi, 62. DU.—

idem two Mss of C.

^b F. H. al. Mss. cf. f. em. S.

¹ ut om. 3 P. RH.

^j *cuique*

1 ‘Those connected by ties of hospitality with the Massilians.’ C.

2 ‘Impassable by reason of the snow;’ v, 13; Sil. i, 546; iii, 90; D. xxx, 26. R.

3 By half: xx, ep. GL.

4 This part of the forum was so called [from *corundo* Var. L. L. iv, 32; R.] because thither the people originally ‘went

together’ to form the public meetings. The *comitia curiata*, which were the most ancient, were always held there. C. xxii, 7, 6. R.

5 Und. *sors*, as in xxviii, 10; xxix, 13; cf. xxxiii, 43; xxxix, 8; G. xxiv, 9, d; D. Her. i, 109, n. 64; 126, n. 40; vi, 7, n. 28; Chrys. de Sac. p. 148; PK, on 11 Sam. xxi, 16; POL, “*nomen ex voce conjugata erudum*,” ind. v. 4. ED.

ret, binas tres prætores, in Sicilia, in Sardinia et Gallia, C. Cl. Nero
 duas C. Terentius in Etruria, duas Q. Fulvius in Bruttis, M. Livius 2
 duas Q. Claudius circa Tarentum et Sallentinos, unam
 C. Hostilius Tubulus Capuæ; duæ urbanæ ut scriberentur.
 primis quattuor legionibus populus tribunos creavit^k; in
 ceteras consules miserunt⁶.

- 37 Priusquam consules proficiscerentur¹, novendiale sacrum *Prodigies.*
 fuit, quia Veiis de cælo lapidaverat². sub unius prodigii,
 ut fit, mentionem alia quoque nuntiata, 'Minturnis ædem C. ii, 130
 'Jovis et lucum Maricæ³, item Atellæ murum et portam de⁸⁹.
 'cælo tacta.' Minturnenses, terribilius quod esset, adjicie-
 bant 'sanguinis rivum in porta fluxisse.' et Capuæ lupus
 nocte^a portam ingressus vigilem laniaverat. hæc procurata *Expiations.*
 hostiis majoribus prodigia, et supplicatio diem unum fuit
 ex decreto pontificum. inde iterum novendiale instauratum, i, 31; xxi,
 quod in Armilustro⁴ lapidibus visum pluere. liberatas^b 62; xxxiv,
 religione mentes turbavit rursus nuntiatum⁵ 'Frusinone C. i, 459;
 'infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, nec magnitudine tam ii, 110.
 'mirandum quam quod is quoque, ut Sinuessæ biennio ante, 11; xxx.
 'incertus mas an femina esset natus erat.' id vero haruspices 35; xxxi,
 ex Etruria acciti⁶ 'foedum ac turpe prodigium' dicere: 12; xxviii,
 'extorrem agro Romano, procul terræ contactu, alto mer- 11; G. iii,
 'gendum.' vivum in arcam condidere, provectumque in 10. (GR.)
 mare projecerunt. decrevere item pontifices ut 'virgines
 'ter novenæ per urbem euntes carmen canerent.' id cum
 in Jovis Statoris æde discerent conditum⁷ ab Livio⁸ poeta C. i, 447.

(and *quisque* with *binas* below) conj. ad. PG, 546 Y. R. but these numerals are distributive,
 xxviii, 26; xxx, 17; xxxi, 8, where *binas* and *duas* both occur, as here, in a different sense. G.
^k ut ad. 1 P. F. V. 2, 5 L. HV.—at conj. ad. D. ^a om. RH. pr. because implied by
vigilem. RH. It seems strange that the gate was not shut at night. D. ^b pl. Mss. ed.
 A.—*liberas* conj. SB. ed. Mo.—*libertas* H. B. ant. Edd.

6 Und. *tribunos militum*. R.

1 'Set out from the city to their re-
 spective provinces.' R.

2 'There had been a shower of stones;' xliii,
 13; xxx, 38; xxix, 10; 14; xliv, 18. R.

3 This was a goddess worshipped at Min-
 turnæ on the Liris; cf. HY, on V. Æ. vii,
 47; CS, on Str. v, p. 233; nn, on Hor. O.
 iii, 17, 7; and V. Pat. ii, 19. R.

4 This was a place where, on the 14th of
 the calends of November, an annual festival
 was held; in which certain rites were per-
 formed by the Romans, who appeared under
 arms on the occasion. Var. L. L. iv, 32; v,

3; Fest. p. 38. C. R.

5 'The announcement;' for *nuntius alla-*
tus; as *auditum* 45, C. which is put hy-
 pothetically, ED. for *n. auditus*: RS. xxi,
 52, 1. R.

6 As was usual on extraordinary emer-
 gencies: Cic. Leg. ii, 9, 21. R.

7 This poem might have been composed,
 not on the occasion, but many years before. R.
 cf. Fest. "scribæ:" VA. xxxi, 12. DU.

8 *Andronicus*, who had the name of *Livius*
 from *Livius Salinator*; Eus. S. He was the
 first poet who produced a play at Rome; 512
 Y. R. C.

C. Cl. Nero **carmen**^c, tacta de cælo ædes in Aventino Junonis reginæ.
 M. Livius 2 'prodigiumque id ad matronas pertinere' haruspices cum

C. i, 458. respondissent, 'donoque divam placandam esse,' ædiliū curulium edicto in Capitolium convocatæ, quibus in urbe Romana intraque decimum lapidem ab urbe domicilia essent, ipsæ inter se quinque et viginti delegerunt ad quas ex dotibus stipem conferrent. inde donum pelvis aurea facta lataque in Aventinum, pureque et caste a matronis sacrificatum. confestim ad aliud sacrificium eidem divæ ab decemviris edicta dies, cujus ordo talis fuit. ab

iii, 63; iv, 25; 29; C. i, 432. æde Apollinis boves feminæ albæ duæ porta Carmentali in urbem ductæ. post eas duo signa cupressea Junonis

Sacrificial procession in honour of Juno the queen. reginæ portabantur. tum septem et viginti virgines, longam indutæ vestem, carmen in Junonem reginam canentes ibant, illa tempestate forsitan laudabile rudibus ingeniis, nunc abhorrens⁹ et inconditum¹⁰, si referatur. virginum

xxxiii, 42; T. ii, 14, 4. ordinem sequebantur decemviri coronati laurea prætextatique. a porta Jugario vico¹¹ in forum venere. in foro pompa constitit, et per manus reste data¹² virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum¹³ modulantes incesserunt. inde

C. i, 405. vico Tusco Velabroque, per Boarium forum, in clivum Publicium atque ædem Junonis reginæ perrectum. ibi duæ hostiæ ab decemviris immolatæ, et simulacra cupressea in ædem illata.

Strictness of the levy. Diis rite placatis, delectum consules habebant acrius³⁶ intentiusque quam prioribus annis quisquam meminerat habitum: nam et belli terror duplicatus novi hostis¹ in 36. Italiam adventu, et minus juventutis erat unde scriberent milites. itaque colonos etiam maritimos², qui sacrosan-

^c conj. om. R.

9 'Not in accordance with the taste of the present day:' R. xxx, 44, 4. RS.

10 'Rude, unpolished; iv, 20. R.

11 'From the Carmental gate by the Jugarian street.' R.

12 Ter. Ad. iv, 7, 34. GP, A. R. t. iv, prol. GR, A. G. t. viii, prol. Not merely joining hands [as in the *chaine des dames* and *chaine Anglaise* in modern quadrilles, ED.]

ἀλλήλων ἐπὶ καρπῶ χιῶνας ἔχοντες, Hom. Il. Σ 594; as FD supposed; for the phrase denotes the handing of the end of the rope from the first dancer to the second, from the

second to the third, and so on: cf. xxix, 14; Cæs. B. G. vii, 25; viii, 15; Suet. iv, 51.

On this use of the rope in dancing, see nn. on Hor. E. i, 10, 48; N. Misc. iv, 22; BRO, M. i, 29. DU. κόρδακα ἐλπίοντες, Arist. N. i, 6; 85; 540; (Schol.) RM, on PC, t. iii, p. 633; E. C. C. "cordax;" CS, and FI, on Th. Ch. 6; MS, Or. "κόρδαξ." R.

13 'Ρύθμις καὶ λόγος, Arist. Poet. 3. S. ED. 1 Hasdrubal, 36. R.

2 Cf. xxxvi, 3; HI, de L. Serv. Fuld. on V. Æ. i, init. VA.

ctam³ vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogeant. C. Cl. Nero
 quibus recusantibus, edixere in diem certam ut, 'quo M. Livius 2
 'quisque jure vacationem haberet, ad senatum deferret.' ea
 die hi populi ad senatum venerunt, Ostiensis, Alsiensis, C. ii, 11;
 Antias, Anxuras, Minturnensis, Sinuessanus et ab supero i, 208; ii,
 mari Senensis. cum vacationes suas quisque populus reci- 86; 100;
 taret⁴, nullius, cum in Italia hostis esset, præter Antiatem 130; 133;
 Ostiensemque vacatio observata est; et earum coloniarum⁵ i, 258. SW,
 juniores jurejurando adacti 'supra dies triginta' non per- on AHn. 52.
 'noctaturos se esse extra moenia coloniæ suæ, donec hostis
 'in Italia esset.' cum omnes censerent 'primo quoque tem-
 'pore consulibus eundum ad bellum (nam et Hasdrubali
 'occurrendum esse descendentibus ab Alpibus, ne Gallos
 'Cisalpinos neve Etruriam erectam in spem rerum no- C. i, 143.
 'varum⁶ sollicitaret, et Hannibalem suo proprio occu-
 'pandum bello, ne emergere ex Brutiis atque obviam
 'fratri ire posset),' Livius cunctabatur, parum fidens sua-
 rum provinciarum exercitibus: 'collegam ex duobus con-
 'sularibus egregiis exercitibus, et tertio cui Q. Claudius 21; 22;
 'Tarenti præesset, electionem habere⁷.' intuleratque men- 35, 4; 36.
 tionem de volonibus revocandis ad signa. senatus liberam xxii, 57;
 potestatem consulibus fecit et supplendi unde vellent, xxiii, 32.
 et eligendi de omnibus exercitibus quos vellent permu-
 tandique, et ex provinciis quos e re publica censerent esse
 traducendi. ea omnia cum summa concordia consulum
 acta. volones in undevicesimam et vicesimam legiones

³ *quadraginta* (and om. *dies*) some Mss. pr. cf. *ne uno tempore quinque senatores ab urbe Roma abessent*, xxxvi, 3. S. und. *juniores*. R.

³ *Sacrosanctum dicitur illud, quod jurejurando interposito institutum est, ut, 'si quis violasset, morte pænas penderet'*; Fest. xvii. Thus to the tribunes of the people belonged *sacrosancta potestas* xxix, 20; whence they themselves were called *sacrosancti*, iii, [19; ED.] 55; ix, 8 sq; Pliny vii, 44; Dion. vi, p. 410. The same epithet is applied to laws: [ii, 32; C.] Cic. Off. iii; Arist. N. cf. Cic. Cat. ii, 8; p. Domo 41; p. Bal. 14 sq; Tac. A. xii; Justin. c. de Sacr. Ecc. l. fin. d. de Rer. Div. DN. Tac. A. iv, 36, 4; Macr. iii, 3; 'Confirmed by the oath of the senate and people of Rome,' VA. 'and therefore religiously to be observed.' RS.

⁴ 'Stated the grounds on which they claimed exemption.' R.

⁵ Their claim was allowed, because it was of the highest importance that these two towns should not fall into the hands of the enemy; and, for the same reason, this concession was accompanied by a stipulation, that those who were capable of bearing arms should remain in those towns for their defence; C. no one being allowed to sleep without the walls for more than thirty nights, during the whole time that the enemy should be in Italy. D. This exemption was not permanent, xxxvi, 3. R.

⁶ Viz. 'of throwing off the Roman yoke, and securing the friendship and protection of Carthage.' C.

⁷ Und. *reputans*, R. or *dicens*. RS.

C. Cl. Nero scripti. 'magni roboris auxilia ex Hispania quoque a P. M. Livius 2' Scipione M. Livio missa' quidam 'ad id bellum' auctores sunt, 'octo millia Hispanorum Gallorumque et' duo millia 'de legione^b militum, equitum mille^c, mixtos Numidas Hispanosque. M. Lucretium has copias navibus adduxisse^d. 'et sagittariorum funditorumque ad tria^e millia ex Sicilia C. Mamilium misisse.'

Hasdrubal
crosses the
Alps,

xxi, 38;
AHn. 52.

favoured
both by the
Gauls and
by the Al-
pine tribes.

Auxerunt Romæ tumultum litteræ ex Gallia allatæ ab¹ 30 L. Porcio prætore. 'Hasdrubalem movisse ex hibernis et 'jam Alpes transire; octo millia Ligurum conscripta ar- 'mataque conjunctura se transgresso in Italiam esse, nisi 'mitteretur in Ligures qui eos bello occuparet; se cum 'invalido exercitu, quoad tutum putaret, progressurum.' hæ litteræ consules, raptim confecto delectu, maturius quam constituerant exire in provincias coegerunt, ea mente ut uterque hostem² in sua provincia contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum³ vires pateretur. plurimum in eam rem adjuvit opinio Hannibalis, quod etsi ea æstate transiturum in Italiam fratrem crediderat, recordando quæ ipse in transitu nunc Rhodani nunc Alpium cum hominibus locisque pugnando per quinque menses exhausisset, haudquaquam tam facilem maturumque transitum expectabat. ea tardius movendi ex hibernis causa fuit. ceterum Hasdrubali et sua et aliorum spe omnia celeriora atque expeditiora fuere. non enim receperunt modo Arverni eum deincepsque aliæ⁴ Gallicæ atque Alpinæ gentes, sed etiam secutæ sunt ad bellum. et cum per munita⁴ ple-

^b ad S. RH. ^c ad mille octingentos ed. G. C. ^d advenisse 5 L. RH. cf. G, on xlv, 26; BKH, on Pr. iv, 1, 40; BU, on Suet. I. G. 20; CO, on S. J. 86, 4. D. ^e em. ED.—∞ ∞ ∞ (i. e. tria millia) opt. Mss of G.—xxx F. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV. N. D.—xxx millia L.—quattuor millia ed. G. C. D. BK. ² om. RH. three P. 2, 4 L. al. pr. RH. cf. xlv, 14; Cic. Fam. ii, 18; Cæs. B. G. iii, 29: G. but cf. ib. vii, 3; DU. ii, 47; v, 37; Cæs. B. C. i, 25. The Arverni were a people of Gaul; therefore the word seems necessary. D.

³ Scipio had more than one legion; but the 2000 might be drafted 'from the same legion,' or the word may denote 'Roman citizens raised and enlisted according to the levy:' cf. xli, 28; Plaut. Ep. i, 1, 55; 83; ii, 2, 22; Mos. i, 2, 48. G. 'Of the legionary soldiers,' as distinguished from the Spaniards and Gauls. C.

¹ Litteræ ab 'despatches from,' ED. ii, 5; Cic. Fam. vii, 5; At. vii, 24. D.

² 'That Nero should keep Hannibal, and Livius Hasdrubal.' R.

³ Und. locum; and loca (with munita &c) below; cf. xxviii, 3, h. R.

⁴ 'Made passable.' GL. Cicero often uses this word metaphorically.

raque transitu fratris, quæ antea⁵ invia fuerant, ducebat^b, C. Cl. Nero
 tum etiam duodecim annorum assuetudine perviis Alpibus ^{M. Livius 2}
 factis inter mitiora jam hominum transibat^c ingenia. in-
 visitati^d namque antea alienigenis, nec videre ipsi advenam
 in sua terra assueti, omni generi humano insociabiles^e
 erant. et primo ignari quo Poenus pergeret, suas rupes
 suaque castella et pecorum hominumque prædam peti cre-
 diderant; fama deinde Punici belli, quo duodecimum
 annum Italia urebatur, satis edocuerat viam^f tantum Alpes 29, d.
 esse, duas prævalidas⁷ urbes, magno inter se maris terra-
 rumque spatio discretas, de imperio et opibus⁸ certare.
 hæ causæ aperuerant Alpes Hasdrubali. ceterum quod ^{He lays}
 celeritate itineris profectum erat, id mora ad Placentiam, ^{siege to}
 dum frustra obsidet magis quam oppugnat, corruptit. cre- ^{Placentia.}
 diderat campestris oppidi facilem expugnationem esse; et xxxvi, 10.
 nobilitas coloniæ induxerat eum, magnum se excidio⁹ ejus
 urbis terrorem ceteris raturum injecturum. non ipsum¹⁰ solum
 ea oppugnatio^h impediit, sed Hannibalem post famam
 transitus ejus, tanto spe sua celeriores, jam moventem ex
 hibernis continuerat, quippe reputantem non solum quam
 lenta urbium oppugnatio esset, sed etiam quam ipse frustra
 eandem illam coloniam ab Trebia victor regressus ten-
 tâset⁹.

40 Consules diversis itineribus profecti ab urbe velut in duo ^{Anxiety of}
 pariter bella distenderant curas hominum, simul recordan- ^{the Ro-}
 mana.

^b *ducebant* V. five L. GA. HV. adv. for the meaning is, not that 'these people guided Hasdrubal:' but that 'Hasdrubal led his army,' und. *exercitum*; cf. i, 23; D. xxi, 39, 4 and 10. ^c *transibant* F. H. B. V. 2, 5 L. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ^d P. RM. opt. Mss of G. cf. iv, 33; v, 17; Plaut. Ps. ii, 4, 37; (nn.) Cur. ii, 3, 63. L. E. Q. ii, 26. Marcell. xxviii, 4; xxxi, 3; KL. Just. xviii, 1; xxv, 1; DU. v, 35; 37; 45; xlv, 42; Curt. v, 5, 7; viii, 9, 16; ix, 1, 4 and 13; 6, 7; Eutr. iv, 8; nn, on Plaut. Ep. iv, 1, 12; Tr. iii, 3, 39; GV, and DU, on Fl. iv, 2, 81; GV, on C. Ph. xi, 1; DV, on C. D. i, 42; G, on Gel. iii, 9; BU, on Suet. ii, 43. D.—*invisitati* pl. Mss. ^e *insociales* 1—3 L. B. H. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. but cf. xxxvii, 1. D. ^f *excilio* ed. CL. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. ^g *ipse se* L. 1 Ed. RH.—*se ipsum* 4 L.—*eum* 5 L. ^h *oppugnations* 4 L. L. 1 Ed. RH.

5 But cf. v, 34 sq; Pliny xii, 1; Cæs. B. G. vi; Strabo iv. GL.

6 'That the Alps were only sought as a passage;' R. as Idumæa was by the Israelites, Numbers xx, 14—21.

7 xl, 47; iii, 43; vii, 5; præf. D.

8 'Power,' i, 4; xxx, 42; R. ii, 16; 21; 41; xxiii, 32; xxiv, 2; xxxviii, 12; Just. xxxii, 1; CO, on S. C. 17; Flor. iv,

2, 10; (DU.) *opulentus*, 'powerful,' i, 30; ii, 44; xxiii, 28; 30; 33; &c. *omni ope* &c, 'with all one's might:' cf. viii, 16, 4. D.

9 This Livy had not mentioned before; but only that Hannibal made an attempt upon Emporium near Placentia, xxi, 57, and afterwards engaged Sempronius near Placentia, ib. 59. C.

C. Cl. Nero tium quas primus adventus Hannibalis intulisset Italiae
M. Livius 2. clades, simul cum illa angeret cura¹, ' quos tam propitios

' urbi atque imperio fore deos, ut eodem tempore utrobi-
xxiii, 49, 1. ' que res publica prospere gereretur. adhuc adversa secun-
xxvi, 37, 1. ' dis pensando rem ad id tempus extractam esse. cum in
xxiv, 7, 1. ' Italia ad Trasimenum et^a Cannas præcipitasset Romana
' res², prospera bella in Hispania prolapsam eam erexisse.
' postea cum^b in Hispania alia super aliam clades duobus
' egregiis ducibus amissis duos exercitus ex parte delisset
' multa^c, secunda^d in Italia Siciliaque gesta^e quassatam^f
' rem publicam excepisse^g; et ipsum intervallum loci,
' quod in ultimis terrarum oris alterum bellum gereretur,
' spatium dedisse ad respirandum. nunc duo bella in
' Italiam accepta, duo^h celeberrimi nominis duces cir-
' cumstareⁱ urbem Romanam^j, et unum in locum totam
' periculi molem, omne onus incubuisse. qui eorum prior
' vicisset, intra paucos dies castra cum altero juncturum.
terrebat et proximus annus lugubris duorum consulum
funeribus. his anxii curis homines digredientes in provin-
cias consules prosecuti sunt. memoriæ proditum est plenum
adhuc iræ¹ in cives M. Livium, ad bellum proficiscentem,
monenti Q. Fabio ' ne priusquam genus hostium cognosset,
Livius still retains a grudge against the people: S. xv, 598 sq. ' temere manum consereret,' respondisse, ' ubi primum ho-
' stium agmen conspexisset, pugnaturum.' cum quæreretur
' quæ causa festinandi esset?' " aut ex hoste egregiam glo-

^a ad ad. V. as in hibernis aut in præsidiis, 41; cf. vi, 28, 6. D. ^b ed. G. C.—quam
ed. D. ^c ' In a great measure;' ED. xxxi, 1. G.—om. D. FR.—multas conj. DJ.—
G and C place the comma after *deleset* ^d *secundus* conj. G. DJ. pr. DCE. adv. D.—
secunde conj. G 1st. ^e *res* conj. G. DJ. DCE. ^f cf. Cic. p. Sex. 34; p. Marc.
8; Att. viii, 2. DU —conquassatam conj. cf. Cic. Fam. iv, 5; in Vat. 8. G. ^g GB.
GR. D.—duos G. CL. C. ^h GR. CL. C. D.—Romam G. ⁱ RH. three P. F. C.
N. L. al. Mss. ii, 38; 43; 45; iii, 25; 29; 43; 48; 60; 68; 69; iv, 10; 32; v, 45;
52; vi, 5; 12; 17; 18; 38; vii, 7; 10; 30; 31; 40; viii, 30; 36; ix, 22; 30; x,
29; 40; xxi, 44; xxii, 41; 50; xxiv, 41; xxv, 33; xxvi, 21; 46; xxviii, 14; xxix, 6;
xxxii, 7; xxxv, 2; xxxviii, 21; xxxix, 27; xl, 14; xli, 16; xlv, 10; &c. D. All the
ancients, especially Cicero, (but cf. RV, on S. J. 38;) use the genitive; Quint. I. O. ix, 3,
1. BU.—ira vulg. i, 25; v, 21; vii, 28; xxvi, 7; 42; xxxviii, 15; 58; xli, 28; and both
cases are joined in v, 11; 52 v. l. D.

1 After *simul recordantium*, we might have expected *simul anxiorum et sollicitorum*; and then *qui...propitii...futuri essent dii*. DCE.

2 Und. *publica*; cf. xxiii, 15, 3; xxx, 2, i; 42, f; ED. i, 6; 9; 32; ii, 9; 39; iii, 71; iv, 43; v, 49; vi, 9; xxi, 2. D.

3 The metaphor may be taken from a

port receiving a shattered bark. C. But cf. xxiii, 34, 7. R. It often denotes 'to follow immediately upon:' as *turbulentior annus excepit*, [ii, 61; ED.] *Herculis vitam immortalitas excepit*, Cic. [p. Sex. 68. ED.] RS.

4 Cf. *anceps terror, hinc..., illinc..., circumrasit*, xxxiv, 21; 38. R.

“ riam” inquit “ aut ex civibus victis gaudium meritum C. Cl. Nero
 “ certe, etsi non honestum⁵, capiam⁶.” M. Livius 2

Priusquam Claudius consul in provinciam perveniret, per extremum finem agri Larinatis ducentem in Sallentinos exercitum Hannibalem¹ expeditis cohortibus adortus C. Hostilius Tubulus incomposito agmini terribilem tumultum intulit; ad quattuor millia hominum occidit, novem signa militaria cepit. moverat ex hibernis ad famam hostis Q. Claudius, qui per urbes agri Sallentini castra disposita habebat. itaque ne cum duobus exercitibus simul confligeret, Hannibal nocte castra ex agro Tarentino movit atque in Bruttios concessit. Claudius in Sallentinos agmen convertit, Hostilius Capuam petens obvius ad Venusiam fit consuli Claudio. ibi ex utroque exercitu electa peditum quadraginta millia, duo millia et quingenti equites, quibus consul adversus Hannibalem rem^k gereret; ‘ reliquas copias’ Hostilius ‘ Capuam ducere’ jussus, ‘ ut Q. Fulvio proconsuli ‘ traderet.’

- 41 Hannibal undique contracto exercitu, quem in hibernis aut in præsidiis agri Bruttii habuerat, in Lucanos ad Grumentum venit, spe recipiendi oppida quæ per metum ad Romanos defecissent. eodem a Venusia consul Romanus Nero encamps near Hannibal. exploratis itineribus contendit, et mille fere et quingentos passus castra ab hoste locat. Grumentum mœnibus prope injunctum videbatur Pœnorum vallum: quingenti passus intererant¹. castra Punica ac Romana^a interjacebat campus; colles imminebant nudi sinistro lateri Carthaginensium, dextro Romanorum, neutris^b suspecti, quod nihil^c silvæ neque^d ad insidias latebrarum habebant. in medio campo ab stationibus procursantes certamina haud satis

¹ P. F. 2, 3 P. pr. C. cf. iii, 14, 4. D.—cum ad. pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^k 3—5 L. H. B. G. A. ant. Edd. D.—res ed. GT. G. C.—bellum HV. from gl. D.—om. F. V. 1, 2 L.
^a erant inter castra... Romana. ed. G. ^b neutri F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. HV. ant. Edd.
^c neque conj. ad. G. cf. iv, 7, 5: but nec, neque, and the like are often put after a negation, instead of a simple negative or disjunctive particle; ii, 30; iv, 60; D. Sall. C. 12; (RV.) J. 41; 53; 68; 88; Cic. Par. i, 4. DU. ^d nihil conj. M.

⁵ Sed non effugies; tecum moriaris oportet: hoc eodem ferro stillat uterque cruor. quamvis ista mihi mors est inhonesta futura; mors inhonesta quidem; tu moriere tamen; Prop. ii, 8, 25 sqq. GB.

⁶ Quint. D. 13. Ter. Hec. i, 2, 12; V, El. vi. 1 ‘ To the Romans, who took a view at a distance, the camp appeared actually to join the walls of the town; but, in reality, there was an interval of 500 paces.’ G.

C. Cl. Nero digna dictu serebant. id modo Romanum quærere appa-
 M. Livius 2. rebat, ne abire hostem pateretur. Hannibal^c inde^f evadere^g
 Roman cupiens^h totis viribus in aciem descendebat. tum consul
 ambuscade. ingenio hostis usus², quo minus in tam apertis collibus
 timeri insidiæ poterant, quinque cohortesⁱ, additis quinque
 manipulis, nocte jugum superare et in aversis³ vallibus
 considerare jubet. tempus exsurgendi ex insidiis et aggre-
 diendi^j hostem Ti. Claudium Asellum tribunum militum
 et P. Claudium præfectum sociûm edocet, quos cum iis
 mittebat. ipse^k luce prima copias omnes peditum equitum-
 20, 4. que in aciem eduxit. paullo post et ab Hannibale signum
 pugnae propositum est, clamorque in castris ad arma dis-
 currentium est sublatus. inde eques pedesque certatim
 portis ruere, ac palati per campum properare ad hostes.
 quos ubi effusos consul videt, tribuno militum tertiæ le-
 gionis C. Aurunculeio imperat ut 'equites legionis, quanto
 20, 4. 'maximo impetu possit, in hostem emittat: ita pecorum
 Engage- 'modo incompósitos toto passim campo se fudisse⁴, ut
 ment 'sterni obterique^l priusquam instruantur possint.' nondum⁴³
 Hannibal e castris exierat, cum pugnantium clamorem
 audivit. itaque excitus tumultu raptim ad hostem copias
 1, 4. agit. jam primos occupaverat¹ equester^a terror. peditum

^c *Hannibalem*. 2 L. HV. CO. pr. DJ. adv. D.—*Annibale* F 1st.—om. L. ^f *id* 2 L.—*ille id* HV.—om. conj. G. ^g om. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. H. HV. L. CO. pr. DJ. adv. D.—*eludere* conj. G 2d. ^h *capiens* P. ⁱ *cohortibus* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. 24, f; PZ, de 11 loc. Fl. 11. D. ^j *aggredi* F. C. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. as *tempus conari* vi, 18; *curare* xxi, 54; *pacem componi aut bellum geri* xxx, 4; *consilium patefacere* xlv, 11; *cupido superare* Just. xii, 7; *studium alere* Ter. An. i, 1, 28; *vires pelleré* Ov. H. 1, 109; *impetus ire* ib. 5, 64; *cura vincere* F. i, 30; cf. MR, on S. S. i, 4, 61; *negotium videre* iii, 4: *ut assereret neque cedere* iii, 44; xxxi, 44; xxxix, 14; xxi, 49, 10. The gerund is changed to the infinitive in *non castigando sed orare*, vi, 24: and it has often been observed that Livy is fond of variety in the construction of his sentences. D. ^k *ipsis* P.—*ipsus* conj. G. adv. D. ^l pl. Mss. cf. vii, 23; ix, 38; x, 28; Cæs. B. G. viii, 48; G. xxxi, 21; 'to be trampled under foot' by horse, xxviii, 33; Suet. vi, 5; V. Max. i, 6, 11; or by elephants, [xxx, 18; RS.] xxxvii, 44; xlv, 43; Cicero joins *prostrernere* and *obterere* in a metaphorical sense, Fam. v, 9. D.—*opterique* P. as *opsoleta*, *opsidio*, *opstitisse* in the same Ma. G.—*operique* RH.—*obruique* 3 P.—*opprimique* conj. RH. adv. cf. 48; xxviii, 9; GB. ix, 38, 7. D. ^a em. SM. pr. cf. xxvi, 36; v, 7; xxv, 12. GR. C. ed. cf. Pliny xxxiii, 2; Suet. ii, 40. D.—*eques* P. F. C. L? al. Mss. as *si multitudo* for *simul multitudo* vi, 19; *unavis* P. [*unaves*? ED.] for *uno*

2 'Adopting and imitating the art and craft of Hannibal.' C.

3 'Behind the hill; ii, 31; D. the same as *supinis* iv, 46; vi, 24; G. *aversum hostem*, 'the back of the enemy,' iii, 70; iv, 27; v, 38; xxx, 9; *aversa concio* xxiv, 39; *aversa*

castra xxii, 24, 6. R.

4 Und. *hostes* *dicens*. R.

1 'Had seized upon, possessed:' R. Cæs. B. G. i, 39; *occupet extremum scabies*, Hor. A. P. p. 417; it is a verb which this poet uses very frequently.

etiam prima legio et dextra ala praelium inibant. incompositi C. Cl. Nero
M. Livius 2 hostes, ut quemque aut pediti aut equiti casus obtulit, ita conserunt manus. crescit pugna subsidiis, et procurentium ad certamen numero augetur^b; pugnantesque, quod nisi in vetere exercitu et duci veteri^c haud facile est, inter tumultum ac terrorem instruxisset Hannibal, ni ad^d cohortium ac^e manipulorum decursum^f per colles clamor ab tergo auditus metum, ne intercluderentur^g castris, iniecisset. inde pavor incussus et fuga passim fieri coepta est. minorque caedes fuit, quia propinquitas castrorum brevior fugam percussis fecit. equites^h enimⁱ tergo inhærebant^j; in trans-xviii, 16, d. versa latera invaserant cohortes secundis^k collibus via nuda favourable
to the Ro-
mans. ac facili decurrentes. tamen supra octo millia hominum occisa, supra septingentos^l capti; signa militaria novem adempta; elephantum etiam, quorum nullus usus in repentina ac tumultuaria pugna fuerat, quattuor occisi, duo capti. circa^m quingentosⁿ Romanorum sociorumque victores^o ceciderunt. postero die Pœnus quievit, Romanus in aciem copiis eductis postquam neminem signa contra efferre vidit, spolia legi cæsum hostium et suorum corpora collata in unum sepeliri iussit. inde insequentibus continuis diebus aliquot ita institit portis ut prope inferre signa videretur, donec Hannibal tertia vigilia, crebris ignibus tabernaculisque, quæ pars castrorum^p ad hostes verge-Hannibal
decamps.
xxii, 41, 4.

navis xxiv, 34, m. *D.*—*equites* V. 2, 5 L. H. HF. B. GA. ant. Edd. adv. *GL.*—*eques- tris* cet. *Mss.* pr. *GL* 1st. ed. 2 Min. *G. C.*—*equitis* ed. Ve. pr. *GL* 2d. ^b *et...augetur* conj. om. as gl. *C.* ^c *duce veteri* al. ^d *ad. G. C. D.*—om. *Mss.* ^e *et* 2 L. HV. pr. *D.* ^f *P. V. F. 1, 5 L. D. L. N. al. Mss.*—*decursum* 2 L. HV. pr. (and om. *ad*) *D.*—*decurrentium* al. *Mss.* ant. Edd. ^g *pl. and opt. Mss.* cf. Just. iv, 4, 5; Flor. iii, 19, 2: but does Livy ever omit the preposition? *D.*—*a* ad. al. *Mss.* ant. Edd. iii, 70; xxxiv, 39. *D.* ^h *in ad. 3 P. ed. HN. sqq. Edd. G. C. cf. i, 14 v. 1.* —*s* ad. B. ⁱ *hærebant* 3 P. al. *Mss.* ed. *HN?* *G. C.* ^j *septingenti* P. F. H. B. HV. If this is correct, it is similar to the joining *ad* to numerals in the nominative; cf. xxviii, 34, b. *C.* ^k *pl. Mss.* for *circiter* cf. xlv, 34. *R. adv. D.*—*et circa* 3 P. D. B. ant. Edd. A.—*et* 2 P. ed. *JT.* pr. *RH.*—*cura* H.—*circiter* conj. *DCE.*—om. *FR.* pr. *C.* ^l *em. G. pr. DCE.*—^m *P.*—*septingentos* B 2d.—*cccc* 2 P.—*trecenti* ed. *JT.*—*cc* 4 L. L.—*tres* conj. *RH.* adv. *GB. G.*—om. *pl. Mss.* ant. Edd. A. *FR. JT.* pr. *C.* ⁿ *pl. Mss.* —*ductores* 3 P. D. *RH.* ant. Edd. A. *FR.*—*victi sexcenti* M, V. L. xvi, 8.—*victi* conj. *DCE.* —*ducentos* 3 L.—*ducenti* al. *Mss.* ed. *Fis.* pr. *C.*—om. *N.*

2 Before this, und. 'Had not the camp been so near, there would have been great slaughter.' *C.*

3 'Down the hills' as *secundo* or *prono flumine*; opposed to *adverso flumine*, or *ad-*

versis or *supinis collibus*: *C. ED.* xxi, 47; xxiii, 41; xxix, 7. *R.*

4 For in *ea parte castrorum quæ C.* as *quique milites* for *iisque militibus qui* xxiv, 1; cf. xl, 20, 3. *D.*

C. Cl. Nero bat, et Numidis paucis, qui in vallo portisque se ostenderent, relictis profectus Apuliam petere intendit. ubi illuxit, successit vallo Romana acies, et Numidæ ex composito paullisper in portis se valloque ostentavere, frustratique aliquandiu hostes citatis equis agmen suorum assequuntur. consul ubi silentium in castris et ne paucosⁿ quidem, qui prima luce obambulaverant, parte ulla cernebat, duobus equitibus speculatum in castra præmissis, postquam satis tuta omnia esse exploratum est, 'inferri signa' jussit. tantumque ibi moratus dum milites ad prædam discurrent, receptui deinde cecinit, multoque ante noctem copias reduxit. postero die prima luce profectus, magnis itineribus famam et vestigia agminis sequens haud procul Venusia hostem assequitur. ibi quoque tumultuaria pugna fuit; supra duo millia Pœnorum cæsa. inde nocturnis montanisque itineribus Pœnus, ne locum pugnandi daret, Metapontum petiit. Hanno inde (is enim præsidio⁵ ejus loci præfuerat) in Bruttios cum paucis ad exercitum novum comparandum missus. Hannibal copiis ejus ad suas additis Venusiam retro, quibus venerat itineribus, repetit, atque inde Canusium procedit. nunquam Nero vestigiis hostis abstiterat; et Q. Fulvium, cum Metapontum ipse proficisceretur, in Lucanos, ne regio ea sine præsidio esset, arcessierat.

39. Hasdrubal's despatches are intercepted.

Inter hæc ab Hasdrubale, postquam a Placentiæ obsidione abscessit^a, quattuor Galli equites, duo Numidæ cum litteris ad Hannibalem missi, cum per medios hostes totam ferme longitudinem Italiæ emensi essent, dum Metapontum cedentem Hannibalem sequuntur, incertis itineribus Tarentum delati a vagis per agros pabulatoribus Romanis ad Q. Claudium proprætorem deducuntur. eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, ut metus tormentorum admotus fateri vera coegit¹, edocuerunt 'litteras se ab Hasdrubale ad Hannibalem ferre.' cum iis litteris, sicut erant, signatis L. Virginio tribuno militum ducendi ad Claudium

ⁿ passus RH. 3 P.—ipsos conj. RH. adv. GB.
2, 3 P. pr. RH.

^a ad...obsidionem accessit RH.

⁵ 'The garrison;' ix, 31; xxiv, 40; cf. DU, on xxxviii, 11; nn, on Tac. A. ii, 67, 1. R.

¹ Cf. Cic. p. Mil. 21; Apul. M. iii, p. 133; x, p. 252; Quint. I. O. v, 4; Her. i, 116, n. 47; Xen. H. v, 4, 8 and 14.

consulem traduntur. duæ simul turmæ Samnitium præsidii causa missæ. qui ubi ad consulem pervenerunt, litteræque lectæ per interpretem sunt, et ex captivis percunctatio facta, tum Claudius non id tempus esse rei publicæ ratus, quo consiliis ordinariis² provinciæ suæ quisque finibus per exercitus suos cum hoste destinato ab senatu bellum gereret; audendum^b aliquid^c improvisum inopinatum, quod coeptum^d non minorem apud cives quam hostes terrorem faceret, perpetratum in magnam lætitiā ex magno metu^e verteret; litteris Hasdrubalis Romam ad senatum missis, simul et ipse patres conscriptos quid pararet^f edocet, ‘ut ‘cum in Umbria se occursurum ‘Hasdrubal fratri scribat, legionem a Capua Romam arces- ‘sant, delectum Romæ habeant^g, exercitum urbanum ad ‘Narniam hosti opponant.’ hæc senatui scripta. præmissi^h itemⁱ per agrum Larinatem Marrucinum Frentanum Præ- tutianum, qua exercitum ducturus erat, ut ‘omnes ex agris ‘urbibusque commeatus paratos militi ad vescendum in ‘viam deferrent, equos jumentaue alia producerent, ‘ut vehiculorum fessis copia esset.’ ipse de toto ex- ercitu civium sociorumque quod roboris erat dele- git, sex millia peditum, mille equites; pronuntiat ‘oc- ‘cupare se in Lucanis proximam urbem Punicumque in

C. Cl. Nero
M. Livius 2

xxii, 9; ix, 16; C. ii, 269; i, 339; ii, 254; i, 289; Pl. iii, 11; 13; Pt.

Nero
marches to
join his
colleague;

^b *ac novandum* ad. 2 P. 4 L. B. GA. L. D. ed. G. C. ‘and do something unprecedented and as yet unattempted.’ B.—*ac innovandum* 3 P. ^c *ac novandum* ad. 5 L. ^d *paret* RH. N. pr. RH. ^e *et conj.* ad. (and *ut* may be om.) The asyndeton, though common in Livy, is harsh here, after *simul*: DU. but cf. ix, 22, 6. D.—*monet* ad. 4 L. H. B 2d. GA. L. from gl. It is to be und. as in ix, 2; xxi, 49. DU.—*monetque* ad. B 1st.—Nothing is wanting. DÆ. ^f *præmissa* ed. GR. CL. er. D. ^g F. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. RH. ed. D.—*irem* P.—*inde* three P. B. GA.—om. L.—*autem* ed. G. DJ. H. C.

2 Without an order from the senate, it was not allowable for a commander either to go out of his province or to lead his troops out. Some refused a triumph to the consul Postumius, because he had gone beyond the bounds of his province, x, 37: cf. xxviii, 42; xxix, 7; 19; xxx, 24; xxxi, 48; xli, 7; [xliii, 1; Suet. i, 31. R.] Yet there is no mention of any law to prevent it, either in these places or in xxiii, 41; [or in xxxvi, 39 sq. D] There were, however, laws on this subject, long before Cicero’s time, in Pis. 21; Dio xxxix, p. 116. These were probably enacted when the authority of the senate proved ineffectual in coercing the ambition or avarice of generals. DU.

3 ‘The undertaking of which would oc-

casion no less terror.’ R.

4 Cf. 8, 5; xxi, 39, 1; xxviii, 6; 15; 39; [pro i, 59; iii, 33; vii, 37;] Cic. Sen. 19; Sal. J. 66; Ter. An. i, 1, 10; Lucr. v, 11; Hor. O. iii, 25, 12; Her. v, 69; vii, 188, 72; [Her. i, 87, n. 40; 129, n. 59; 210, n. 71;] Thuc. i, 40 twice; Plato Phæd. 50 often; 146 sq; Demos. Ol. ii, p. 28; iii, p. 40 twice; Pind. Is. vii, 52; Æsch. Ag. 873; (BL, Gl.) Ch. 336; Soph. Aj. 1039; Eur. H. 55; O. 273; Ph. 1556; M. 1180; B. 4; Cyc. 250; Arist. R. 304; Romans vi, 13; xi, 15; Hooker E. P. t. iii, p. 99.

5 ‘To reinforce the garrison;’ for which two legions were required, whereas now there was but one. DU.

C. Cl. Nero 'ea præsidium velle, ut ad iter parati omnes essent.' pro-
M. Livius 2 fectus nocte flexit⁶ in Picenum.

Fr. i, 1, 9. Et consul^b quidem^b, quantis maximis itineribus poterat,
6. ad collegam ducebat, relicto Q. Catio legato qui castris
Alarm at Romæ haud minus terroris ac tumultus erat⁴⁴
Rome. quam fuerat biennio^a ante, cum castra Punica objecta
S. xv, 580. Romanis mœnibus portisque fuerant. neque satis constabat
animis, tam audax iter consulis laudarent vituperarentne.
PE. v, 21; apparebat, quo nihil iniquius est, ex eventu famam¹ habi-
PPs. ii, 3, turum. 'castra prope Hannibalem hostem relictæ sine duce,
12 sq. CR. 1. 'cum exercitu cui detractum foret omne quod roboris,
' quod floris fuerit; et consulem in Lucanos ostendisse²
' iter, cum Picenum et Galliam peteret, castra relinquen-
' tem nulla alia re tutiora^b quam errore hostis, qui ducem
' inde atque exercitus partem abesse^c ignoraret. quid futu-
' rum, si id palam fiat, et aut insequi Neronem cum sex
' millibus armatorum profectum Hannibal toto exercitu
' velit, aut castra invadere prædæ relictæ, sine viribus,
' sine imperio, sine auspicio^d?' veteres ejus belli clades,
duo consules proximo anno interfecti terrebant. 'et ea
' omnia^e accidisse, cum unus imperator, unus exercitus
' hostium in Italia esset: nunc duo bella Punica facta,
' duos ingentes exercitus, duos prope Hannibales in Italia
' esse. quippe et Hasdrubalem patre eodem Hamilcare
' genitum, æque impigrum ducem, per tot in Hispania
xxv, 34— 'annos Romano exercitatum^d bello, gemina^e victoria in-
36. 'signem, duobus exercitibus cum clarissimis ducibus de-
' letis. nam^e itineris quidem celeritate ex Hispania et

^b ^b conj. om. as gl. R. ^a quadriennio conj. GL. pr. D.—quinquennio or (if the extremes are not counted) triennio conj. C. pr. D. ^b tuta conj. because this seems to have been the only security. B. ^c F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ed. D.—abiisse RH. G. C. cf. nn, on Ov. Am. i, 7, 2; HS, on O. M. ii, 78; BA, on S. T. i, 474; BU, on C. E. ii, 99; D, on S. I. xv, 151. D.—abiisse 3 L. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxix, 30; xxxvi, 17; xxxix, 1; GR. ed. C. Cic. p. Fon. 14. D.—exercitum al. Mm. ed. FR. G. cf. CS, on Suet. iii, 6; CO, on S. J. 71; DU, on Fl. i, 3, 2. D. ^e jam conj. CC.

6 Und. iter. R. 'He marched in the direction of Picenum.' GL. S.

1 Und. iter.

2 'Made show of,' 'pretended:' cf. iv, 30; 59; vi, 5; 18; xxx, 33 often; xxxiv, 13; dare vere pacem, non tantum ostendere, xxxvii, 7; R. 45; xxii, 25, 4; PK, on

Num. xx, 19.

3 Both imperium and auspiciū were vested in the consul; S. xxiv, 10, 2. R.

4 Viz. clades and consules interfectos esse. Livy now resumes the indirect form of speech. RS.

5 Over the two Scipios in Spain. S.

‘ concitatis ad arma Gallicis gentibus multo magis quam C. Cl. Nero
 ‘ Hannibalem ipsum gloriari posse: quippe in iis locis M. Livius 2
 ‘ hunc coegisse exercitum, quibus ille majorem partem
 ‘ militum fame ac frigore, quæ miserrima mortis genera
 ‘ sunt, amisisset.’ adjiciebant etiam periti rerum Hispaniæ
 ‘ haud cum ignoto eum duce C. Nerone congressurum, xxvi, 17.
 ‘ sed quem in saltu impedito deprehensus forte, haud secus
 ‘ quam puerum, conscribendis fallacibus condicionibus pacis
 ‘ frustratus elusisset.’ omnia majora etiam vero præsidia
 hostium, minora sua, metu interprete semper in deteriora
 inclinato¹, ducebant⁶.

45 Nero postquam jam tantum intervalli ab hoste fecerat¹ Nero ex-
 ut detegi consilium satis tutum esset, paucis milites allo- horts his
 quitur. negat ‘ ullius consilium imperatoris in speciem soldiers.
 ‘ audacius, re ipsa tutius fuisse quam suum. ad certam xxii, 25, 4.
 ‘ eos se victoriam ducere: quippe ad quod bellum collega
 ‘ non antequam ad satietatem ipsius peditum atque equi-38.
 ‘ tum datæ ab senatu copiæ fuissent majores instructiores-
 ‘ que quam si adversus ipsum Hannibalem iret, profectus
 ‘ sit, eo ipsos quantumcunque virium momentum addide-
 ‘ rint, rem omnem inclinatu²ros³. auditum modo in acie 37, 5; xxi,
 ‘ (nam ne ante audiretur⁴, daturum operam) alterum con- 52, 1.
 ‘ sulem et alterum exercitum advenisse haud dubiam victoriam
 ‘ facturum. famam bellum conficere⁵, et parva momenta
 ‘ in spem metumque impellere animos. gloriæ quidem ex
 ‘ re bene gesta partæ⁶ fructum prope omnem ipsos laturos.
 ‘ semper quod postremum adjectum sit, id rem totam

¹ om. or jam conj. G. ² em. C. pr. D.—cum P. pr. G.—eo GA. ant. Edd.—eorum
 L.—om. A. G. C. D. ³ Neronem GA. BR. 2, 4 L. B 1st. ant. Edd. ⁴ conj.
 om. GB. ⁵ audiatur RH. D. ⁶ ed. A. JT. ‘ which they should obtain,’ GR,
 on xxxi, 7. It is put hypothetically, as *re bene gesta* [and *auditum* above, *ED. acceptæ v*,
 36; *victis ix*, 18; *habitis xxxi*, 7; cf. *D*, on vi, 4, 7: *R*.] ‘ if they obtained it, which they
 were certain of doing.’ cf. *Sabini belli perfecti gloriam pepererant*, iii, 70; *Phæd. v*, pr. 17.
DU.—*parte* er. A.—var. Mss.—*speratæ* conj. G. adv. as ‘ the fruit’ of what is only ‘ hoped
 for,’ must be little or none. *Cic. p. Mar.* 1; *p. Ar. P.* 10. *DU*.

⁶ ‘ Their fears put such a construction upon every thing, *R*. as to exaggerate the enemy’s forces and underrate their own;’ *C*.
 cf. xxix, 3; *Stat. Th.* iii, 5. *GB*.

¹ ‘ He had put such a space.’ *R*.

² ‘ As his colleague’s force already coun-
 terbalanced that of his opponent, whatever

weight they should throw in would create a preponderance, so as to turn the scale.’
B. RS.

³ *Plerumque enim suspicionibus laboramus et illudit nobis illa, quæ conficere bellum solet, fama*, *Sen. Ep.* 13; *D*. Cf. *possunt quia posse videntur*, *Virg. Æ.* v, 231.

C. Cl. Nero ^c 'videri traxisse'. cernere ipsos quo concursu, qua ad-
M. Livius 2 ^c 'miratione, quo favore hominum iter suum celebretur.'
et hercule per instructa omnia ordinibus⁵ virorum mulie-
rumque undique ex agris effusorum, inter vota et^c preces
et laudes ibant: illos ^c 'præsidia rei publicæ, vindices urbis
^c 'Romæ imperiique' appellabant; ^c 'in illorum armis dex-
^c 'trisque suam liberûmque^d suorum salutem ac libertatem
^c 'repositam esse.' deos omnes^e deasque^f precabantur ut
^c 'illis faustum iter felixque^g pugna^h, matura ex hostibus
^c 'victoria esset, damnarenturque ipsi votorumⁱ quæ pro
^c 'iis suscepissent, ut quemadmodum nunc solliciti prose-
i, 11. ^c 'querentur eos, ita paucos post dies læti ovantibus victoria
^c 'obviam irent.' invitare inde pro se quisque et offerre,
et fatigare^j precibus ut ^c 'quæ ipsis jumentisque usui essent,
^c 'ab se potissimum sumerent; benigne omnia cumulata
^c 'dare.' modestia certare milites, ne quid ultra usum
necessarium sumerent; nihil morari, nec ab signis ab-
sistere^k [nec^l subsistere^l] cibum capientes; diem ac
noctem ire; vix quod satis ad naturale desiderium cor-
porum esset, quieti dare. et ad collegam præmissi erant
qui nuntiarent adventum percunctarenturque ^c 'clam an

^c F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ed. D.—ac RH. ed. G. C. ^d liberorumque RH. ed. G. C.—et liberorum 5 L. H. B. GA. HV.—et liberûm 2, 4 L. V. cf. xxii, 22. D.—liberorum F. ^e om. V. 1—3 L. B 1st. GA. ^f om. C. ^g felix RH. 2, 3 P. pr. D 1st. ^h et conj. ad. cf. ii, 31, 1; v, 17, 9. D 2d. ⁱ cf. 50; RH. victoris orantem conjux, precibus raptarum fuligata, orat. i, 11; ix, 20; xxiii, 36; xxxv, 35; xlii, 18; Sall. J. 66, 2; (CO.) Just. D.—flagitare RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. cf. i, 16, 3. D. adv. S. GB. ^j om. pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ad. FR. pr. cf. Cæs. B. G. v, 17; Pliny ii, 8. G. D. There are like omissions in 46, i and k. C. The reading of GA is uncertain from D. ED. ^k ad. ED. from pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D. adv. B.—om. 3 L. H. B. al. Mss. G. C. D. BK. cet. Edd. ^l pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ED. pr. G. C. D. adv. B.—sustinere N.—om. FR. G. C. D. BK. cet. Edd.

⁴ The metaphor is taken from drawing with a rope; ix, 18; xxxiii, 9. R. The following anecdote may illustrate the sentiment in the text. There was a mountebank on Tower Hill towards the end of the last century, who had acquired an extraordinary reputation for the adroitness wherewith he extracted teeth, to which no fitter likeness could be found than Virgil's *æsculus*;—*tantum radice in tartara tendit: ergo non &c.* After wrenching the fangs with divers instruments, to show the torture which other dentists inflicted on the luckless wights that fell within their clutches, Doctor B, by the mere in-

sertion of his finger and thumb, removed the tooth from the socket, at once, without any effort to himself and without any pain to his patient.

⁵ That is, 'wherever they went, the people lined the roads, forming lanes for them to pass through.' B.

⁶ That they should be constrained to pay their vows, by being indebted to the gods for granting their petitions; SV. which follow in the words *ut...irent*. C. v, 25; [vii, 28. RS.] *damnabis tu quoque votis*, Virg. E. v, 80; (MY.) *voti reus*, Æ. v, 237. R. Cf. St Matthew xxiii, 16; 18.

‘palam, interdiu an noctu⁷ venire sese vellet? iisdem C. Cl. Nero
 ‘an aliis considerare castris?’ nocte clam ingredi^m meliusⁿ M. Livius 2
 visum est.

46 Tessera¹ per castra ab Livio consule data erat ut ‘tribu-
 ‘num tribunus, centurio centurionem, eques equitem, pedes
 ‘peditem acciperet:’ neque enim dilatari castra opus esse, Fr. i, 1, 9;
 ne hostis adventum alterius consulis sentiret; et coartatioⁱⁱ, 3, 12.
 plurium in angusto² tendentium facilius futura erat, quod
 Claudianus exercitus nihil ferme præter arma secum in
 expeditionem tulerat. ceterum in ipso itinere auctum
 voluntariis agmen erat, offerentibus sese ultro et veteribus
 militibus perfunctis jam militia et juvenibus, quos certatim
 nomina dantes³, si quorum corporis species roburque virium
 aptum militiæ videbatur, conscripserat. ad Senam castra 38; xi, ep.
 alterius consulis erant; et quingentos inde ferme passus CB. 18.
 Hasdrubal aberat. itaque cum jam appropinquaret, tectus
 montibus substitit Nero, ne ante noctem castra ingredere-
 tur. silentio ingressi, ab sui quisque^a ordinis hominibus He secretly
 in tentoria abducti^b, cum summa omnium lætitia hospi- enters the
 taliter excipiuntur. postero die consilium habitum, cui et camp of
 L. Porcius Licinus prætor affuit. castra juncta consulum Livius.
 castris habebat; et ante adventum eorum per loca alta They hold
 ducendo exercitum, cum modo insideret angustos saltus a council.
 ut transitum clauderet, modo ab latere aut ab tergo car- xxii, 32, 2.
 peret agmen, ludificatus⁴ hostem omnibus artibus belli

^m RH. 2 L marg. H. al. Mss.—*clam inare* P. F 1st.—*clummare* al. Mss.—*clamminare*
 V. 1 L. al.—*clamitare* C.—*clam intrare* F 2d. 5 L. HV. cf. xlv, 12; GR. xxii, 42; vi, 34,
 9. D.—*clam movere* 2 L.—*in mare* ad. H. ^a om. RH. ^a *quique* conj. P. but
 cf. xxii, 7, 8; vii, 6; 19; 32; 33; 36; ix, 6; 36; xxvi, 36; xxxv, 34; G. ii, 7; 10;
 12; 23; vi, 8; 13; 15; viii, 7; ix, 2; 3; 14; x, 14; 25; 35; xxxiv, 37; xlv, 38
 twice; i, 24; 35; vii, 28; xxxii, 21; xxxv, 30; 34; &c. HS, and BU, on O. M. i, 59;
 O. A. A. i, 267; CO, on S. C. 7; 37; and S. J. 58; 75; CAR, de S. L. p. 311. D.
^b P. RE. al. Mss. cf. 20, 4; 29, a. D.—*adductis* 3 P.—*adducti* pl. Mss.

⁷ Nocte is opposed to interdiu in viii, 34;
 xxix, 33; xxx, 4; [xl, 10, 7. D.] The latter
 is formed by apocope from interdiu, i. e.
interim (or *interea*) dum dies est; as *nudius-*
tertius for *nunc diut* (i. e. *dies est*) *tertius*,
 and the like. G. cf. xxix, 14, e.

¹ Cf. vii, 35; *ἐνλόγιον* and *σύνθημα*, Pol.
 vi, 32 sq; S. L. M. L. v, 9. DU. There
 were two sorts of *tesserae*; (1) those on which
 the watch-word was given to the sentinels
 at night, and to the soldiers on other occasions,
 whereby they were to distinguish friends from

foes; and (2) those by which the general
 issued his orders to the army, and which are
 meant here; and in ix, 32; cf. nn, on Sil.
 vii, 347; D. xxxix, 30; xxviii, [14; ED.]
 24; Sil. xv, 475; nn, on Tac. A. i, 7, 15. R.
² Cf. xxv, 6, 6; xxvi, 17, 3; R. xxviii,
 33, 5.

³ ‘Giving in their names to be enrolled,
 entered, or enlisted;’ for the army, or navy,
 xxviii, 45, 10; or a colony, i, 11. R.

⁴ We have here an entire hexameter, in a
 passage crowded with dactyls and spondees.

C. Cl. Nero fuerat. is tum in consilio aderat. multorum eo inclinant
M. Livius 2 sententiæ ut 'dum fessum via ac vigiliis reficeret militem

Nero is
urgent for
engaging
instantly.

'Nero, simul et ad noscendum hostem paucos sibi sumeret
'dies, tempus pugnae differretur.' Nero non suadere modo,
sed summa^c ope^d orare^e institit^f 'ne consilium suum, quod
'tutum celeritas fecisset, temerarium morando facerent.
'errore, qui non diuturnus futurus esset^g, velut torpentem^h
'Hannibalem nec castra sua sine duce relictæ aggredi, nec
'ad sequendum se iter intendisse. antequam se moveat,
'deleriⁱ exercitum^j Hasdrubalis^k posse redirique^l in Apu-
'liam. qui prolatando^m spatium hosti det, eum et illa
'castraⁿ prodere Hannibali et aperire in Galliam iter,
'ut per otium, ubi velit, Hasdrubali jungatur. ex-
'templo signum dandum et exeundum^o in aciem, abu-
'tendumque^p errore hostium absentium^q præsentium-
'que^r, dum neque illi sciant cum paucioribus nec hi
'cum pluribus et validioribus rem esse.' consilio dimisso
signum pugnae proponitur, confestimque in aciem pro-
cedunt.

Jam hostes ante castra instructi stabant. moram pugnae⁴⁷
xxi, 2, b. attulit quod Hasdrubal, proventus ante signa cum paucis
equitibus, scuta vetera¹ hostium notavit, quæ ante non
viderat, et strigosiores² equos; multitudo quoque major

^c summo conj. GB.—summo opere (in one) B 2d. ^d cf. xlv, 13, 3. D.—opera 1 P. H. GA. V. F 2d.—opere 5 L. B 1st. pr. cf. xxix, 31; GB. 47, g. ED.—operare F 1st. ^e om. H. GA. 5 L. B. V. 1 L. F. ^f cf. xxviii, 46, 11. D.—institit F 1st.—rem stetit V 1st.—restitit 1 L. V 2d. ^g delere RH. 2 L. D. pr. und. se; RH. but it would be great arrogance in Nero, to speak thus and to leave both his colleague and the prætor out of the question. G.—delerique pl. and opt. Mss.—debellari conj. G. ^h om. conj. G. ⁱ conj. G. pr. C. D. B. ed. R.—redireque ed. G. C. D.—rediri 5 L.—deferrique conj. DJ. adv. D.—exercitum...redirique om. pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. 1; and 45, j. C. ^j protelando HV. conj. GB. but cf. vii, 21, 2. D. ^k eundum F. V. 1—3, 5 L. ^l om. P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. but cf. i; and 45, j. C.

5 The wonder is, that such an active and sagacious general, as Hannibal, was so long ignorant of the expedition undertaken by his opponent. Especially, as the employment of spies was not an artifice unknown to him: xxii, 28; 33; xxx, 29. C.

6 'In a state of torpor or lethargy, without motion or energy;' RS. xxviii, 25; like that in which many animals pass the winter.

7 Castra sua sine duce relictæ, mentioned above. C.

8 'They should take advantage of the ignorance:' Cic. p. Lig. 1; C. xxxi, 33;

xxxv, 12; Front. i, 1, 9. R.

9 'Of Hannibal who was absent, and of Hasdrubal who was present.' R.

1 The soldiers being mostly veterans; cf. 38; R. 35, 4.

2 Front. i, 2, 9; S. (TN.) strigosi dicuntur corpore macilento, CH. In. Gr. i, p. 85; D. cf. VC, V. L. iv, 24; G, on the life of Horace, 3. DU. strigosus et male habitus equus is opposed to uberrimus et habitissimus, Sab. Mas. in Non. Marc. p. 196; Gell. iv, 20; substricti corpus, Sil. l. c. R. 'more jaded.'

solita^a visa est. suspicatus enim id quod erat, receptui C. Cl. Nero
 propere cecinit, ac misit ad flumen unde aquabantur^b, ubi M. Livius²
 et excipi aliqui possent et notari oculis, si qui^c forte ad- Hasdrubal's
 ustioris coloris ut ex recenti via essent; simul 'circumvehi^d prudence;
 'procul castra' jubet 'specularique num auctum aliqua S. xv, 604
 'parte sit vallum; et ut^e attendant, semel bisne signum sqq; Fr. i,
 'canat^f in castris.' ea cum ordine omnia relata essent, 2, 9.
 castra nihil aucta errorem^g faciebant. bina erant, sicut
 ante adventum consulis alterius fuerant, una M. Livii,
 altera L. Porcii; neutris quicquam, quo latius tende-
 retur^h, ad munimenta adjectum. illud veterem ducem
 assuetumque Romano hosti movit, quod 'semel in præ-
 'toriiis castris signum, bis in consularibus' referebant
 'cecinisse.' duos profecto consules esseⁱ, et^e quonam
 modo alter ab Hannibale abscessisset, cura angebat.
 minime id quod erat suspicari poterat, tantæ rei fru-
 stratione^j Hannibalem elusum, ut ubi dux, ubi exercitus
 esset cum quo castra collata haberet^k, ignoraret. profecto
 haud mediocri clade absterritum insequi non ausum.
 magnopere^l vereri ne perditis rebus serum ipse auxilium
 venisset, Romanisque eadem jam fortuna in Italia quæ
 in Hispania esset. interdum litteras suas ad eum non
 pervenisse credere, interceptisque iis consulem ad sese
 opprimendum accelerâsse. his anxius curis, extinctis igni- Hædecamps
 bus, vigilia prima dato signo ut 'taciti vasa colligerent,' by night;
 'signa ferri^m' jussit. in trepidatione et nocturno tumultu S. xv, 615
 sqq.

^a pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. und. *multitudine*: [thus *rem pro certa affirmet*, i, 3, 2; *pro comperta rem habere*, xxxix, 49; G.] xxv, 35; xxxvii, 11; 48; xxxix, 34; iv, 55 v. l. viii, 9, 10; (G.) xxi, 41, 9; i, 7; Sil. vii, 5; (BA.) Sen. Ira i, 3; D. v, 32; 41; viii, 6; Sen. Cont. i, 2. GR.—*solito* HV. F 2d. L. ed. MD. ^b *adaquabantur* HV. cf. VO, de V. S. vii, 371: but it is doubtful whether this verb existed in the Augustan age; the simple verb occurs xxii, 44; xxxi, 44; xliv, 40. D. ^c 1 P. F. H. G. and Mss of G. if these are correct, *quid* is redundant; cf. iii, 48; xxxvi, 9; Cic. Fam. iv, 1; Ov. Her. 6, 151; (HS.) D. or rather it qualifies and restricts the sense, 'at all,' 'in any degree;' as *πυράσμεν τοῦδε τοῦτον εἴ τι βλάβεται*, Anacr. 3, 50 v. l. ED. ^d om. and und. RH. ^e at or ea conj. R. ^f ant. Edd. RH. ed. G. D.—*habuerit* P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV. ed. A. for the general and army were no longer there. C.—*habuerat* 5 L. ^g *magno opere* 3 L. cf. xxviii, 18, 4; D. 46, c and d; xxiii, 21; 22, d. ED. ^h *efferr* 2, 4 L. but cf. xxv, 21, 1. ED.

3 Cf. L, M. R. v, 9. R.

4 'Occasioned a doubt, or perplexed him;' ix, 15; 45; Ov. F. iv, 669; E. i, 24; xl, 55. R.

5 'So as for the encampment to cover more ground:' *tendere* is the appropriate verb

in speaking of encamping; C. cf. 17, 8; ML. xxv, 6; xxviii, 27; xliv, 5; 13; E. xxxi, 34. GF.

6 'He suspected that there were.' R.

7 'By being kept in ignorance of such an important movement.' B.

C. Cl. Nero ^{duces}⁸ parum intente¹ asservati¹, alter in destinatis jam²
M. Livius 2 ante animo latebris subseedit, alter per vada nota Metan-
C. i. 257; rum flumen tranavit. ita desertum a ducibus agmen primo
HO. iv, 4, per agros palatur; fessique aliquot somno ac vigiliis⁹ ster-
38. nunt corpora passim atque infrequentia relinquunt signa.
vii, 8; x, Hasdrubal, 'dum lux viam¹ ostenderet¹⁰, ripa² fluminis²
20. 'signa ferri' jubet; et per tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque²
errorem² volvens²¹⁰ haud multum processit¹, ubi¹ prima lux
transitum opportunum ostendisset, transiturus¹. sed cum
quantum² mare² abscedebat, tanto altioribus coercentibus
amnem ripis non inveniret vada, diem terendo spatium
dedit ad insequendum sese hosti.

The Ro-
mans pur-
sue him.

Nero primum cum omni equitatu advenit, Porcius deinde⁴⁸
assecutus cum levi armatura. qui cum fessum agmen car-
perent ab omni parte incursarentque, et jam omisso itinere,
quod fugæ simile erat, castra metari Poenus in tumulto
super fluminis ripam vellet, advenit Livius peditum omni-
bus copiis, non itineris modo¹ sed ad conserendum ex-
templo prælium instructis armatisque. sed ubi omnes
copias conjunxerunt directaque acies est, Claudius dextro

¹ H. RH. G 3d and 1st.—inte P. F.—iter pl. Mss. conj. ad. G 1st.—om. L.—intenti ad. GA. B 1st.—itineria conj. G 2d. ² one P. RH. pr. G 3d.—asservat P. F.—asserve H.—asservari GA.—asservant pl. Mss. pr. G 1st.—asservant one P. 5 L.—asservant L.—servant conj. G 2d. ³ inde ad. B 1st. D. ed. G. ⁴ jam P. RE. ME. V. HV. F. C. 1 L. L.—jam viam 2 L.—viam jam B. GA. ant. Edd.—vadum conj. G 2d. ⁵ HV. 2 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—ostendentis P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. L.—in ipse ad. 2 PE. ⁶ 2 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—tr. 2 PE.—om. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. L.—statim conj. i. e. 'steadily,' perseveranter et æqualiter, Non. Plaut. Am. i, 1, 84; Enn. Aj. G 1st. ⁷ cum ad. Mss. om. G. ⁸ P. F.—errore cet. Mss. ant. Edd. und. se pr. DCE. ⁹ in-
volvans GA.—obiens conj. RH. pr. GL. ¹⁰ sed ad. 4 L.—et ad. RH.—processisset three P. ant. Edd. ¹¹ nisi 3 P. ¹² erat ad. RH. ady. pl. and opt. Mss. ¹³ a ad. 2 L. VI. pl. Edd. pr. C. D. R. cf. xxi, 31. ED.—in ad. HV. ¹⁴ opt. Mss. heu quantum Phasis, quantum Æa recessit! V. Flac. v, 51; Stat. c. 40; G. provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt, Virg. Æ. iii, 72; C. nn, on Sil. iii, 157; D. xxix, 27, b. ED.—mari 2 L. VI. HF. GA. pl. Edd. pr. C. D. R.

8 'The two guides, being carelessly guarded, made their escape.' debet, sub periculo eligentium, viarum duces idoneus scientesque percipere, eosque custodiæ mancipare, addita pœnæ ostentatione vel præmii: erunt enim utiles, cum intelligent nec fugiendi copiam sibi superesse, et fidei præmium, perfidiæ parata supplicia; Veg. iii, 6. RU. G.

9 'Overpowered with drowsiness, in consequence of being fatigued with watchfulness.' C.

10 Quin ipsos via implicabat errores, et nunc dexter, nunc lævus, nunc vestigiis suis

obvolutus, incertum iter ancipiti ambage tenebat; Lat. Pac. in Pan. Theod. 38; incerta fugæ vestigia turbat implicitasque errore vias, Luc. viii, 4; βάσει πικλοῦν, Soph. Aj. [19; ED.] G. rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens fallacis silvæ, simul et vestigia retro observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat; Virg. Æ. ix, 390 sqq; DCE. cf. also xxiv, 17; Virg. Æ. vi, 532; Ov. M. xiv, 680.

11 'Not with their shields slung across their shoulders, as was usual for soldiers on the march:' fugæ magis quam itineris modo, xxviii, 2; RH. xxi, 33, s. D.

in cornu, Livius ab sinistro pugnam instruit; media acies C. Cl. Nero prætori tuenda datur. Hasdrubal omissa munitione ca- M. Livius 2 strorum postquam pugnandum vidit, in prima acie ante Order of battle. signa elephantos² collocat; circa eos lævo in cornu adversus Claudium Gallos opponit, haud tantum eis fidens quantum ab hoste timeri eos credebat. ipse dextrum³ cornu adversus M. Livium sibi atque Hispanis (et ibi maxime in vetere milite spem habebat) sumpsit. Ligures in medio post elephantos positi; sed longior quam latior acies erat. Gallos prominens collis tegebat. ea frons quam Hispani tenebant, cum sinistro Romanorum cornu concurrat. dextra⁴ omnis acies extra prælium eminens⁵ cessabat⁶: collis oppositus arcebat ne aut a fronte aut ab latere aggrederentur. inter Livium Hasdrubalemque ingens Battle of the Metaurus; P. xi, 1—3; A.H. 52. contractum certamen erat, atroxque cædes utrinque edebatur. ibi duces ambo, ibi pars major peditum equitumque Romanorum, ibi Hispani, vetus miles peritusque Romanæ pugnae, et Ligures, durum in armis genus. eodem versi elephantanti, qui primo impetu turbaverant antesignanos et jam signa moverant loco; deinde crescente certamine et clamore impotentius jam regi⁶ et inter duas acies versari, velut incerti quorum essent, haud dissimiliter navibus sine gubernaculo vagis. Claudius “quid ergo præcipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus?” clamatans militibus, cum in adversum collem frustra signa erigere conatus esset, postquam ea regione penetrari ad hostem non videbat posse, cohortes aliquot subductas e dextro cornu⁷, ubi stationem magis segnem quam pugnam futuram cernebat, post aciem circumducit, et non hostibus modo sed etiam suis inopinantibus in sinistram^b hostium latus in-

² ‘Extending beyond the field of action.’ RS.—*imminens* H.—*eminus* conj. D.—*Romanis* conj. R. ^b *dextrum* conj. GL. PZ. but cf. vii, 15, 6. D. Perhaps Livy means the left of the combatants: RS. cf. note 4. R.

² There were ten elephants, according to Polybius; fifteen, according to Appian. R.

³ The centre. Pol. R.

⁴ ‘The right wing of the Romans,’ PZ, A. H. 8, p. 339; ‘and the left of the enemy, which was opposed to it;’ cf. xxi, 31, l. ST. cf. ix, 40; xxiii, 29; &c. R.

⁵ ‘Was in a state of inaction;’ *statio segnis*, below. R.

⁶ ‘Were now less under the command of their guides;’ xxxv, 11. RS.

⁷ Cf. xxxvi, 18, xl, 30; xlv, 37. They were the rear ranks withdrawn from the right wing, (in order to escape observation,) and led round, by the rear of the centre and left, to the flank of the enemy’s right, and afterwards to the rear of that same right and the centre. R.

C. Cl. Nero currit; tantaque celeritas fuit, ut cum ostendissent se ab^c
M. Livius ² latere, mox in terga jam^d pugnarent^e. ita ex^f omnibus
 partibus, ab fronte, ab latere, ab tergo, trucidantur^g
 Hispani Liguresque; et ad Gallos jam cædes pervenerat.
 ibi minimum certaminis fuit: nam et pars magna ab signis
 aberant, nocte dilapsi stratique somno passim per agros;
 et qui aderant, itinere ac vigiliis fessi, intolerantissima^h
 laboris corpora, vix arma humeris gestabant. et jam diei
 medium erat, sitisque et calor hiantes cædendos capien-
 dosque affatim præbebat. elephantum plures ab ipsis recto-⁴⁸
 ribus quam ab hoste interfecti. fabrilis scalprum cum
 malleo habebant: id, ubi sævire belluæ ac ruere in suos
 coeperant, magister inter aures positum, ipso in articulo
 quo jungitur capiti cervix¹, quanto maximo poterat ictu
 adigebat. ea celerrima via² mortis in tantæ molis bellua
 inventa erat, ubi regendi spem³ vicissent³, primusque id
 Hasdrubal instituerat, dux cum sæpe alias memorabilis,
 tum illa præcipue pugna. ille pugnantes hortando pari-
 terque obeundo pericula sustinuit; ille fessos abnuentes-
 que⁴ tædio et labore nunc precando nunc castigando
 accendit; ille fugientes revocavit, omissamque pugnam
 aliquot locis restituit. postremo cum haud dubie^b fortuna
 hostium esset, ne superesset^c tanto exercitui suum nomen
 secuto^d, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit.

^c in RH. R. D. pr. RH.—(and latere) om. L. ^d om. 3 P. RH. ^e depugnarent
 RH. pr. RH. as depugnare adversus aliquem iv, 49; but cf. x, 36. D. ^f ut RH. adv.
 G. D. ^g trucidabantur 2 P. 4 L. R.—trucidarentur RH. pr. RH. ^h Und.
 elephantum. RH.—var. Mss. ^b dubia D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. B. but cf. viii, 10. D.
^c superstes P. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH. but superesse has this sense; cf. i, 25; 34; 40; ii, 7;
 12; &c. D. ^d esset ad. P. 5 L. R. D. pr. RH.

8 Of the Gauls our author elsewhere says, in certamen omne plus terroris quam virium ferunt, aud natura corpora animosque magna magis quam firma dedit, v, 44; mollia et fluida corpora Gallorum, xxxiv, 47; fusa xxxviii, 21; omnis in impetu vis, eadem languescit parva mora, vii, 12; primo impetu feroces sunt: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque æstus fluunt, x, 28; si primum impetum, quem ferido ingenio et cæca ira effundunt, sustinueris, fluunt sudore, xxxviii, 17; cf. xxii, 2; Pol. ii, 33; iii, 79; nn, on Sil. iv, 311; SN, on C. H. D. 174; R. 17, c.

1 Cum articulus ille qui caput collumque committit, incisus est, tanta illa moles corrui,

Sen. Prov. 6; G. vertebram, quæ caput a cervice determinat. Amm. Mar. 25; where also this is said to have been invented by Hasdrubal. (VA.) D. cf. xxi, 55. R.

2 'Mode, method, ways and means;' xxi, 18; xl, 4; 13; iv, 48; v, 5; xxxv, 7; xxxviii, 18; ἰδίαι τοῦ πολέμου, Thuc. i, 122; cf. nn, on Tac. A. i, 54, 5; ii, 5, 2; and on Sil. iv, 593; BU, on V. F. i, 32; 502; vi, 279; BKH, on T. i, 3, 50; D. R. and, especially, Sen. Cont. iii, 16; Ep. 12.

3 'When they had got the better of any hope which their guide might have had of governing them.' R. RS.

4 Und. pugnare. R.

ibi, ut patre Hamilcare et Hannibale fratre dignum erat, C. Cl. Nero
pugnans cecidit. M. Livius 2

Nunquam eo bello una acie tantum hostium interfectum Immense
est, redditaque æqua Cannensi clades vel ducis vel exer- loss of the
citus interitu videbatur. quinquaginta sex⁵ millia hostium Carthagi-
occisa, capta quinque millia et quadringenti; præda alia nians; P.
magna cum omnis generis tum auri etiam argentique. xi, 3;
civium etiam Romanorum, qui capti apud hostes erant, AH. 52.
supra tria⁶ millia capitem recepta. id solatii^f fuit pro
amissis eo prælio militibus. nam haudquaquam incruenta
victoria fuit: octo ferme millia Romanorum sociorumque 8000 slain
occisa. adeoque etiam victores sanguinis cædisque ceperat on the side
satietas^g, ut postero die cum esset nuntiatum Livio consuli of the vic-
tor.
' Gallos Cisalpinos Liguresque, qui aut prælio non affuissent
' aut inter cædem effugissent, uno agmine abire sine certo
' duce, sine signis, sine ordine ullo aut imperio; posse, si
' una equitum ala^h mittatur, omnes deleri;' "quinⁱ su-
" persint" inquit^l "aliqui^j nuntii et hostium cladis et
" nostræ virtutis."

60 Nero ea nocte quæ secuta est pugnam, citatiore quam Nero re-
inde venerat agmine, die sexto ad stativa sua atque ad turns to his
hostem pervenit. iter ejus frequentia minore, quia nemo army; S.
præcesserat nuntius, lætitia vero tanta vix ut compotes xv, 812 &c.
mentium præ^c gaudio essent, celebratum est. nam Romæ 45.
neuter¹ animi habitus satis dici enarrarique^d potest, nec
quo incerta expectatione eventus civitas fuerat^e, nec quo
victoriæ famam accepit^f. nunquam per omnes dies, ex quo

* P. PE. HV. ed. R.—quatuor pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D.—var. al. Mss. ^f cf. vii, 26, 12. D. und. illis. R.—solatio HV. cf. iii, 29, 2. D. pr. R. ^g satias RH. cf. xxv, 23, n. D. ed. G. C. adv. GB. ^h em. cf. 26; G. ii, 29; pr. D. nn, on Tac. A. xiv, 59, 5; SR, Lex. R.—qui V. F 2d. 1 L. L. N.—ait sinamus qui 2 L.—sint ait qui HV.—om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. R.—que (joined to deleri) P. F 1st. ⁱ om. F. 2 L. HV.—Owing to the length of the sentence, our author seems to have overlooked the ut which precedes; DU. and which would require inquireret, dixerit, or responderit. A like oversight occurs, Cic. Or. ii, 6, 23; ut...dari, v, 15; so we have non castigando, sed...orare, vi, 24. C. R. ^j abire 2 L. ^a om. 1, 3 P. F. 5 L. B. HV.—adque conj. for Livy is fond of repeating prepo- sitions; cf. vi, 28, 6. D. ^b enim ad. and om. quia RH. ^c om. RH. D. pr. cf. 19; RH. 17; but cf. iv, 40; ix, 14; vi, 40, 1. D. ^d narrarique D. RH. but cf. xxviii, 43; ED. xxix, 29. D. ^e civitatis fuerit, RH. ^f acceperit B. G. A. RH. ant. Edd.

⁵ 10,000 according to Pol. and 2,000 Romans: G. which is much more likely, as Hasdrubal had but 56,000 men in all, accord- ing to App. R.

⁶ The 'squadron' consisted of ten troops of about 30 men each. C.

¹ 'Neither their state of anxiety nor their state of ecstasy.' R.

C. Cl. Nero Claudium consulem profectum fama attulit, ab orto sole ad
 M. Livius 2 occidentem aut senator quisquam a curia atque ab magi-
 ÆS. stratibus abscessit aut populus e¹ foro. matronæ, quia nihil
 in ipsis opis erat, in preces obtestationesque versæ, per
 xxii, 57, h; omnia delubra vagæ suppliciis votisque fatigare² deos.
 S. vi, 573. tam sollicitæ ac suspensæ civitati fama incerta primo ac-
 cidit, duos Narnienses equites in castra, quæ in faucibus
 Umbriæ opposita erant, venisse ex prælio nuntiantes ‘cæcos
 ‘hostes.’ et primo magis auribus quam animis id acceptum
 St L. xxiv, erat, ut majus lætiusque quam quod mente capere aut satis
 41. credere possent; et ipsa celeritas fidem impediēbat, quod
 ‘biduo ante pugnatum’ dicebatur. litteræ deinde ab L.
 35. Manlio Acidino missæ ex castris afferuntur de Narniensium
 equitum adventu. eæ³ litteræ per forum ad tribunal præto-
 ris⁴ latæ⁵ senatum curia⁶ exciverunt⁷; tantoque certamine ac
 tumultu populi ad fores curiæ concursus est, ut adire nun-
 tius non posset, trahereturque⁸ a⁹ percunctantibus¹⁰ vocife-
 rantibusque ut ‘in Rostris prius quam in senatu litteræ
 ‘recitarentur.’ tandem¹¹ summoti¹² et coerciti a magistra-
 tibus¹³; ‘dispensarique¹⁴ lætitia inter¹⁵ impotentes ejus ani-
 mos potuit. in senatu primum, deinde in concione litteræ
 recitatæ sunt; et pro cujusque ingenio aliis jam¹⁶ certum¹⁷
 gaudium, aliis nulla ante futura fides erat quam legatos
 consulumve litteras audissent. ‘ipsos deinde appropinquare¹⁸
 ‘legatos’ allatum est. tum enimvero omnis ætas currere

Great re-
joicings at
Rome.

¹ in 2 P.—om. RH. adv. cf. vi, 28, 3. D. ² fatigare RH. 5 L. R. but cf. vi, 27, 10; G. i, 50, 5. D. Thus *prece qua fuligent Vestam?* Hor. O. i, 2, 26 sqq. ED. ³ he or hec pl. Mss.—et ed. cr. GR. CL. ⁴ 5 L. RH.—pr. Ven.—om. pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—
 literæ...prætoris om. 1 L. ⁵ Ven. RH.—perlatæ pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—prolatæ HV. ⁶ exciverant ant. Edd. adv. D. ⁷ om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—traheretur F. H. ⁸ ad
 RH. 3 P.—præ conj. RH. ⁹ cunctantibus RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—præcunctantibus 2 P. ¹⁰ cum ad. AS. sqq. Edd. adv. RH. ¹¹ commoti or commoniti ant. Edd. ¹² fuerunt
 ad. AS. sqq. Edd. but und. sunt. RH. ¹³ dissertarique RH.—dispertarique 3 P.—
 disparique HV.—diservarique R.—vixque servari conj. RH. adv. G. ¹⁴ intra conj.
 RH. ¹⁵ om. RH. pr. RH. ¹⁶ certatum conj. RH. adv. GB.

2 The senators, who had rushed out of the senate-house on the first receipt of the news, immediately afterwards returned to the house, to hear the despatches read. C.

3 This is a very elegant phrase, signifying ‘to be kept within due bounds, to be obliged to observe some moderation, and not to be allowed to indulge in any extravagance;’

Pliny Pan. 35; Just. vii, 6; Sil. ix, 244; xvi, 342; (nn.) G. ‘to be imparted and communicated to each individual methodically, and without exciting any tumultuous agitation;’ Juv. iii, 287; R. ‘to be doled out as it were piecemeal, so as to be prevented from producing extraordinary and overpowering effects.’ B.

obvii¹, primus quisque oculis auribusque haurire¹ tantum gaudium cupientes. ad Mulvium² usque pontem continens agmen pervenit. legati (erant L. Veturius Philo P. Licinius Varus Q. Cæcilius Metellus^b) circumfusi omnis generis hominum frequentia in forum pervenerunt, cum alii ipsos, alii comites eorum 'quæ acta essent?'^c percunctarentur. et^d ut quisque audierat 'exercitum hostium imperato-remque occisum, legiones Romanas incolumes, salvos consules esse,' extemplo aliis porro impertiebant gaudium suum. cum ægre in curiam perventum esset^e, multo ægrius summoti turba^f, ne patribus misceretur, litteræ in senatu recitatæ sunt. inde producti^g in concionem legati. L. Veturius, litteris recitatis, ipse^h planius^h omnia quæ acta erant exposuit cum ingenti assensu, postremo etiam clamore universæ concionis, cum vix gaudium animis caperent. discursum inde ab aliis circa templa deûm, ut grates agerent, ab aliis domos, ut conjugibus liberisque tam lætum nuntium impertirent. senatus, 'quod M. Livius et C. Claudius consules incolumi exercitu ducem hostium legionesque occidissent, supplicationem in triduum' decrevit. eam supplicationem C. Hostilius prætor [pro concioneⁱ] edixit, celebrataque a viris feminisque est. omnia templa per totum triduum æqualem^j turbam habuere, cum matronæ amplissima veste cum liberis, perinde ac si debellatum foret, omni solutæ metu deis immortalibus grates agerent. statum^k quoque civitatis ea victoria movit, ut jam inde haud secus quam in pace

C. Cl. Nero
M. Livius 2

^a H. D. RH. but cf. 1, 6. D. ^b em. G. ed. D.—Metellus. (and om. parenthesis) vulg. ed. G. C.—Metellus; (om. erant and parenthesis) conj. G 1st. ^c sint RH. ^d om. conj. DU. ^e pervenissent RH. 2 P. 4 L. R.—venissent 3 P.—ventum esset H. ^f If this is the ablative, put a colon at esset: if the nominative, at misceretur. B. ^g This is the proper verb to use here, as *introducere* is in speaking of bringing persons before the senate: cf. 7; 10; vii, 30; xxviii, 39 twice; xli, 7; Cic. ad Quir. 6; Att. i, 14; S. vi, 36; x, 26; CO, on S. J. 33, 4; D. iii, 64; xxiv, 39; xxxiii, 46; (G.) xxxvi, 21. R.—*introduciti* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*intraducti* F 1st.—*hinc traducti* F 2d.—*traducti* RH. cf. xlv, 2. (E.) R. ^h om. RH. ⁱ om. P. RE. ME. V. F. five L. II V. L.

¹ This, as well as *bibere* and *trahere*, is used of great avidity in drinking, seeing, and listening; cf. Sil. viii, 135; MI, [and BY, ED.] on H. O. ii, 13, 32; *velut ex diutina siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem*, xxxix, 26; R. Juv. xi, 168 n.

² Here is an anticipation of full a century, if this bridge was built by Æmilius Scaurus,

as stated by Aur. Vict. de V. I. 72; [(AR.) D.] Amm. xxvii, 3; DU. Tac. A. xiii, 47, 5. R.

³ 'Always and everywhere equally great.' B.

⁴ 'The state of money affairs among the citizens.' This year, gold was first coined at Rome; Pliny xxxiii, 3. C.

C. Cl. Nero res inter se contrahere vendendo, emendo, mutuum dando^j,
M. Livius ² argentum creditum^k solvendo auderent.

Hasdru-
bal's head
is thrown
into his
brother's
camp; S.
xv, 813 sqq.

C. Claudius consul cum in castra redisset, caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum cura attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes⁵, captivosque Afros vinctos, ut erant⁶, ostendi, duos etiam ex iis solutos 'ire ad Hannibalem et 'expromere quæ acta essent' jussit. Hannibal tanto simul publico familiarique ictus⁷ luctu, 'agnoscere se fortunam 'Carthaginis⁸ fertur dixisse; castrisque inde motis, ut omnia auxilia, quæ diffusa latius tueri non poterat, in extremum Italiæ angulum Bruttios contraheret^l, et Metapontinos, civitatem universam, excitos sedibus suis, et Lucanorum qui suæ dicionis erant, in Bruttium agrum traduxit.

^j emendo...dando om. P. R. ME. V. F. C. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. ^k creditumque RH.
S. three P. 4 L.—signatum creditumque conj. RH. ^l contrahit (and om. ut) S. al.
Mss. pr. S.—contraxit 3 L. GA. ant. Ed.—concessit B.

⁵ Compare the deed of Ajax Oileus in Homer. *VC*, V. L. xxvii, 22.

⁶ Cf. *HS*, on O. M. x, 7. *D*.

⁷ The metaphor is taken from a wound inflicted with a weapon; as *perfixus*, *percussus*,

πληγὴς, ἐκπληγὴς, &c; 9; v, 21; xxxiii, 28; xxxiv, 17; xxxvii, 6; 24; Sil. ii, 213; viii, 388. *R*.

⁸ Cf. xxviii, 12; Hor. O. iv, 4, 49 sq; 60 sq. (*MI*.) *R*.

BOOK XXVIII.

EPITOME.

Res in Hispania prospere gestæ a Silano Scipionis legato ^a et ab L. Scipione fratre adversus Pœnos, a Sulpicio proconsule et ab Attalo rege Asiæ adversus Philippum regem Macedonum pro Ætolis referuntur. cum M. Livio et Claudio ^b Neroni consulibus triumphus decretus esset, Livius, qui in provincia sua rem gesserat, quadrigis invectus est, Nero, qui in collegæ provinciam, ut victoriam ejus adjuvaret, venerat, equo est secutus, et in hoc habitu plus gloriæ reverentiæque habuit: nam et plus in bello quam collega fecerat. ignis in æde Vestæ negligentia virginis, quæ non custodierat, extinctus est; virgo cæsa est flagro. P. Scipio in Hispania cum Pœnis debellavit quarto ^c decimo anno ejus belli, quinto post anno quam ierat; exclusisque in totum possessione ejus hostibus Hispaniam recepit. et a Tarracone ^d in Africam ad Syphacem regem Numidarum ^e duobus navigiis transvectus foedus junxit. Hasdrubal Gisgonis ibi cum eo in eodem lecto accubuit ^f. munus gladiatorium in honorem patris patruique Carthagini ^g nova ^h edidit, non ex gladiatoribus, sed ex 21; xvi, ep. iis qui aut in honorem ducis aut ex provocatione in certamen descende-
bant; in quo reguli fratres de regno ferro contenderunt. cum Astapa ⁱ urbs ab Romanis oppugnaretur, oppidani liberos et conjuges rogo exstructo occiderunt et se insuper præcipitaverunt. ipse Scipio dum gravi morbo implicitus est, seditionem in parte exercitus motam confirmatus discussit, rebellantesque Hispaniæ populos coegit in seditionem venire. et amicitia facta cum Masinissa rege Numidarum, qui illi auxilium, si in Africam trajecisset, pollicebatur, cum Gaditanis

^a Livy no where calls Silanus 'Scipio's legate;' cf. 28; xxvi, 19; xxvii, 7; 22. DU. Therefore tr. *Scipionis legato* (1) after *ab* or (2) after *fratre* or (3) after *fratris* (instead of *fratre*) conj. RL. pr. cf. xxxviii, 58. D. ED. ^b C. ed. S. but the forename is often omitted before one of two names, and added before the other; xxvii, ep. twice; xxix, ep. D. ^c ant. Edd. cf. 16. D. In the 14th year, Scipio was consul with P. Licinius, 38 sq. DU.—*tertio* cf. 16. (GL.) viz. in 547 Y. R. when Veturius and Cæcilius were consuls. DU. ed. C.—*quinto* ed. GT. sqq. Edd. ^d *Carthagine* 17. D. pr. R. ^e *Massiliorum* DL. BG. BO. LD. V.—*Masæsyliorum* conj. DL. pr. cf. 17. D. ^f ed. CU. cf. 18. D.—*cenavitque* BO.—*cænavit* LD. BG. NO. E. ant. Edd. ed. R.—*accubavit* ed. A. ^g *Carthagine* conj. S. ed. G. C. but cf. 26, 1. D. ^h em. S. ed. G. C. D.—*novæ* LD. V. BG. BO. NO. E. ant. Edd. ⁱ em. from 22. AS. ed. Mo.—var. Mss. ^j *repressit* DL. gl. cf. iv, 49; nn, on Sil. vii, 153. D.

quoque post discessum inde Magonis, cui ex Carthagine scriptum erat ut 'in Italiam trajiceret,' Romam reversus consulque creatus. Africam provinciam petenti, contradicente Q. Fabio Maximo, Sicilia data est, permissumque 'in Africam trajiceret, si ex re publica esse censeret.' Mago Hamilcaris filius a minore Baliari insula, ubi hiemârat, in Italiam trajecit.

C. Cl. Nero
M. Livius 2

Affairs in
Spain.

Scipio sends
Silanus
against the
enemy.

xxi, 57, 1.

xxv, 15, c.
Camps of
the Celtibe-
rians and
Cartha-
ginians.

CUM transitu Hasdrubalis, quantum in Italiam^a declina-
verat^b belli, tantum levatæ Hispaniæ viderentur, renatum
ibi subito par priori bellum est. Hispanias ea tempestate
sic habebant Romani Poenique. Hasdrubal Gisgonis filius
ad Oceanum penitus Gadesque concesserat. nostri¹ maris
ora omnisque ferme Hispania, qua in orientem vergit,
Scipionis ac Romanæ dicionis erat. novus imperator
Hanno, in locum Barcini Hasdrubalis novo cum exer-
citu ex Africa transgressus Magonique junctus, cum in
Celtiberia, quæ media inter duo² maria est, brevi magnum
hominum numerum armâsset, Scipio adversus eum M.
Silanum cum decem haud plus^c millibus militum³, equi-
tibus quingentis misit. Silanus quantis maximis potuit
itineribus (impediebant^d autem et asperitates viarum et
angustiæ saltibus crebris, ut pleraque Hispaniæ sunt,
inclusæ^e), tamen⁴ non solum nuntios sed etiam famam
adventus sui prægressus, ducibus indidem ex Celtiberia
transfugis ad hostem pervenit. eisdem auctoribus com-
pertum est, cum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent,
bina castra circa viam qua irent esse; læva Celtiberos,
novum exercitum, supra novem millia hominum, dextra

^a H. HV. N. ed. AS. Mo. Cer. G. C. cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D. pr. GL.—*Italia* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. ^b The metaphor is taken from a balance, the heavier the weight in one scale, the more is the other lightened. Italy and Spain are represented by the two scales. S. "By power taken from the one scale and thrown into the other, the regal authority rose in proportion as that of the aristocracy declined:" Robertson, Ch. 5th, vol. i, p. 26. ED.—*inclinauerat* R. S.—*indarerat* RH.—*inunducerat* conj. RH. ^c em. G.—*decem milia* optus P.—var. cet. Mss.—*decem amplius* conj. cf. 2. G. ^d *præpediebant* BR. pr. cf. vii, 36; viii, 38; ix, 6; 14; xlv, 45; HS, on O. H. 14, 18; O. T. i, 3, 42; CO, on S. J. 28, 5. D. ^e *inclusum* or *inclusus* (cf. ix, 3; Curt. vi, 3, 16.) or om. conj. DU.

1 'The Mediterranean;' R. *ἡθὺς ἡθὺς θαλάσσης*, Her. i, 1, n. 22; cf. PK, on D. xi, 24.

2 'The Cantabrian and the Iberian seas.' R.

3 To the references in xxii, 37, 4; add

Cæs. B. G. v, 7; 10; vi, 39; vii, 28; B. C. ii, 42; iii, 47; thus the Greeks oppose *θαλάσσης* to *ἰσθμῶν*, Plut. Ages. p. 600: *exercitus* and *equitatus* are opposed, Cæs. B. G. ii, 11; vii, 61. G.

4 In reference to the parenthesis R.

Punica tenere⁶ castra; hæc stationibus, vigiliis, omni justa C. Cl. Nero
 militari custodia tuta et firma esse, illa altera soluta negle- M. Livius 2
 ctæque ut barbarorum et tironum et minus timentium, quod
 in sua terra essent. ea prius aggredienda ratus Silanus
 'signa quam maxime ad lævam' jubebat 'ferri, necunde
 'ab stationibus Punicis conspiceretur.' ipse præmissis spe-
 2culatoribus citato agmine ad hostem pergit. tria millia
 ferme aberat, cum haudum quisquam hostium senserat.
 confragosa¹ loca et obsiti^a virgultis tenebant colles^b. ibi
 in cava valle atque ob id occulta^c 'considerere' militem 'et
 'cibum capere' jubet. interim speculatores transfugarum
 dicta affirmantes venerunt. tum sarcinis in medium con-
 jectis arma Romani capiunt, acieque justa in pugnam
 vadunt. mille passuum aberant, cum ab hoste conspecti
 sunt, trepidarique repente coeptum. et^d Mago ex castris
 citato equo ad primum clamorem et tumultum advehitur.
 erant autem in Celtibero^e exercitu quattuor millia scutati^f
 et ducenti equites: hanc justam legionem (et id ferme^g
 roboris erat) in prima acie locat; ceteros^h, levem arma-
 turam, in subsidiis posuit. cum ita instructos educeretⁱ A battle.
 castris, vixdum in egressos vallo^j Romani pila conjecerunt.
 subsidunt^k Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde

^a P. F. C. RG. pr. und. *regionem* 'the face of the country,' and cf. 1, 5. Livy often repeats a phrase immediately after using it once, as *qua*, ii, 45 thrice; *imperium inhibere*, iii, 38 twice; *sisti posse*, iii, 9; 16; 20; &c. C.—*obsita* vulg. cf. SA, M. iv, 4, "ens." (PZ.) DU.—*obsitis* F 2d.—*obsitos* cf. i, 14, 7. DU. pr. and und. *hostes* for the nominative. D. R. ^b conj. om. as gl. DCE. ^c cf. Curt. vii, 11, 18; DU. x, 14; xxi, 32. D.—*incultum* 3 P.—*occultum* conj. G. cf. vii, 34; ix, 31; DU. *obscuri ibant*, Virg. Æ. vi, 268; *obscurus delitui*, ii, 135; compared with *obscuris vallibus*, ix, 244; or *convallibus*, vi, 139. ED. ^d om. ant. Edd. ...G. ad. GR. ^e pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. cf. xxii, 22, 4; (v. l.) *exercitus Astur*, Sil. i, 252; (nn.) *terra Italia*, xxv, 7, 4. D.—*Celtiberorum* 2, 3 P. ed. FR. G.—*Celtiberum* 4 L. H.—*Celtiberico* al. ^f F 2d. H. N. em. G.—*scutata* P. F 1st.—*scuta* V. 1—4 L. B. GA. HV. HF. L. ant. Edd. cf. Her. v, 30, n. 56. ED.—*scutatorum* conj. SB. ed. G. C. D. ^g RH. F. pr. RH. cf. xxvii, 1, d. D.—*quod* ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^h P. F. C. 4, 5 L. GA. RH. ed. D.—*ceteram* pl. Mss. ed. G. C.—*ceterum* 1, 2 L. H. HV. ⁱ e ad. F. V. five L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. as in xxxvii, 30, 9; but cf. 14; xxx, 5. D. ^j var. Mss.—*vallum* 1 L. V 2d. pr. cf. xxix, 6, 2. D.

5 Cf. xxiv, 3, r. G. und. *locum*, cf. 2, a; xxxii, 5; C. or *se*, DCE. cf. iii, 62. R. Shakespeare uses the verb "keep" in this sense. ED. DJ makes *læva* and *dextra* accusatives agreeing with *loca*.

1 'Rugged;' v, 26; xxi, 32; xxxii, 4. R.

2 The metaphor is taken from lions, or other beasts of prey, which 'crouch down,'

(ὀφισζάνοντες,) for the purpose of springing on their intended victim; i, 14; xlv, 5. It is also applied to hunters lying in wait for their game: they were hence called *subsessores*; nn, on Sil. xiii, 221. *Triarii considabant sinistro crure porrecto, genu dextro innisi; et nutum ducis ad consurgendum expectabant*, viii, 8; 9; ix, 40; nn, on Juv. vi, 256. R.

C. Cl. Nero M. Livius 2 ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt; quæ cum Romani conferti, ut solent³, densatis excepissent scutis, tum pes cum^k pede collatus⁴ et gladiis geri res coepta est. ceterum asperitas locorum et Celtiberis, quibus in prælio concursare mos est, velocitatem inutilem faciebat; et haud iniqua eadem erat Romanis stabili pugnae assuetis, nisi quod angustiae et internata virgulta ordines dirimebant, et singuli binique velut cum paribus⁵ conserere pugnam cogeabantur. quod ad fugam impedimento hostibus erat, id^l ad caedem eos velut vinctos præbebat. et jam ferme omnibus scutatis Celtiberorum interfectis, levis armatura et Carthaginienses, qui ex alteris castris subsidio venerant, perculsi cædebantur. duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis vix inito prælio cum Magone effugerunt. Hanno alter imperator, cum eis qui postremi jam profligato prælio adveniant, vivus capitur. Magonem fugientem equitatus ferme omnis, et quod veterum peditum erat, secuti decimo die in Gaditanam provinciam ad Hasdrubalem pervenerunt. Celtiberi, novus miles, in proximas dilapsi silvas inde domos diffugerunt.

The Romans gain the victory.

S. xvi, 23 sqq.

xxi, 21; xxxix, 1.

Scipio marches into Bætica.

Peropportuna victoria nequaquam tantum jam conflatum bellum⁶, quanta futuri materia belli, si licuisset eis Celtiberorum gente excita et alios ad arma sollicitare populos, oppressa erat^m. itaque collaudato benigne Silano Scipio spem debellandi, si nihil eam ipse cunctando moratus esset, nactus, ad id quod reliquum belli erat, in ultimam Hispaniam adversus Hasdrubalem pergit. Poenus cumⁿ castra tum^o forte in Bætica ad sociorum animos conti-

^k om. 3 P. 2 L. cf. 23; GL x, 32, 5; but see i, 33. D. ^l et conj. RH. ^m pl. and opt. Mss. A. G. C. D.—*oppressum erat* B 1st. GA. ant. Edd.—*oppresserat* ed. er. FR. sqq. Edd. ⁿ tum 2 P.—*qui* conj. G. The jingle of *cum castra tum* is certainly disagreeable; but cf. k. ED. ^o sua RH. 3 P. 3 L. B. R. ant. Edd. pr. RH.

3 According to L, Pol. i, 5; (who adduces but one instance, from Amm.) the Romans did not very often use the *testudo* in battle. Livy appears to say the contrary. It seems only surprising that it should so seldom be mentioned, except in the assault of towns. But, probably, whenever the ranks were closed, the shields were also closed, and a *testudo* thus formed: xxx, 34; xxxiii, 8; DU. x, 29; v, 5: *συνασπισμός* or *φάλαγξ*. R.

4 Cf. xxvi, 39, 12; nn, on Sil. iv, 351 sq; ix, 314—327. R.

5 'With matches,' as in a fight of gladiators; RS. xxii, 27, 1.

6 'By this victory was smothered a war, already kindled; but that was not of such magnitude as the war which might have burst out, had not the sparks been stifled, which had met with plentiful fuel, and which incendiary hands would have fanned into flame.' C.

nendos in fide haberet, signis repente sublati, fugæ magis C. Cl. Nero
quam itineris modo penitus ad Oceanum et Gades ducit. M. Livius 2
ceterum quoad continuisset^p exercitum, propositum⁷ bello H. ix, 89 n.
se fore ratus, antequam freto Gades trajiceret⁹, exercitum 51.
omnem passim in civitates divisit^r, ut et muris se ipsi et
3 armis muros tutarentur. Scipio ubi animadvertit dissipatum
passim bellum, et circumferre¹ ad singulas urbes arma
diutini magis quam magni esse operis, retro vertit iter. ne He returns,
tamen hostibus eam relinqueret regionem, L. Scipionem leaving his
fratrem cum decem millibus peditum et mille equitum ad brother
oppugnandam opulentissimam in iis locis urbem, Oringin xxiv, 42, a ;
barbari appellabant, mittit. sita in Melessum^a finibus est, Pl. iii, 1.
Hispanæ gentis: ager frugifer; argentum etiam incolæ
fodiunt. ea arx fuit Hasdrubali^b ad excursiones circa in^c xxvi, 7, 1.
mediterraneos populos faciendas. Scipio castris prope
urbem positis, priusquam circumvallaret² urbem, misit
ad portas qui ex propinquo alloquio animos tentarent,
suaderentque ut 'amicitiam potius quam vim experiren-
'tur Romanorum.' ubi nihil pacati respondebatur, fossa L. Scipio
duplicique vallo circumdata urbe^d in tres partes exercitum besieges
dividit, ut una semper pars quietis interim duabus oppu- Oringis.
gnaret. prima pars cum adorta oppugnare est, atrox sane
et anceps prælium fuit: non subire, non scalas ferre ad
muros præ incidentibus telis facile erat. et jam^e qui erex-
erant ad murum scalas, alii furcis³ ad id ipsum factis
destrudebantur, in alios lupi⁴ superne ferrei injecti, ut
in periculo essent ne suspensi in murum extraherentur.
quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, nimia paucitate suorum

^p quod aciem renuisset conj. RH.

⁹ exercitum...trajiceret om. RH. pr. RH.

^r 1 P. P. V. F. 2—4 L. H. B. GA. L. al. Mss. pr. C. ed. cf. xxxvii, 45. D.—dimisit RH. 8. 2, 3 P. al. Mss. cf. ix, 27, 7; S, on xliii, 9, 2; TN, on Fr. iv, 1, 45; BU, on Ph. iv, 24, 18; nn, on Sil. ii, 96. D.

^a Massessum P.—var. Mss.—Massiensium conj. *Massia*, *χάρα ἀποσυρία τοῖς Ταγρσίοις*, Steph. cf. Pol. iii, 24; [33; VS, on Mela ii, 6; D.] RB. pr. DJ. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 60 sq; SW, on P. l. c. R.

^b Hasdrubalis RH. 2, 3 P. 4 L. H. pr. RH. adv. D. ^c om. pl. Mss. but circa is here an adverb. RH. ^d circumdat urbem. RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. ^e etiam 3, 5 L. GA. HV. RH. cf. xxxix, 10, 10. D.

7 'As long as he should keep his army together, so long would he be a mark for Scipio to aim at.' G. S.

1 i, 38; xxx, 9; circumferre passim bellum, ix, 41; 45; spargere bellum; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 21, 4. R.

2 iv, 9; x, 35; xliii, 19. D.

3 Cf. L. Pol. v, 1.

4 'Iron grapples,' so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a wolf: cf. L. Pol. v, 5, 8; and add. p. 651; T. xi, 28; C. xxiv, 34, 10; Veg. iv, 23. R.

C. Cl. Nero exæquatum certamen esse, et jam' eo superare hostem
 M. Livius 2 quod ex muro pugnaret, duabus simul partibus, prima
 recepta, urbem est aggressus. quæ res tantum pavoris¹
 injecit fessis jam cum primis pugnando, ut et oppidani
 moenia repentina fuga desererent, et Punicum præsidium
 metu, ne prodita urbs esset, relictis stationibus in unum²
 se colligeret. timor inde oppidanos incessit, ne si hostis
 urbem intrâset, sine discrimine Poenus an Hispanus
 esset³, obvii passim cæderentur. itaque⁴ patefacta re-
 pente porta frequentes ex oppido sese ejecerunt, scuta
 præ se tenentes, ne tela procul conjicerentur; dextras
 nudas⁵ ostentantes, ut gladios abjecisse appareret. id
 utrum parum ex intervallo sit conspectum an dolus ali-
 quis suspectus fuerit, incompertum est. impetus hostilis
 in transfugas factus, nec secus quam adversa acies cæsi⁶;
 eademque porta signa infesta in urbem⁷ illata, et aliis
 partibus securibus dolabrisque cædebantur⁸ portæ, et ut
 quisque intraverat eques, ad forum occupandum (ita enim
 præceptum erat) citato equo pergebat. additum erat et
 triariorum equiti præsidium. legionarii ceteras⁹ partes¹⁰
 pervadunt. direptione et cæde obviorum, nisi qui armis
 se tuebantur, abstinuerunt¹¹. Carthaginienses omnes in
 custodiam dati sunt; oppidanorum¹² trecenti¹³ ferme, qui

¹ ant. Edd. S. G. D.—etiam 2 L. HV. two Mss of C. RH. sqq. Edd. C. ⁸ pariter
 V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. but cf. v, 26; xxxiv, 27. D. ^h locum ad. RH.
 L. RH. ed. Fis. as in unum locum conferre, vii, 37; congregare, xxxviii, 27; contrahere,
 xxxix, 30; cogere, xl, 39; but the noun is omitted with colligere, ix, 43; xxi, 5; xxxi, 45;
 [xxxii, 12; G.] xxxvii, 24; xlii, 8; &c; conjicere, iii, 28; convenire, [iv, 43; G.] xxxii,
 12; conferre, v, 20; vii, 34; xxvii, [39, 3; R.] 42; xxxii, 30; xxxiii, 19; contrahere, vii,
 25; xxvi, 42; xlii, 7; cogere, ix, 13; xxx, 11; xxxv, 48; xl, 16; &c; conglobare, viii,
 11; ix, 23; coire, vi, 3; vii, 36; xxv, 35, 3; xxxviii, 16; compellere, xlii, 45; [Virg. E.
 vii, 2. G.] cf. Sall. C. 17. (CO.) D. ¹ atque P. F. V. 1—3 L. H. HV. VI. cf. xvi,
 39, 1; xxvii, 21, f. C. ¹ cæsu pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. by attraction, to agree with
 acies. There is no less an irregularity in xxiii, 3, 1. C.—om. H. ^k ed. GR.—urbi
 F 2d. B. GA.—urbe F 1st. V. 1, 3 L. HV. ¹ et refringebantur ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C.
 (cf. xxiii, 28.) D. om. pl. and opt. Mss. R encloses them in brackets. ^m BS. V. GA.
 al. Mss. ant. Edd.—ceteram pl. and opt. Mss. pr. RH. MD. ed. FR. sqq.—cetera conj. G.
ⁿ BS. V. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxix, 44. G.—partis 1 P. P. RE. ME. F. GA.—
 partem RH. 2, 3 P. 2, 3 L. H. B 2d. HV. D. pr. RH. MD. ed. FR. sqq.—urbis ad. RH.
 2, 3 P. 2, 3 L. RH. MD. FR. sqq. ^o abstinebant PE.—abstinentes conj. MD.—om.
 RH. 2, 3 P. 1 L. D. pr. (and om. the period after pervadunt) RH. ^p quoque ad. al.
 Mss. ed. G. C. D. adv. GR. D. ^q con P.—cñx conj. GR.—cñ d (i. e. mille quingenti)
 conj. cf. xxxv, 35, 4; xxvi, 41, e. D.—om. C. F. V. L.

⁵ Tros Rutulove fuit, nullo discrimine S. i, 2, 63; ii, 4, 10; A. P. 116.
 habeo, Virg. Æ. x, 108; D. cf. BY, on H. ⁶ 'Unarmed'; v, 45; D. cf. Juv. iv, 49.

clausuerant portas. ceteris traditum oppidum, suæ redditæ res. cecidere in urbis ejus oppugnatione hostium duo millia ferme, Romanorum haud amplius¹ nonaginta. C. Cl. Nero
M. Livius 2

- 4 Læta et ipsis qui rem gessere urbis ejus expugnatio fuit, et imperatori¹ ceteroque exercitui; et² speciosum² adventum suum, ingentem turbam captivorum præ se agentes, fecerunt. Scipio collaudato fratre, cum, quanto poterat verborum honore, Carthagini ab se captæ captam ab eo Oringin æquasset, quia et hiems instabat, ut nec tentare Gades nec disjectum passim per provinciam exercitum Hasdrubalis consecrari posset, in citeriorem Hispaniam omnes suas copias reduxit³; dimissisque in hiberna legionibus, L. Scipione fratre Romam misso et Hannone hostium imperatore ceterisque nobilibus captivis, ipse Tarraconem concessit. L. Scipio
returns to
his brother.
2, r; xxi,
49, 5.

Eodem anno classis Romana cum M. Valerio Lævino proconsule ex Sicilia in Africam transmissa in Uticensi Carthaginensi que agro late populationes fecit. extremis finibus Carthaginensium circa ipsa moenia Uticæ prædæ actæ sunt. repetentibus Siciliam classis Punica (septuaginta erant longæ naves) occurrit. decem et septem naves ex iis captæ sunt, quattuor in alto mersæ; cetera fusa ac fugata classis. terra marique victor Romanus cum magna omnis generis præda Lilybæum repetit. toto^c inde mari pulsus hostium navibus, magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti. The Roman
fleet ravages
the coast of
Africa.

- 6 Principio æstatis ejus qua hæc sunt gesta, P. Sulpicius proconsul et Attalus rex cum Æginæ, sicut ante dictum est, hibernassent, Lemnum inde classe juncta, Romanæ quinque et viginti quinqueres, regiæ quinque et triginta, transmiserunt. et Philippus, ut seu terra seu mari obviam eundum hosti foret, paratus ad omnes conatus esset, ipse Demetriadem ad mare descendit, Larissam diem ad con- Affairs of
Greece.
xxvii, 33;
P. x, 41—
43.
xxii, 12, 1;
a; 2.

¹ pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxi, 29, c. D.—plus 3 P. al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. ^a pl. and opt. Mss. ed. GR.—om. 2 L. GA. B 1st. D. N. RH. ed. G. ^b recipit exercitum (and om. omnes...copias) RH. 3 P. D. pr. RH. adv. GB. G. ^c ant. Fdd. RH.—tuto F. V. 1—4 L. HV. BR. A. cf. ii, 48, 8; ix, 21, 4; xxi, 44; S, on xlv, 28, 5; DU, on xxiv, 32, j; nn, on Sil. x, 312. Then there would be a comma at mari, to connect these words with subvecti. D.

1 P. Scipio. R.

2 'Showy'; xxxiv, 7.

C. Cl. Nero M. Livius² **veniendum exercitui edixit. undique ab sociis legationes**

Demetriadem ad famam regis convenerunt. sustulerant

P. x, 38. **enim animos Ætoli cum ab Romana societate tum post Attali adventum, finitimosque depopulabantur. nec Acarnanes solum Bœotique, et qui Eubœam incolunt, in magno metu erant, sed Achæi quoque, quos super Ætolicum bellum Machanidas¹ etiam Lacedæmonius tyrannus haud procul Argivorum fine positus castris terrebat. hi omnes suis quisque urbibus, quæ pericula terra marique portendebantur^a, memorantes auxilia regem orabant. ne ex regno quidem**

xxvi, 24; **ipsius^b tranquillæ nuntiabantur res: 'et Scerdilædum Pleu-**

xxvii, 30. **'ratumque motos esse, et Thracum maxime Mædos, si**

xxvi, 25; **'quod longinquum bellum regem occupâset, proxima**

P. x, 38; **'Macedoniæ incursuros.' Bœoti quidem et interiores^c**

Ju. vii, 132 **Græciæ populi 'Thermopylarum saltum^d, ubi angustæ**

'fauces coartant iter, fossa valloque intercludi ab Ætolis'

nuntiabant^e, 'ne transitum ad sociorum urbes tuendas

'Philippo darent.' vel segnem ducem tot excitare tumultus

circumfusi² poterant. legationes dimittit pollicitus, 'prout

active mea- 'tempus ac res se daret^f, omnibus laturum se auxilium.'

sures. in præsentia, quæ maxime urgebat res, Peparethum^g præ-

sidium urbi mittit^h, unde allatum erat 'Attalum ab Lemno

'classe transmissa omnem circa urbem agrum depopulatum.'

xxvii, 32. Polyphantam cum modica manu in Bœotiam, Menippum

item quendam ex regiis ducibus cum mille peltastisⁱ (pelta^j

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^a pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—*portendebantur* 2 P.—*portenderentur* al. Mss. pr. cf. xxvii, 10. RH. ed. G. C. ^b ipsi ut 1 P. F. C. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N. Mss. of G.—*ipsi sat* conj.

G. adv. D. ^c interioris ed. Fr. pr. G. ^d saltus F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. GA.

II V. ed. A. sqq. (exc. CU. GT 4th. sqq.) but the singular occurs, 7; xxxvi, 15 twice; 16;

Mela ii, 3. D. ^e nuntiarant RH. ^f 1 P. ME. V. N. D. CO. al. Mss. ant. Edd.

cf. Plaut. Bac. iv, 4, 25; Virg. G. i, 217; Sen. Ep. 79; Stat. Diatr. 20; G. Ter. Hec. iii,

3, 20; D. nn, on Tac. A. xv, 13, 6. R.—*res daret* F 2d. 2 L. H. cf. v, 27; Ter. Heaut. v,

1, 43; FR, de L. F. S. 11; BU, on Gr. C. 143. D.—*resideret* P. F 1st.—*res sineret* 2, 3 P.

3, 4 L. R. RM. RH.—*res sinerent* L. ^g em. G.—*res pararent* . tum *Peparethum* cf.

Pol. x, 39; Πιπάρηδες, ἡνῶς μία τῶν Κυπλάδων, ὁμώνυμον ἔχουσα πόλιν. Steph. conj. S.—

respiararent lium P. var. cet. Mss. ^h GR. sqq. Edd.—*peltatis* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B.

HF. GA. HV. cet. Edd.

1 Cf. xxxiv, 26. On the flight of Cleomenes, Machanidas usurped the tyranny at Sparta. He was defeated and slain by Philopœmen, [8, 3; ED.] and was succeeded by Nabis; Paus. Mes. 29; Arc. 50; C. D. 546 Y. R. R.

2 'The news of commotions and menaces

pouring in from all quarters.' DCE.

3 'He sends into the island, troops to garrison the town.' C.

4 Cf. xxi, 21, 6; R. L. An. M. R. Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, Virg. Æ. i, 490; xi, 663; they are also called *ærate*, ib. vii, 743. C. ED.

cætræ haud dissimilis est) Chalcidem mittit. additi quin- C. Cl. Nero
genti Agrianum¹, ut omnes insulæ⁵ partes tueri possent. M. Livius 2
ipse Scotussam¹ est profectus, eodemque ab Larissa Mace- xliiv; P. x,
donum copias traduci jussit. eo nuntiatum est 'concilium 39; 42; ii,
'Ætolis Heracleam indictum, regemque Attalum ad con- 65; v, 79.
'sultandum de summa belli venturum.' hunc conventum
ut turbaret subito adventu, magnis itineribus Heracleam xxvii, 30;
duxit. et concilio quidem dimisso jam venit: segetibus xxxi, 46;
tamen, quæ prope maturitatem erant, maxime in sinu⁶ xxxiii, 3;
Ænianum^k vastatis Scotussam¹ copias reducit. ibi ex- xxxvi, 22.
ercitu omni relicto cum cohorte regia Demetriadem sese Str. i, 61;
recipit. inde ut ad omnes hostium motus posset occurrere, ix, 427; St.
in Phocidem atque Eubœam et Peparethum mittit qui
loca alta eligerent, unde editi⁷ ignes apparerent. ipse
in Tisæo (mons est in altitudinem ingentem cacuminis
editi) speculam posuit, ut ignibus procul sublatis signum,
ubi quid molirentur hostes, momento temporis acciperet.

Romanus imperator et Attalus rex a Peparetho Nicæam Capture of
trajecerunt. inde classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oreum Oreum.
tramittunt¹, quæ ab Demetriaco^m sinu Chalcidem et Euri- xxxi, 46;
pum petenti ad lævam prima urbium Eubœæ posita est. Pau. vii, 4;
ita inter Attalum ac Sulpicium convenit, ut 'Romani a 7; 26; Str.
6 'mari, regii⁸ a terra oppugnarent.' quatrduo postquam x, 683; St.
appulsa classis est, urbem aggressi sunt. id tempus oc-
cultis cum Platore, qui a Philippo præpositus urbi erat,
colloquiis absumptum est. duas arces urbs habet, unam
imminentem mari, altera urbis media est¹. cuniculo inde
via ad mare ducit, quam a mari turris quinque tabula-
torum, egregium propugnaculum, claudebat. ibi primo

¹ em. S. pr. FR.—Ænianum F. ed. AS.—var. cet. Mss.
cf. Strabo vii, fin. GL. xxxvi, 14, 11; D. HL, on Steph. R.
Æniano vulg.—Æniane conj. G.
xxiv, 21. D.—transmittunt pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.
Pol. xvii, 1; Mela ii, 3. DU.

¹¹ Scotusam B. ant. Edd.

^k pl. Mss. ed. C. D.—

¹ P. F. cf. 37, i; 41; GR. xxvii, 29, d; trarecti

^m Maliaco conj. cf. xxxii, 32;

⁵ Eubœa, of which Chalcis is the capital.
C. Philip used to call Chalcis, Demetrias,
and Corinth, αἰῶνες 'Ελληνίδες, Pol. xvii, 11;
xviii, 28; R. xxvii, 32, 3.

⁶ 'The country on the shores of the gulf'
is here meant: cf. xxxvii, 6; xxi, 31, 9;
Just. ii, 4; G. xxvii, 30; C. SW, on P. x,
42; Flor. i, 18, 28. (DU.) R.

⁷ The same as *sublati* below, and *elati*, 7;
R. Pol. x, 43—47; Her. vii, 182, n. 43;
Judges xx, 38—40. See the opening scene
of Æsch. Ag. and the notes.

⁸ 'The royal forces,' i. e. 'those of Atta-
lus:' R. cf. 7, 6.

¹ Medius omnium rex erat, xlii, 58; D. cf.
Sil. i, 307. G.

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atrocissimum contractum est certamen, et turre instructa
omni genere telorum, et tormentis machinisque ad oppu-
gnandam eam ex navibus expositis. cum omnium animos
oculosque id certamen avertisset, porta maritimæ arcis
Plator Romanos accepit, momentoque arx occupata est.
oppidani pulsi inde in mediam urbem ad alteram tendere
arcem. et ibi positi erant qui fores portæ objicerent². ita
exclusi in medio cæduntur capiunturque. Macedonum
præsidium conglobatum sub arcis muro stetit, nec fuga
effuse petita³ nec pertinaciter prælio inito. eos Plator,
venia a Sulpicio impetrata, in naves impositos ad Deme-
trium Phthiotidis exposuit; ipse ad Attalum se recepit.
Sulpicius tam facili ad Oreum successu elatus Chal-
cidem inde protinus victrici classe petit. ubi haudqua-
quam ad spem⁴ eventus respondit. ex patenti utrinque⁵
coactum in angustias mare⁶ speciem intuenti primo gemini
portus in ora⁶ duo versi præbuerit⁷. sed haud facile⁷ alia
infestior classi statio est. nam et venti ab utriusque terræ
præaltis montibus subiti ac procellosi se⁸ dejiciunt⁸ et
fretum ipsum Euripi⁸ non septies die, sicut fama fert,
temporibus statis reciprocatur⁹, sed temere in modum
venti¹⁰ nunc huc nunc illuc verso mari, velut monte
præcipiti devolutus torrens rapitur. ita nec nocte nec die
quies navibus datur. cum classem tam infesta statio ac-
cepit, tum et oppidum alia parte clausum mari alia ab

² ut ad. RH. ed. FR. sqq. Edd. om. GT. ^b præbuit B 2d. ed. AS.—præbuere F. V.
1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—præbere conj. cf. i, 50, 5. D. ^c ad. cf. 15, p. G.—
om. Mss. pr. as venti ponunt, [mutant, vertunt; G.] prora avertit; GB. cf. i, 17, 6. D. non
und. DJ. ^d deiciunt al. Mss. and ant. Edd.—dejiciuntur conj. G 1st.—decidunt conj.
RH. adv. GB.

2 Multi ante portas cæsi, dum objectis fir-
bus extremos suorum exclusere, v, 13; D.
priusquam fores portarum objicerentur, irrum-
pit, i, 14; Hom. II. Θ 395; Arist. (ed. BK)
t. iv, p. 145; Her. iii, 78, n. 20; 156, n. 8.

3 ix, 23; petere viam xlv, 2; iter xxii, 2;
cf. xxx, 18, f. R.

4 ix, 15; cf. E, and WO, on S. i, 46; the
words ad spem may be omitted, xxx, 30. R.

5 This same expression would apply to an
hour-glass.

6 Ante os ipsum portus, xxv, 11: RS.
hence PORTSMOUTH. Portus fauces (the same
metaphor) occurs twice in xxxvii, 11; fauces

sinus in 7.

7 Haud facile 'hardly.' C.

8 Cf. xxxi, 22 sq; xxxv, 37; 50, xlv,
27; Strabo i, 55; (CS.) ix, 2, 8, p. 403 or
614; Diod. xiii, 47; (WE.) Mela ii, 7;
Pliny ii, 97; iv, 7; 21; Luc. v, 234 sq;
Pococke Itin. t. iii, p. 223. R.

9 Und. se, undas, fluctus, or motum. This
word is constantly used of the flux and reflux
of the tide. RS.

10 'According to the wind,' 'at the will
of the wind:' GL. or 'just like the wind,
which blows to and fro without any fixed
rule.' C.

terra egregie munitum præsidioque valido firmatum, et præcipue fide præfectorum principumque, quæ fluxa et vana apud Oreum fuerat, stabile atque* inexpugnabile

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xl, 50.

fuit. id prudenter, ut¹¹ in temere suscepta re, Romanus fecit, quod circumspectis difficultatibus, ne frustra tempus tereret, celeriter abstinit incepto, classemque inde ad Cynum Locridis (emporium id est urbis Opuntiorum † mille passuum[†] a mari sitæ) trajecit.

Str. ix, 293
or 425;
Pau. x, 1;
St.

7 Philippum et ignes ab Oreo editi monuerant, sed serius Platoris fraude e specula elati; et impari maritimis viribus haud facilis erat in insulam classi accessus. ita res per cunctationem omissa. ad Chalcidis auxilium, ubi signum accepit, impigre est motus. nam et ipsa Chalcis, quanquam ejusdem¹ insulæ urbs est, tamen adeo arto interscinditur² freto, ut ponte continenti jungatur, terraque aditum faciliorem quam mari habeat. igitur³ Philippus⁴, dejecto præsidio⁴ fusisque⁵ Ætolis qui saltum Thermopylarum insidebant, cum ab Demetriade Scotussam, inde de tertia vigilia profectus trepidos hostes Heracleam compulisset, ipse uno die Phocidis⁵ Elatiam millia amplius sexaginta contendit. eodem ferme die ab Attalo rege Opuntiorum urbs capta diripiebatur. concesserat eam prædam regi Sulpicius, quia Oreum paucos ante dies ab Romano milite expertibus⁶ regiis direptum fuerat. cum^c Romana classis eo^d se^e recepisset^f, Attalus ignarus adventus Philippi pecuniis a principibus exigendis terebat tempus. adeoque improvisa res fuit, ut nisi Cretensium quidam forte pabulatum ab urbe

St.
5, 7.

Situation of
Chalcis.

The city of
the Opun-
tians taken
by Attalus.
5; Str. x,
445.

* *stabili* conj. G. [†] m. v. ii conj. WE, on A. I. p. 327. pr. DU. mm (i. e. duo millia) *passuum* conj. D. *πρωταίδια σταδίου*, Strabo. G. ^a *cum...profectus*, conj. tr. to this place. A reference to the map will make the whole clear. C. ^b *terra...fusus* conj. RH. ^c opt. Mss. ed. A.—om. RH. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ^d opt. Mss. ed. A. viz. 'from Chalcis to Cynus in Locris,' 6. G.—*Oreum* RH. ant. Edd. RH.—*Cynum* conj. or refer *eo* to 'the city of the Opuntians, of which Cynus was the sea-port.' R. ^e *sece* RH. ant. Edd. RH. ^f F 2d. H. 3, 4 L. HV. D. L. N. CO. opt. Mss. of G. A.—*recepisset* et RH. ant. Edd. RH.—*cepisset* V. 1, 2 L. F 1st. C.

11 'As far as one can allow any credit for prudence in a rash and hasty proceeding.' C.

1 *Chalcis* and *Oreus* are 'in the same island' *Eubæa*. R.

2 'Is separated from Bœotia.' C.

3 *Igitur* is added, because the narrative of Philip's expedition has been interrupted by a description of the site of Chalcis. G.

4 'The Ætolians' constituted this 'garrison,' which was 'dislodged.' RH.

5 This is added for distinction: 'Ελάτις, πόλις Φωκίδος, [xxxii, 18; R.] καὶ Θερμαλίας, [xlii, 54. R.] καὶ Θερμοπυλίας, Steph. S. Her. viii, 33, n. 27; ED. Paus. i, 20; vii, 15; viii, 4; x, 18; 34. R. und. urbem. C.

6 'Without the king's troops getting any share of the booty.' R.

C. Cl. Nero longius progressi agmen hostium procul conspexissent,
 M. Livius 2 opprimi potuerit. Attalus inermis atque incompressus
 Attalus sur- cursu effuso⁸ mare ac naves petit; et molientibus⁷ ab
 prised and terra naves Philippus supervenit⁹, tumultumque¹ etiam
 nearly taken ex terra nauticis præbuit. inde Opuntem rediit, deos
 prisoner by Philip. hominesque accusans quod tantæ rei⁸ fortunam ex oculis⁹
 prope raptam amisisset. Opuntii quoque ab eadem ira
 increpiti quod cum trahere obsidionem in adventum suum
 potuissent, viso statim hoste prope in voluntariam dedi-
 tionem concessissent. compositis circa Opuntem rebus
 Thronium¹ est profectus. et Attalus primo Oreum², inde,
 cum fama accidisset 'Prusiam Bithyniæ regem in fines
 'regni sui transgressum,' omissis rebus¹ atque Ætolico bello
 in Asiam trajecit. et² Sulpicius Æginam classem recepit³,
 unde initio veris profectus erat. haud maiore certamine
 quam Opuntem Attalus ceperat⁴, Philippus Thronium
 cepit. incolebant urbem eam profugi ab Thebis¹⁰ Phthio-
 ticis: urbe sua capta a Philippo cum in fidem⁵ Ætolorum
 28. perfugissent⁶, sedem eis Ætoli eam dederant urbis vastatæ⁷
 ac desertæ priore ejusdem⁸ Philippi bello. tum ab Thronio,

⁸ effusus F. V. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. adv. cf. ii, 50; 65; ix, 41; xxxvi, 19; xxxvii, 42; fuga effusa, xl, 28. D.—om. C. ⁹ pl. and opt. Mss.—supervenit 5 L.—supervenerat V.—advenit RH. R. 2, 3 P. ed. FR. ¹ metumque D. L. RH. but cf. x, 20; xxv, 26; xxvi, 10. G. ² em. both here and twice below, from Strabo ix, 426; GL. Steph. S. PM, G. A. v, 5, 565 sq. D. pr. G. C. R.—Toronem and Torone Mss. Edd. ed. G. C. D. ³ em. G. pr. C. D. R. est profectus ad. pl. Mss.—se recepit al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ⁴ opt. Mss. omissis rebus alii, iii, 46; cf. xxii, 12, 10; R. τὰλλα μεθίς, ἅπαντα μεθίς, or τὰλλα πάντα ἀφίς: relictis rebus, Plaut. Ep. iv, 2, 35; Ter. An. ii, 5, 1; Just. xiii, 6; G. cf. xxxvii, 37, 4. D.—Romanis al. Mss. ant. Edd.—Romanis rebus RH. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ⁵ om. N. pr. G. ⁶ F. five L. H. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. D.—recipit al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. ⁷ decertæ P.—decertat RE. F. N.—decertant ME. three P.—decertans V. 1, 2 L. HF. HV.—de itinere (putting the comma at Attalus,) conj. G 1st.—om. conj. C. P finem conj. [as 2 P has, a few lines above: ED.] for fines, cf. 5. RH. But fides means 'protection;' as in fidem venire, vii, 19; viii, 25; xxxvii, 6; cxxxi, ep. &c; dedere se, xxxix, 53; tradere se, xxxvii, 44; in fidem tutelamque tradere, xxxviii, 31; in fide et clientela alicujus esse, Flor. iii, 1. D. ⁸ pervenissent RH. R. L. D.—profugissent B 1st. ⁹ vastæ RH. 5 L. GA. pr. cf. 11. RH. sqq. Edd. ¹⁰ quidem RH. pr. RH. sqq. Edd. adv. S.

⁷ Hiberno moliris sidere classem, Virg. Æ. iv, 309. E. KR. To the examples in xxiii, 18, 1; [where naves should be substituted for castra, and terram for naves, ED.] add anchoras, 17; 36; and moliens absolutely, 44. RH.

⁸ Viz. Of taking Attalus alive. R.

⁹ Virtutem sublatam ex oculis quærimus, Hor. O. iii, 24, 31 sq. Here we should rather

have expected e manibus, cf. xxii, 3, 10; but see 8, where both expressions occur.

¹⁰ There are nine towns of this name: τρεῖς Θεσσαλίας τῆς Φθιώτιδος, Steph. RH. Strabo ix, 431; GL. xxxiii, 5; Thes. Phthia, [xxxix, 25; ED.] D. xxxii, 33; xxxix, 53; Pol. v, 99 sq; (SW.) xvii, 3; 8; xviii, 2; 20; xxiv, 6; Diod. xxvi, ecl. 7. (WE.) R.

sicut paullo ante dictum est, recepta profectus Tritonon¹ et C. Cl. Nero Drymias², Doridis parva atque ignobilia oppida, cepit. inde M. Livius 2 Elatiam, jussis 'ibi se opperiri' Ptolemæi Rhodiorumque legatis, venit. ubi cum de finiendo Ætólico bello ageretur Machanidam³ (affuerant enim legati¹¹ nuper Heracleæ concilio Romanorum Ætolorumque), nuntius affertur 'Machanidam⁴ Olympiorum solenne ludicrum parantes Eleos aggredi^{xxvii, 30 ; 35.} 'statuisse.' prævertendum id ratus, legatis cum benigno responso dimissis, 'se neque causam ejus belli fuisse', nec 'moram, si modo æqua et honesta condicione liceat, paci 'facturum,' cum⁵ expedito agmine profectus per Boeotiam Megara atque inde Corinthum descendit, unde commeati-^{xxiv, 30, f.} bus sumptis Phliunta Pheneumque⁶ petit. et jam cum Heræam⁷ venisset, audito⁸ 'Machanidam fama adventus 'sui territorium refugisse Lacedæmonem,' Ægium⁹ se ad con-^{xxvii, 30, f.} cilium Achæorum recepit, simul classem Punicam, ut mari quoque aliquid posset, accitam ibi ratus se inventurum. paucis ante diebus in Echinades¹⁰ trajecerant Pœni, inde portus Acarnanum petierant, cum 'ab Oreo profectum 'Attalum Romanosque' audissent, veriti ne ad⁶ se iretur et intra Rhium (fauces eæ sunt Corinthii sinus) oppri-^{xxvii, 29, 4.} merentur.

- 8 Philippus mærebat quidem et angebatur, cum ad omnia ipse raptim îsset, nulli tamen se rei in tempore occurrisset, et rapientem omnia ex oculis elusisse celeritatem suam^{7, 9.} fortunam. in concilio autem dissimulans ægritudinem elato

¹ Τρίτωνος, πολίχνην Μανιδονίας Steph. S.—Uthronon P.—var. cet. Mss.—Tithronon 5 L.—Tithronion or Tethronion conj. R. Τετράνιον, Her. viii, 33, [n. 25; ED.] Paus. x, 3; G. ib. 33; PM, G. A. vi, 15; D. Tithrone, Pliny iv, 3. R. ² V. N. Δρυμία πόλις Φωκίδος, Steph. S. cf. PM, l. c. D.—Drymias P. F. 3—5 L. GA. S.—Drymas ed. Mo. G. C. D.—var. cet. Mss.—Δρύμων πόλις, Her. l. c. Δρυμαίαν, Paus. l. c. G. Drymas, Pliny. R. ³ per se 2 L.—se V. 1 L.—fuisse se conj. D. and all om. se above, with F. C. 3 L. H. HV. ⁴ quam RH. 4 L. pr. GI, O. L. L. "quam;" cf. xxii, 9, 4. D.—perquam conj. RH. ⁵ em. SB.—Phleium Tapheneumque F.—var. cet. Mss. ⁶ S. 'Ἡραία ἰστίη καὶ πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. κῆρυξ δὲ κατὰ Μισηνὴν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, Steph. S. cf. CE, G. A. ii, 13, 786. D.—var. cet. Mss. ⁷ z z 'When he heard,' ['on hearing.' ED.] em. cf. pactō 'when they had agreed,' 21, j; RH. cf. xxi, 25, 10; προσαγγελθέντες, Pol. ii, 5; D. xxii, 55, a; und. nuntio. RS.—audit...Ægiumque F. C. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. B. HV.—audit...Eginamque L. ⁸ a em. G.—in Oxeas (which are islands of the same group; Strabo viii, p. 351;) conj. C.—inde Oxeas (cf. CE, G. A. ii, 14, 798;) conj. for Livy often omits the preposition before the names of islands, xxxiii, 41; xlv, 11. D.—in Devaces P. RE.—var. cet. Mss.—in Phoeas ed. G. C. D. ⁹ b in 5 L. GA. cf. ii, 6; ix, 43; HS, on O. H. 3, 136. D.

11 • For these ambassadors of Ptolemy the council of the Romans and Ætolians, and the Rhodians had lately been present at which was held at Heraclea; C. 5. R.

C. Cl. Nero M. Livius 2 Philip's speech before the Achæan council.

animo disseruit, testatus deos hominesque ' se nullo loco
 ' nec tempore ' defuisse, quin ubi hostium arma concre-
 ' puissent, eo quanta maxima posset celeritate tenderet'.
 ' sed vix ' rationem iniri posse utrum ab se audacius an
 ' fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum. sic ab Opunte
 ' Attalum, sic Sulpicium a^a Chalcide, sic eis^c ipsis diebus
 ' Machanidam e manibus suis elapsam. sed non semper
 ' felicem esse fugam; nec pro difficili id bellum haben-
 ' dum, in quo si modo congressus cum hostibus sis, viceris.
 ' quod primum esset, confessionem se hostium habere æ-
 ' *quaquam pares esse sibi*; brevi et victoriam haud dubiam
 ' habiturum, nec meliore eventu eos secum quam spe
 ' pugnatu-ros.' læti regem socii audierunt. reddidit inde
 Achæis Heræam et Triphyliam; Alipheram autem Me-
 galopolitis, quod¹ suorum fuisse finium¹ satis probabant,
 restituit. inde navibus acceptis ab Achæis (erant autem
 tres quadriremes et biremes totidem) Anticyram trajecit
 inde quinquere-
 mibus septem et lembis viginti amplius,
 quos ut adjungeret Carthaginensium classi, miserat in
 Corinthium sinum, profectus ad Erythras² Ætolorum,
 quæ prope Eupalium sunt, excensionem fecit. haud
 fefellit Ætolos: nam hominum quod aut in agris aut in
 propinquis castellis Potidanisæ atque Apollonisæ fuit, in
 silvas montesque refugit. pecora quæ inter festinationem
 abigi nequierant, sunt direpta et in naves compulsæ. cum
 his ceteraque præda Nicia³ prætore Achæorum Ægium

^a 4 L. em. (und. rei gerendæ or occasi-
 38; xxxvi, 4; iii, 46; 50; viii, 30; nn, on Sil. vii, 498. R.—tempore pl. and opt. Ma-
 b contenderet S. but cf. 18; xxv, 27; xxxiii, 41; Sil. xvi, 138; D. Tac. A. i, 39; H. iv,
 50; G. xxi, 31, 11. R. c id RH.—haud conj. RH. d om. RH. but this repeti-
 tion of the preposition is very common in our author; 28; 39; i, 57; iii, 25; 47; v, 41;
 52; vi, 25; 28; vii, 32; viii, 1; 11; x, 7; xxii, 53; xxiii, 34; 38; xxiv, 28; xxvi, 25;
 39; xxvii, 46; xxxi, 32; xxxii, 14; xxxiv, 61; xxxv, 50; xxxvi, 17; xxxvii, 54; xxxviii,
 60; xxxix, 42; 44; xlii, 34. The repetition also takes place with quam after magis, iv, 58;
 [or plus, 9; ED.] non modo and sed, iii, 6; et and et, xlv, 8; and where the conjunction is
 wanting, xxxviii, 18. D. e om. B. cf. v, 43, 4; but the pronouns are more frequently
 combined, as in ii, 4; 5; 10; iii, 69; v, 33; vi, 27; xxvii, 23; xxxii, 39; xxxiv, 62; xl,
 41; xliii, 22. D. f und. oppidum; G 1st. rather und. cam. R. quod is here indeclinable,
 ' because.' P. DJ.—quam or qui conj. G 2d.—om. and (suorum...probabant) conj. G 3d.

1 This phrase occurs in xl, 25; xlv, 10; 79 sq. ED.] καὶ Κύντρον. Εὐπάλια, εἰς
 cf. xxxii, 5; G. xliii, 10; D. xxi, 30, 3. R. Λοκρίδος, ἢ Εὐπάλιον [Strabo x, 310;
 2 'Ερετρὰ, πόλις Ἰώνων, [xxxvii, 27; R. Εὐπάλιον, Thuc. R.] Ἀρτιμιδαῖος φησι, Steph.
 Her. vi, 8, n. 31; ED.] καὶ Λιβύης, καὶ S.
 Λοκρίδος, καὶ Βιωτίας. [Her. ix, 15, nn. 3 Nicias was succeeded, the next year, by

misso, cum Corinthum petisset, 'pedestres inde copias per C. Cl. Nero
 'Boeotiam terra duci' jussit. ipse ab Cenchreis² præter ^{M. Livius 2}
 terram^b Atticam¹ super¹ Sunium navigans, inter medias ^{xxxii, 17;}
 prope hostium classes, Chalcidem pervenit. inde collau- ^{xxxi, 47;}
 data fide ac virtute, 'quod neque timor neque spes ^{H. vi, 87 n.}
 'flexisset eorum animos,' hortatusque 'in posterum ut
 'eadem constantia permanerent in societate, si suam⁴
 'quam Oritanorum^k atque¹ Opuntiorum fortunam mal- ^{6; 7.}
 'lent,' ab Chalcide Oreum⁵ navigat, principumque iis
 qui fugere capta urbe quam se Romanis tradere malu-
 erant, summa rerum et custodia urbis permissa, ipse De-
 metriadem ab Eubœa, unde primo ad opem ferendam
 sociis profectus erat, trajecit. Cassandreæ⁶ deinde centum ^{He returns}
 navium longarum carinis positis⁷, contractaque ad effectum ^{to his king-}
 ejus operis multitudine fabrorum navalium, quia res in
 Græcia tranquillas et profectio Attali fecerat et in tempore
 laborantibus sociis latum ab se auxilium, retro in regnum
 concessit, ut Dardanis^m bellum inferret.

9 Extremo æstatis ejus qua hæc in Græcia gesta sunt, ^{Both the}
 cum Q. Fabius¹ Maximi filius^a legatus ab² M. Livio ^{consuls go}
 to Rome.

² RH. cf. Rom. [xvi, 1—3; Acts xviii, 18; ED.] RH. πάλιν καὶ ἐπίστειον Κορίνθου, Steph. S. ed. GR. cf. WS, on Th. viii, p. 513; D. xxxii, 17; 19; 23; Strabo viii, 262; Paus. ii, 1, 2. R.—ab Cenchris 4 L. L.—a Bænotris 3 P. F. B. HV. ant. Edd.—ab Cænotriis HF. ed. Mo. sqq. Edd.—var. cet. Mss.—ab Cænna conj. cf. Strabo viii, 380; Pliny iv, 7. GL. ¹ om. RH. 2, 3 P. L. pr. RH. sqq. Edd. adv. G. ¹ Atticen RH. L. ¹ per RH. ^k Oritarum conj. 'Οριῶται, Strabo x, 1; R. 'Ορεσίτης, Steph. S. ¹ 2—5 L. H. B. R. HF. GA. RM. VI. 1 Ed.—in posterum...atque om. cet. Mss. ^m var. Mss.—Sintiis conj. (cf. xlii, 51; xliv, 46. GR, L. G. ep. iv, p. 31. adv. (cf. xxvii, 32 sq.) JA, Ap. p. 26. ^a G. pr. cf. xxvii, 40. G. C. DU. ed. D.—Maximi P. P. F.—Maximus P. 1 P. 1, 2 L. N. al. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—Maximus pater ed. G. C.

Philopoemen; who, in his first prætorship, defeated Machanidas at Mantinea; Pol. xi, 10 sq. Livy has passed over this and the other affairs of Greece, during a period of two years; returning to them in xxix, 12; R. cf. 5, 1.

4 'That which they now enjoyed.' DCE.

5 We must understand that this town was abandoned by Attalus and the Romans, on the arrival of Philip in Eubœa; S. though Livy has forgotten to mention this. GL.

6 The same as Potidæa: it received its new name from king Cassander, who either enlarged or restored the town; xliv, 11; R. xliii, 23. D.

7 'The keels were laid down,' as the commencement of building the ships: C. 45; Curt. x, 1, 19; ubi probus est architectus,

bene lineatum si semel carinam collocavit, facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est, Plaut. M. G. iii, 3, 41. R.

1 Cf. xxvii, 29. S. One of the sons of Fabius, who was consul in 540 Y. R. xxiv, 43; died before his father; Plut. Fab. Cic. Sen. 4; (LN.) whose death occurred in 550 Y. R. xxx, 26. According to Plut. he died immediately after his father's second triumph in 544; but that contradicts Livy, who speaks of him as living in 545. xxvii, 29; and even in 548; 40; 43: [cf. xxiv, 9; 12; 43—46. R.] Another son succeeded his father as augur, xxx, 26. and died, quite a young man, seven years afterwards, xxxiii, 42. G. DU. It is remarkable, though not a solitary instance, that the two sons had the same forename, cf. Ap. Claudio, cui cognomentum

C. Cl. Nero consule Romam ad senatum nuntiâsset ' consulem satis
 M. Livius 2 ' præsidiî Galliæ provinciæ credere L. Porcium cum suis
 ' legionibus esse, decedere se inde ac deduci exercitum
 ' consularem posse,' patres ' non M. Livium tantum redire
 ' ad urbem sed collegam quoque ejus C. Claudium' jusse-
 runt. id modo in decreto interfuit, quod ' M. Livii' ex-
 ' ercitum reduci', Neronis legiones Hannibali oppositas
 ' manere in provincia' jusserunt. inter consules ita per
 litteras convenit, ut ' quemadmodum uno animo rem pu-
 ' blicam gessissent, ita, quanquam ex diversis regionibus
 ' convenirent, uno tempore ad urbem accederent; Præ-
 ' neste qui prior venisset, collegam ibi opperiri' jussus.
 forte ita evenit ut eodem die ambo Præneste venirent.
 inde præmisso edicto ut ' triduo post frequens senatus
 xxi, 21, 3. ' ad ædem Bellonæ adesset,' omni multitudo obviam
 effusa ad urbem accessere. non salutabant modo universi
 circumfusi, sed contingere ' pro se quisque' victrices dextras
 consulum cupientes', alii gratulabantur, alii gratias agebant,
 ' quod eorum opera incolumis res publica esset.' in senatu
 cum more omnium imperatorum, expositis rebus ab se
 gestis, postulâsset ut ' pro re publica fortiter feliciterque'
 ' administrata et diis immortalibus haberetur honos et ipsis
 ' triumphantibus urbem inire liceret,' ' se vero ea quæ
 ' postularent decernere' patres, ' merito deorum primum,
 ' dein secundum deos consulum,' responderunt; et sup-
 plicatione^h amborum nomine^g et triumpho utrique decreto,

Their tri-
 umph.

^b *Livite* P.—*Livii* et conj. G. ^c *deduci* C. one Ms of C. pr. GR. ed. C. adv. cf. vi, 33; 26. D. ^d om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. but cf. xxv, 16, 8. ^e *prospicere* 1, 2, 4 L. HF. L. N. (or *perspicere*) V.—*respicere* HV.—*pro* (only) F.—om. 3 L.
^f *capiantes* or *tangentes* or *rapientes* conj. G. ^g *fideliterque* RH. D. as below. RH. But *fideliter*, *fides*, and *fidelis* are only used in speaking of allies, legates, or those under command, xxiii, 16; 46; xxiv, 47; xxxi, 9; xxxvii, 53; xl, 49; xlv, 14; Tac. Ag. 33; cf. FAB, Sem. i, 19; [xxi, 44; D.] in speaking of commanders *feliciter*, *felicitas*, or *felix* is always used, xxxi, 20; xli, 16; G. Cic. p. Mur. 18. Hence *virtus* and *felicitas* are joined, as xxx, 12; xxxviii, 48; *virtus* and *fors*, x, 36; but most frequently *virtus* and *fortuna*, i, 25; 42; iv, 37; v, 26; 34; vi, 32; vii, 30; 34; xxiii, 42; xxv, 16; xxv, 6; xxxix, 50. *Felix* and *feliciter* are also applied to soldiers, v, 30; 43; D. ii, 49. G.
^h *supplicationem* S. C. V. 2, 4 L. H. B 1st. L. pr. S.

Caudex fuit, Ap. illius Cæci fratre, Gell. xvii, 21; D. on iv, 36; DU, on xxxiii, 42; MN, on Cic. Fam. viii, 8. Perhaps there was a third brother; but it is very unlikely that all three should have the same name. R.

2 Plautus has frequently *ab aliquo nuntius*,

quemque a milite: cf. xxxiii, 48; G. xxii, 36, 3; 37, 1; ED. xiii, ep. v. l. *nuntius a collega*, x, 43; *litteræ ab aliquo*, xxvii, 39, 1; *legatus Romam*, xl, 54. D.

3 A thanksgiving for three days was decreed on the arrival of the news of the victory,

inter ipsos, 'ne cum bellum communi animo gessissent, C. Cl. Nero
 'triumphum separarent,' ita convenit, ut ¹ 'quoniam et in ^{M. Livius 2}
 'provincia M. Livii res gesta esset, et eo die quo pugnatum
 'foret ejus forte auspiciu⁴ fuisset, et exercitus Livianus
 'deductus Romam venisset, Neronis deduci non potuisset ^{xxvi, 21, 3.}
 'de provincia, ut M. Livium quadrigis urbem ineuntem
 'milites sequerentur, C. Claudius equo sine militibus inve-
 'heretur.' ita consociatus triumphus cum utrique, tum magis
 ei qui, quantum merito anteibat, tantum honore collegæ
 cesserat, gloriam auxit. 'illum equitem⁵' aiebant 'sex
 'dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiæ; et eo
 'die cum Hasdrubale in Gallia signis collatis pugnâsse,
 'quo eum castra adversus sese in Apulia posita habere
 'Hannibal credidisset. ita unum consulem pro utraque
 'parte Italiæ adversus duos duces, duos imperatores⁶ hinc
 'consilium suum hinc corpus opposuisse. nomen Neronis
 'satis fuisse ad continendum castris Hannibalem: Hasdru-
 'balem vero qua alia re quam adventu ejus obrutum atque
 'extinctum esse? itaque iret alter consul sublimis curru
 'multijugis, si vellet, equis: uno equo per urbem verum
 'triumphum⁷ vehi, Neronemque, etiam si pedes incedat,
 'vel parta eo¹ bello vel sprete eo⁴ triumpho gloria¹ memo-
 'rabilem fore.' hi sermones spectantium Neronem usque
 in Capitolium prosecuti sunt. pecuniam^m in ærarium

¹ om. RH. but *ut* is often put twice; cf. xxii, 11, a; Plaut. Bac. i, 1, 9; G. 40, 1. ED.
² em. RH.—*partem ea* P. F. C.—*partam eo* 2 P.—*parto eo* vulg. ^k em. RH.—*spreteo*
 P.—*spretam eo* 2 P.—*spreto* vulg. ¹ em. RH.—*gloriam* Mss. ^m F. V. 1, 2, 4,
 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. (It is put in apposition) ed. D.—*pecunia* RH. ed. G. C.

and had been celebrated; xxvii, 51; it would seem that it was very rarely decreed a second time, as in the present case. D.

4 When the two consuls were together, (ii, 1; ix, 8; xxii, 45;) the twelve lictors with the fasces attended on one consul only; and on him, consequently, devolved the chief command, together with the auspices. They took it by turns to command for the month, but sometimes, when encamped, for the day only; xxii, 41; Pol. iii, 110; 113; Plut. Fab. The consul, who had not the fasces, was preceded by a beadle and followed by his lictors; ii, 55; iii, 33; Suet. i, 20. He took the fasces first, who was either the elder of the two, or first elected, ix, 8; or to whom his colleague yielded the precedence, ii, 1; but after the

Julian law of marriage, enacted by Augustus in 736 Y. R. it was he who had the larger family, a married man, one who was betrothed, or one who had the privileges of a married man conferred on him: cf. Dion. v, 2; Dio 54; Gel. ii, 15; V. Max. iv, 1, 1; App. B. C. i, 100. (SW.) R.

5 'That he who was riding on the horse:' C. as *pedes*, below, means 'even had he been on foot.' R.

6 This tautology has the effect of amplification; cf. Arist. Rh. ED. Frequent instances of it occur; 25, o; 28; 38; 43; xxiii, 11; xxix, 5; xxxviii, 53; D. x, 25; xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 43. E.

7 'One who deserved and had earned a real triumph.' R.

C. Cl. Nero tulerunt sestertiūm⁸ tricies⁹, octoginta millia aeris. mili-
 M. Livius² tibus M. Livius quinquagenos senos asses divisit; tantun-
 dem C. Claudius absentibus militibus suis est pollicitus,
 cum ad exercitum redisset. notatum eo die plura car-
 mina militaribus jocis⁹ in C. Claudium quam in consulem
 suum jactata¹⁰; equites L. Veturium et Q. Cæciliū
 legatos magnis tulisse laudibus, hortatosque esse plebem
 ut 'eos consules in proximum annum crearent;'⁹ adjecisse
 equitum prærogativæ¹¹ auctoritatem consules, postero die
 g. in concione, 'quam forti fidelique duorum præcipue lega-
 torum opera usi essent,' commemorantes.

Cum comitiorum tempus appeteret et per dictatorem¹⁰
 comitia haberi placuisset, C. Claudius consul M. Livium
 collegam dictatorem dixit, Livius Q. Cæciliū magistrum
 equitum. a M. Livio dictatore creati consules L. Veturius
 B. C. 206—Q. Cæcilius, is ipse qui tum erat magister equitum. inde
 Y. R. 546. prætorum comitia habita; creati C. Servilius, M. Cæcilius
 Consuls, L. Veturius Metellus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Q. Mamilius Turinus, qui
 Philo, Q. Cæcilius tum ædilis plebis erat. comitiis perfectis dictator, magistratu
 Metellus. abdicato dimissoque exercitu, in Etruriam provinciam ex
 senatus consulto^a est profectus ad quæstiones¹ habendas,
 'qui Etruscorum Umbrorumve^b populi defectionis ab Ro-
 manis ad Hasdrubalem sub adventum² ejus consilia
 'agitassent, quique eum auxiliis aut commeatu aut ope
 'aliqua juvissent.' hæc eo anno domi militiæque gesta

^a Not quite 126 talents, but Polybius says πλείον τῶν τριακοντίων τελέων, xi, 3. G.—
 centies VI. i. e. more than 400 talents. C.—octogies (LXXX for XXX) i. e. 330½ talents:
 conj. G. ² consultu V. 1 L. ed. er. GR. ^b Umbrorumque ed. GR. C.

⁸ This is the first mention of *sestertii*. In the triumphs recorded in the first decade, the quantity of brass always exceeded that of silver. The first coinage of silver is noticed in xv, ep. and now silver began to supersede brass in commercial transactions. PZ, Æ. G. 19. DU. cf. Juv. i, 92 n.

⁹ The soldiers, on the occasion of a triumph, used to sing songs and compose extempore verses in which they indulged in raillery and jokes upon the vanquished enemy, their own officers, or even the general himself: cf. iv, 53; Suet. i, 49; 51; C. v, 49; vii, 10; xxxix, 7; R. Plut. Æm. near the end; Dryden, Ded. to his Juvenal, p. lx.

¹⁰ The metaphor is taken from the throwing of missile weapons; *jocere* is used in the

same sense, ii, 45; and with *ingerere præterea*, ib. R. It is an oriental figure, "Who bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words: that they may shoot in secret at the perfect: suddenly do they shoot at him, and fear not;" Psalm lxiv, 3 sq. This is perhaps the origin of the phrase ῥίσις περιείρη, Hom. Il. A 201; &c: ED. *verbis quæ volant*, Virg. Æ. xi, 380. CK.

¹¹ Cf. xxi, 3, 1: 'the opinion expressed by the knights, who seemed to point out beforehand to the people, what persons ought to be elected consuls.' C.

¹ 'Inquisition;' ii, 29; ix, 34; xxi, 26; xxxiii, 28; ix, 18; R. Deuteronomy xix, 18; Esther ii, 23; Psalm ix, 12.

² 'On the eve of his arrival.' RH.

ludi Romani ter toti³ instaurati ab ædilibus curulibus, Cn. L. Vet. Phil. Servilio Cæpione Ser. Cornelio Lentulo. item ludi plebei ^{Q.C.Metel.} semel toti instaurati ab ædilibus plebis, M.^c Pomponio Mathone et Q. Mamilio Turino.

Tertiodecimo anno Punici belli, L. Veturio Philone et Q. Cæcilio Metello consulibus, ‘Bruttii ambobus,’ <sup>Distribu-
tion of the
provinces
and legions.</sup> ‘ut cum Hannibale bellum gererent, provincia’ decreta. prætores exinde sortiti sunt, M. Cæcilius Metellus urbanam, Q. Mamilius peregrinam, C. Servilius Siciliam, Ti. Claudius Sardiniam. exercitus ita divisi, ‘consulum alteri, quem C. ‘Claudius prioris anni consul, alteri, quem Q. Claudius pro- ‘prætor’ (ææ binæ legiones erant) ‘habuissent’ exercitum. ‘in Etruria duas volonum legiones a C. Terentio propræto ^{xxvii, 35.} ‘M. Livius proconsul, cui prorogatum in annum imperium ‘erat, acciperet. et Q. Mamilio,’ ut ‘collegæ jurisdictione ‘tradita Galliam cum exercitu, cui L. Porcius prætor ‘præfuerat, obtineret,’ decretum est; jussusque ‘populari ‘agros Gallorum, qui ad Pœnos sub adventum Hasdru- ‘balis defecissent.’ C. Servilio cum Cannensibus duabus ^{xxvi, 1.} legionibus, sicut C. Mamilius tenuerat, Sicilia tuenda data. ^{xxvii, 35} ex Sardinia vetus exercitus, cui A. Hostilius præfuerat, ^{sq.} deportatus; novam legionem, quam Ti. Claudius trajiceret secum, consules conscripserunt. Q. Claudio^c, ut ‘Tarentum,’ C. Hostilio Tubulo, ut ‘Capuam provinciam haberet,’ pro- rogatum in annum imperium est. M. Valerius proconsul, qui tuendæ circa Siciliam maritimæ oræ præfuerat, ‘tri- ‘ginta navibus C. Servilio præbitis^b, cum cetera omni ‘classe redire ad urbem’ jussus.

1 In civitate tanto discrimine belli sollicita, cum omnium Prodigies.

^c M^c. ed. G. C. but cf. xxix, 11; &c; xxxi, 12. D. ^d et S. pr. FN, on. Q. C. as in 45; xxvi, 28; but cf. xxx, 1. G. ^e habuisset ed. C. ^f em. PG, 547 Y. R. pr. cf. xxvii, 35 sq; 41; 46; DU. C. ib. 48. R. ed. ED.—proprætor Mss. Edd. BK. ^g Flaminio T. Quintius Flamininus successor extra ordinem datus obtineret conj. ad. cf. 45; xxix, 13; Plut. Flam. p. 369. PG, 547 Y. R. adv. because Livy has often omitted to notice these appointments and changes in the provinces. Quintius probably succeeded Claudius next year, 45; which our author either forgot to state then, or might think it enough to imply in xxix, 13, c. Plutarch gives no date; and the surname of Claudius was Flamen. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 168. It might have happened, that, after the prorogation of his command, Claudius either died or vacated his province by some unforeseen occurrence; and that Quintius was then sent out as his successor. C. ^h F 2d. al. Mss. cf. xxxv, 12; xlv, 31. G.—præditis P. ME. V. F 1st.—relictis RE.—traditis l, 3—5 L. R. H. B. GA. D. ant. Edd.

L. Vet. Phil. secundorum adversorumque causas in deos. verterent¹,
 Q.C. Metel. multa prodigia nuntiabantur, 'Tarracinæ Jovis ædem,
 C. ii, 85. 'Satrici matris Matutæ de cælo tactam.' Satricanos haud
 minus terrebant in ædem Jovis foribus ipsis duo perlapsi^a
 xxii, 1, 14. angues. ab Antio nuntiatum est 'cruentas spicas metenti-
 xxiv, 22. 'bus visas esse.' Cære porcus biceps et agnus mas idemque
 femina natus erat. et 'Albæ duo soles visos' referebant^b, et
 'nocte Fregellis lucem obortam.' et 'bos in agro Romano
 C. i, 433; 'locutus, et ara Neptuni multo sudore manasse in circo
 432. 'Flaminio' dicebatur; et 'ædes Cereris, Salutis, Quirini de
 'cælo tactæ.' 'prodigia' consules 'hostiis majoribus pro-
 C. i, 454; 'curare' jussi 'et supplicationem' unum^d diem^e habere.'
 393; 392. ea ex senatus consulto facta. plus omnibus aut nuntiatis
 The fire in peregre aut visis domi prodigiis terruit animos hominum
 of Vesta ex- ignis in æde Vestæ extinctus^f; cæsaque^g flagro^h estⁱ
 tinguished; Vestalis^j, cujus^k custodia^l noctis ejus fuerat, jussu P.^m
 C. i, 408. Licinii pontificisⁿ. id quanquam nihil portendentibus deis,
 ceterum^o negligentia humana acciderat, tamen 'et hostiis
 'majoribus procurari et supplicationem ad Vestæ^p haberi'
 placuit.

The people Priusquam proficiscerentur consules ad bellum, moniti^a
 again ab senatu sunt ut 'in agros reducendæ plebis curam ha-
 settled in berent. deum benignitate summotum bellum ab urbe
 the country. 'Romana et Latio esse, et posse sine metu in agris
 xxvi, 40; 'habitari. minime convenire Siciliæ quam Italiæ colendæ
 xxvii, 5. 'majorem curam esse.' sed res haudquaquam erat populo
 facilis, et liberis cultoribus bello absumptis, et inopia^b ser-
 vitiorum, et pecore direpto villisque dirutis aut incensis.

^a opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—*prælapsi* 2, 3 P. 4 L. L. ant. Edd.—*prolapsi* al. Mss. ed. AS....G.
^b *ferabant* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. ED. ^c in ad. S.—*per* L. ^d *unum*
 B. GA. ant. Edd.—*uno* R.—*una* ed. CU. sqq. Edd. ^e *die* R. ed. CU. sqq. Edd. but
 cf. xxv, 7; xxvii, 37; G. xxxvi, 38; xl, 2; 19; v, 10; x, 21; xxxix, 22. D. ^f *ob*
quam causam ad. 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*ob eam causam* ad. R. ^g *cæsa* 2, 5 L.
 H. B. GA. R. ^h *flagris* S. adv. CI, on O. M. xv, 777. ⁱ conj. om. G. adv.
 Mss. ^j *virgo* ad. [from gl. RH.] 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ^k *visa* V. 1, 2 L. N. al.
 Mss.—om. F. HV.—*cuja* [cf. BOR, C. L. L. p. 77 sq. ED.] conj. from Cicero. G. pr. L.
 de Vesta 8. adv. D. ^l *custos* CI. ^m L. ed. er. GR. CL. ⁿ *admoniti*
 D. RH.

1 'Attribute, ascribe:' cf. iv, 9. R.

2 Und. *maximi*, cf. xxxiv, 44. The chief
 pontiff, with the college of pontiffs as his
 council, took cognizance of misdemeanours
 committed by Vestals. D.

3 For *sed*; cf. ix, 21; 27; 46; x, 5; &c.
 ST.

4 *Ventum erat ad Vestæ*, Hor. S. i, 9, 35;
 RH. cf. xxi, 62, 12; xxvi, 21, 2. R.

5 'From a deficiency.' R.

magna tamen pars auctoritate consulum compulsa in agros remigravit⁶. moverant autem hujusce rei mentionem Placentinorum et Cremonensium legati, querentes ' agrum
' suum ab accolis Gallis incursari ac vastari, magnamque
' partem colonorum suorum dilapsam esse, et jam^o infre-
' quentes se urbes, agrum vastum ac desertum habere.' xxiii, 30.
Mamilio prætori mandatum ut ' colonias ab hoste tueretur.'
consules ex senatus consulto edixerunt ut ' qui cives Cre-
' monenses atque Placentini essent, ante certam diem in
' colonias reverterentur.'

Principio deinde veris et ipsi ad bellum profecti sunt. Q. Cæcilius consul exercitum ab C. Nerone, L. Veturius ab Q. Claudio proprætore accepit, novisque militibus, quos ipse conscripserat, supplevit. in Consentinum agrum consules exercitum duxerunt, passimque depopulati, cum agmen jam grave præda esset, in saltu angusto a Bruttiis jaculatoribusque Numidis turbati^p sunt, ita ut non præda^a sed armati quoque in periculo fuerint. major tamen tumultus quam pugna fuit, et præmissa præda incolumes et legiones in loca tuta^r evasere. inde in Lucanos profecti. ea sine certamine tota gens in dicionem populi Romani rediit.

12 Cum Hannibale nihil eo anno rei gestum est. nam neque ipse se obtulit¹ in tam recenti vulnere^a publico privatoque, neque laccessierunt quietum^b Romani: tantam inesse vim, etsi omnia alia circa eum ruerent, in uno illo duce censebant. ac nescio an mirabilior adversis quam secundis rebus^c fuerit^d, quippe qui cum^e et^f in hostium

The consuls proceed into the Bruttian territory.

High character of Hannibal; xxii, 39, 3. P. xi, 17.

⁶ P. F. 4 L. L. D. pr. C.—om. pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. RH. adv. GB. CI, on O. F. i, 609. ^p jaculatoribus disturbati ⁹ opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D. cf. x, 6; xxxviii, 22; xxxix, 28; R. 26, d; ἵλιον θέλω καὶ οὐ θυσίαν, οὐ γὰρ ἦλθον καλίσαι δικαίους ἀλλ' ἀμαρτωλοὺς εἰς μετένοιαν, St Matthew ix, 13; xii, 7; οὐκ ἐμὲ δέχισται, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με, St Mark, ix, 37. ED.—tantum ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. C. but on the omission of tantum, modo, solum, &c. see GT, on Cic. V. iii, 1; DU, on Fl. ii, 2, 20; CO, on S. J. 14, 23. D. ^r S. 2 P. pr. cf. x, 17; ii, 62; xlii, 60; BU, on Luc. ii, 504. D.—ulta P.—cultu 1, 3 P. PE. RE. F. 3—5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. pr. FN, on Q. C. vi, 4, 20.—tulta V.—occulta ME. L.—alta conj. G. ^a voluntatere (for volnere) P.—voluntate F. C. V. 1 L. HV. HF.—voluntarium 2 L.—luctu H marg. from gl. D. ^b quietem ed. G. ^c mirabiliori adversas quam secundus res conj. G. ^d tulerit 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. H marg. pr. G. ^e quippe pl. and opt. Mss.—quippe qui 2 L.—quippe cum 3 P. 3—5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.—virtute: conj. G. ^f om. 3 P. 1, 4 L. pr. C.

⁶ Cic. Fam. ix, 18; T. Q. i, 49; Lucr. ii, 964.

¹ Und. Romanis, R. or hosti.

L. Vet. Phil. terra per annos tredecim², tam³ procul ab domo, varia
 Q.C. Metel. fortuna bellum gereret exercitu non suo civili sed mixto
 xxx, 33. ex colluvione omnium⁴ gentium, quibus non lex⁵, non
 mos, non lingua communis, alius habitus⁶, alia vestis, alia
 arma, alii ritus, alia sacra, alii prope dei essent, ita quo-
 dam⁷ uno vinculo copulaverit eos, ut nulla nec inter ipsos
 nec adversus ducem seditio exstiterit, cum et pecunia sæpe
 in stipendium et commeatus in hostium agro deessent,
 xxvii, 51; quorum inopia priore Punico bello multa infanda inter
 HO. iv, 4, duces militesque commissa fuerant. post Hasdrubalis vero
 70 sq. exercitum cum duce, in quibus spes omnis reposita victoriæ
 42; xxvi, fuerat, deletum, cedendōque in angulum Bruttium cetera
 41; F. iii, Italia⁸ concessum⁹, cui non videatur mirabile nullum
 20, 13. motum in castris factum? nam ad cetera id quoque ac-
 cesserat, ut ne alendi quidem exercitus nisi ex Bruttio
 agro spes esset, qui ut omnis coleretur, exiguus⁶ tamen
 tanto alendo exercitui erat: tum magnam partem juven-
 tutis abstractam a cultu agrorum bellum occupaverat et
 xxix, 6, d mos vitio¹ etiam insitus genti per² latrocinia militiam ex-
 aud e.ercendi. nec ab domo quicquam mittebatur, de¹ Hispania
 retinenda sollicitis³, tanquam omnia prospera in Italia
 essent.

Affairs in
Spain.

In² Hispania⁹ res quadam ex parte eandem fortunam,
 quadam longe disparem habebant; eandem, quod prælio
 victi Carthaginienses duce⁷ amisso in ultimam Hispaniæ
 oram usque ad Oceanum compulsi erant, disparem autem,
 quod Hispania non quam Italia modo, sed quam ulla pars

² cum conj. G. ³ om. conj. G. ⁴ quondam HV. ed. Bas. sqq.—quoniam
 conj. G. ⁵ 'From natural depravity,' ingeniorum vitio, xxiii, 4; vitio praeus, Hor. S.
 i, 4, 79; [but there the Edd. have studio.] C. Pers. iii, 32. ED.—vicit V. 1, 2 L. B 2d.
 HV.—ultro conj. cf. latrocinii in Bruttiiis gerebantur res, ...suoapte ingenio congruentibus in
 eum morem, xxix, 6. G. adv. C. ⁶ par P. V. F 1st.—inter RH. ⁷ om. 3 L. pr.
 G. DJ. ⁸ 'The Carthaginians who were at home being anxious.' RS.—sollicito
 senatu conj. R. ⁹ Hispania...in om. F. C. al. opt. Mes. V. 1 L. HV. pr. G. adv. cf.
 8, 1; xxiii, 32, f; xxv, 15, j; xxvi, 2, d; j; xxvii, 28, g; 35, a; 43, b; C. ix, 11, 11.
 D.—Hispania...essent om. conj. DJ. ¹⁰ Hispaniæ conj. G.

² This was the 13th year from his enter-
 ing Italy in 534 Y. R. Polybius says 16
 years, including the whole of the time spent
 in Italy; xi, 19; and 17 years in xxiv, 9, 5;
 reckoning the year in which Saguntum was
 taken. cf. xxx, 28; 30; [32; ED.] 44. R.

³ The following passage affords a good
 specimen of the figure asyndeton.

⁴ 'A different style of person.' C.

⁵ 'After the destruction of Hasdrubal with
 his army; and after Hannibal, by retiring
 into the nook of the Bruttii, had virtually
 ceded all the rest of Italy to the Romans.' C.
 cf. xxii, 25, 7. R.

⁶ 'Scanty.' R.

⁷ Hanno, 2. R.

terrarum bello reparando aptior erat locorum hominumque L.Vet.Phil.
 ingeniis. itaque ergo⁸ prima Romanis inita provinciarum, Q.C.Metel.
 quæ quidem continentis⁹ sint, postrema omnium, nostra
 demum ætate, ductu auspicioque Augusti Cæsaris, per-
 domita est¹⁰. ibi tum Hasdrubal Gisgonis, maximus cla-Hasdrubal
 rissimusque¹¹ eo bello secundum Barcinos¹¹ dux, regressus and Mago
 ab Gadibus, rebellandi spem adjuvante Magone Hamil-renew the
 caris filio, delectibus per ulteriorem Hispaniam habitis ad war; P. xi,
 quinquaginta millia peditum et quattuor millia et quin-20 sqq.
 gentos equites armavit. de equestribus copiis ferme inter
 auctores convenit: peditum septuaginta millia quidam ad-P. xi, 20;
 ducta ad † Silpian¹² urbem scribunt. ibi super campos AH. xxiv,
 patentes duo duces Pœni ea mente, ne detrectarent cer-27.
 13 tamen, consederunt. Scipio, cum ad eum fama tanti com-Scipio col-
 parati exercitus perlata esset, neque Romanis legionibus¹lects rein-
 tantæ se parem fore¹³ multitudini ratus, ut non in speciemforcements
 saltem opponerentur barbarorum auxilia, neque in iis tamen from the
 tantum virium ponendum, ut mutando fidem, quæ cladis allies.
 causa fuisset patri patruoque, magnum momentum face-xxv, 33.
 rent, præmisso Silano ad Colcham¹⁴ duodetriginta oppidisxxxiii, 21;
 regnantem, ut equites peditesque ab eo, quos se perP. xxi, 9.
 hiemem conscripturum pollicitus erat, acciperet, ipse ab
 Tarracone profectus protinus¹⁵ ab sociis, qui accolunt viam,

⁸ *maximusque* opt. Mss.—*maximus* conj. G.—*maximus qui* conj. cf. xlii, 1; 11; 19; 34; xlv, 12; xxix, 27, e; iii, 38; iv, 17; xxviii, 18; xli, 25; PZ. v, 14; C. adv. but cf. xxii, 13; xxiii, 23; xxiv, 25; iii, 38; *neque* for *qui non*, 33; DU. pr. cf. iii, 38; xxiii, 18; xxiv, 25; 42; xxix, 32; BA, on Gr. C. 4; HS, on Ph. iii, 18, 13; (BY.) DU, on xxxvi, 31, 7. D. ⁹ var. Mss.—*Silipiam* 5 L.—*Silviam* SIM, on A. I. p. 406.—*Sitiam* (or *Ovingi*) conj. DJ.—*Ilipam* pr. R. ED. Ἰλίπαν, Pol. em. from Strabo iii, p. 141; cf. Ant. It. p. 411; Pliny iii, 1 s. 3. [Ἡλίγγαν vulg. Mss. Edd. Σιλπίαν conj. al.] SW. ¹⁰ om. RH. pr. RH. adv. GB. ¹¹ *Colcum* ed. G. C.—*Colichanta* from Pol. conj. U.

⁸ Livy often unites these particles, as in E. i, 12, 26 sq; 18, 55.
 i, 25; iii, 31; xxxix, 25; D. ix, 31; &c. G.

⁹ For Sardinia and Sicily, which (according to V. Pat. [ii, 38; R.] and others) were the first provinces, are islands. S.

¹⁰ The Cantabrians, with the Vaccæans and Asturians, were subdued by Agrippa, 734 Y. R. Dio liii, 24—28; liv, 11: R. cf. Hor. O. ii, 6, 2; 11, 1. *servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ Cantaber, sera domitus catena*, Hor. O. iii, 8, 21 sq; *te, [Auguste,] Cantaber non ante domabilis miratur, o tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ*, ib. iv, 14, 41 sq; ii, 6, 2; 11, 1; *Cantaber Agrippæ virtute cecidit*,

¹¹ The three brothers Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago. R.

¹ 'He did not consider, that, with the Roman legions alone, he should be so fully a match for the Carthaginians as not to require barbarian auxiliaries, which might at least in appearance be opposed to the enemy; while at the same time he must not so lean upon their strength as to run the risk of falling like his father and uncle, by having that support treacherously withdrawn at a critical moment.'

² 'In succession,' 'as he went on;' C. 16.

L.Vet.Phil. modica contrahendo auxilia Castulonem pervenit. eo ad-
 Q.C.Metel. ducta ab Silano auxilia, tria millia peditum et quingenti
 equites. inde ad Bæculam urbem progressus^c omni exer-
 citu civium sociorum, peditum equitumque quinque et
 quadraginta millibus. castra^d ponentes eos Mago et Ma-
 sinissa cum omni equitatu aggressi sunt, turbâssentque
 munientes, ni abditi post tumultum opportune^e ad id posi-
 tum^f ab Scipione equites improvise in effusos incurrissent.
 hi promptissimum quemque et proxime vallum atque in
 ipsos munitores primum^g invectum vixdum prælio into-
 fuderunt. cum ceteris, qui sub signis atque ordine agminis
 incesserant, longior et diu ambigua pugna fuit. sed cum
 ab stationibus primum expeditæ cohortes, deinde ex opere
 deducti milites atque 'arma capere' jussi plures^h et integri
 fessis [subirentⁱ], magnumque jam agmen armatorum a
 castris in prælium rueret, terga haud dubie^j vertunt Pœni
 Numidæque. et primo turmatim^k abibant, nihil propter
 pavorem festinationemve confusis ordinibus; dein post-
 quam acrius ultimis incidebat Romanus neque sustineri
 impetus poterat, nihil jam ordinum memores passim, qui
 cuique proximum fuit, in fugam effunduntur. et quan-
 quam eo prælio aliquantum et Romanis aucti et deminuti
 hostibus animi erant, tamen nunquam^l aliquot^m insequen-
 tesⁿ dies^o ab^p excursionibus equitum levisque armaturæ
 cessatum^q est.

The troops
on both
sides led

Ubi satis tentatæ per hæc levia certamina vires sunt,¹⁴
 prior Hasdrubal in aciem copias eduxit, deinde et Romani

^c *processum* (und. *est*) cum RH.—om. conj. G.—*progressos* conj. GR. pr. D. ^d mil-
 libus castra conj. G. pr. GR. D. ^e *opportuno* conj. G. ^f pl. and opt. Mss. pr.
 cf. 17; DU. 'situated.' R.—*oppositum* D. pr. G. C. cf. xxv, 15; xxix, 34; xxxi, 48; xl,
 51. (G.) D.—*positi* al.—*positu* conj. G. ^g *usque* R. RH.—*iisque* 3 P. 4 L.—*hique*
 2 L.—*iique* (and om. *et*) conj. ED. ^h ad. three P. al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. C. DCE.
 pr. R.—om. opt. Mss. BK. und. *ruerent*, and take *fessis* ('than those who were fatigued with
 working at the fortifications or with fighting') as the ablative after *plures*: G. but this con-
 struction is harsh, C. and the order would then have been *integri et plures*. DCE. ⁱ om.
 pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. ^j *prælio quod* RH. 3 P.—*per aliquot* conj. RH. ed.
 G. C. as in 14: ED. but cf. iii, 23; x, 21. D.—*aliquoties* or *aliquotiens* 1 P. P. ME. V.
 RE. F. 2 L. L. N. pr. G. ^k *insequentis* RH. H.—*in sequentis* 3 P.—*sequentes* 1 P.
 ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. L. N. HV.—*sequentis* P.—*sequentibus* RE. pr. G. ^l *diebus* RE.
 pr. G. ^m om. conj. G. ⁿ *certatum* conj. G.

3 This is an adjective agreeing with *quem-*
que. C.

4 'Without further hesitation or delay,'

'decidedly, openly;' i, 9; x, 13; xxxvii,
 18. R.

5 v, 39; Hirt. B. G. viii, 18.

processere. sed utraque acies pro vallo stetit instructa; et cum ab neutris pugna coepta esset, jam die ad occasum inclinante a Pœno prius, deinde ab Romano in castra copiae reductae. hoc idem per dies aliquot factum. prior semper Pœnus copias castris educebat, prior fessis stando signum receptui dabat. ab neutra parte procursum telumve missum aut vox ulla orta. mediam aciem hinc Romani, illinc Carthaginienses mixti Afris, cornua socii tenebant: erant autem utrinque^a Hispani pro cornibus. ante Punicam aciem elephanti castellorum procul speciem^b praebebant. jam hoc in utrisque castris sermonis erat, 'ita ut instructi stetissent pugnatu-
 ros; medias acies Romanum Poenum-
 que, quos inter belli causa esset, pari robore animorum armorumque concursuros.' Scipio ubi hæc obstinate credita animadvertit^c, omnia de industria in eum diem quo pugnaturus erat mutavit. tesseram vesperi per castra dedit ut^{xxvii, 46, 1.}
 'ante lucem viri equique curati¹ et^d pransi essent^e, armatus eques frenatos instratosque^f teneret equos.' vixdum² satis certa luce equitatum omnem cum levi armatura in stationes Punicas immisit; inde confestim ipse cum gravi agmine legionum procedit, præter opinionem destinatam suorum hostiumque Romano milite cornibus firmatis, sociis in mediam aciem acceptis. Hasdrubal clamore equitum excitatus ut ex tabernaculo prosiluit, tumultumque ante vallum et trepidationem suorum et procul signa legionum

L.Vet.Phil.
Q.C.Metel.

into the
field; P. xi,
22—24.

Scipio at-
tacks the
enemy.

^a utrinque 1 P. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. HV. ^b vi ad. P. F. i. e. vi or sex G. adv. *ἐν τῇ πλείῳ τῶν τεράκοντα*, Pol. xi, 20; C. there were 36 according to App. Hisp. p. 268. D.—visu ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. om. RH. pr. C.—visui V.—usui 1 L.—visi conj. D. ^c animoadvertit P. for animom advertit G.—animo advertit F. V. 1, 3 L. H. GA. HV. N. adv. cf. iv, 27, 8. D.—animis advertit VI.—animum advertit conj. cf. xxiv, 48, 2; G. xxvi, 19, a. C. pr. D. ^d P. RE. V. 1 L. This refers to the horses, and pransi to the men. L. The same order occurs in St Matthew xii, 22. ED.—curati 2 P. F. H. pr. GB.—curatæ LI.—curate 1 P. 3—5 L. GA. N. al. Mss.—accurate 2 L. L.—cuncti et DQ, on Sil. vii, p. 306.—cum B 1st. HV. ant. Edd.—cum raptim ed. A.—om. 3 P. B 2d. RH. pr. as gl. for *jentaculum ambulatorium* is assigned to an ass by Apul. GB. ^e pransique essent 2 P. pr. GB.—pransissent al. Mss. and ant. Edd.—persensissent al. ant. Edd. ^f P. 'And saddled;' R. ed. G. cf. xxi, 27, p. D.—instratosque cet. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 20 twice. D. ^g 'A decided opinion,' 'a full conviction;' *certis destinatisque sententiis*, Cic. T. Q. ii, 2: DU. cf. DCE, on Cat. 8, 19; R. xxix, 20; xxiii, 28; xxxix, 53; G. 24; vii, 33. D.—opinions destinatum conj. cf. iii, 20. G.

1 Curare is a verb applied to the taking of refreshments; BKH, on T. i, 5, 33: it is often followed, in our author, by corpora. Hence it is also used in speaking of animals, xliv, 40; Var. R. R. iii, 10; D. Cato R. R. 104; Gell. iv, 20. G. 2 Cf. GUI, M. M. t. i, 11; SW, on P. l. c. R.

L.Vet.Phil. fulgentia plenosque hostium campos vidit, equitatum om-
 Q.C.Metel. nem extemplo in equites emittit^a, ipse cum peditum
 agmine castris¹ egreditur, nec ex ordine solito quicquam
 acie instruenda mutat. equitum jam diu anceps pugna
 erat; nec¹ ipsa per se decerni² poterat³, quia⁴ pulsus⁵,
 quod prope in vicem fiebat⁶, in aciem peditum tutus
 receptus erat. sed ubi jam haud plus quingentos⁷ passus
 acies inter sese⁸ aberant, signo receptui dato Scipio, pate-
 xxvii, 18, factisque ordinibus, equitatum omnem levemque armatu-
 13. ram in medium acceptam divisamque in partes duas in
 The Roman subsidiis post cornua locat. inde ubi incipiendæ jam
 cavalry placed in pugnæ tempus erat, 'Hispanos' (ea media acies fuit)
 reserve. 'presso gradu⁴ incedere' jubet; ipse e⁴ dextro cornu (ibi
 P. xi, 22 sq. namque præerat) nuntium ad Silanum et Marcium mittit
 ut 'cornu extenderent in sinistram partem', quemadmo-
 'dum se tendentem ad dextram' vidissent⁵; et cum ex-
 'peditis peditum equitumque prius pugnam consererent
 'cum hoste quam coire inter se mediæ acies possent'
 The battle ita diductis cornibus cum ternis peditum cohortibus⁶ ter-
 commences. nisque equitum turnis, ad hoc velitibus, citato gradu in
 hostem ducebant, sequentibus in obliquum aliis. sinus in
 medio erat, qua¹ segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant.
 et jam conflixerant cornua, cum quod roboris in acie

^a immittit ed. GT. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D.—mittit L.—emisit B. ant. Edd. em. A.
¹ castra VI. 2 L. pr. cf. xxiii, 16, 4; C. 26, g. ED. ² neque 3 P. ³ ipsa...
 poterat om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. adv. G. ἀντιπρὸς ἑν, Pol. xi, 22. D. ⁴ om. 3 P. pr.
 RH. ⁵ depulsis conj. RH.—equitibus ad. BR. ⁶ fiebant RH. ⁷ centum
 quinquaginta conj. πρὸ σταδίου, Pol. U. but a stadium would only be 120 paces: cf. xxxvii,
 6, 4; D. and SW would emend πρὸ δ' (or δ.) σταδίου, from Livy. R. ⁸ P. divisæ ad
 V. five L. H. B. HF. GA. HV. L. ⁹ om. 4 L. pr. RH.—ex V. 3 L. ¹⁰ sinistra
 parte RH. pr. RH. ¹¹ a dextera conj. RH. ¹² P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. GA. VI. ed.
 C.—quia cet. Mss. ed. G. D.

3 Cf. vii, 9; GV, on C. F. x, 10. D.

4 Segnius incedere below; pede presso, viii, 8; 'in ordinary time'; modico gradu, xxx, 5; βᾶδην ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἱσχυράν &c; Pol. ii, 27; iii, 65; 72; iv, 65; v, 80; viii, 30; x, 30; xi, 23; &c. opposed to ἱσχυρῇ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἱσχυράν ib. and citato gradu ducere below; or pleno, ix, 45; [iv, 32; 'in quick time'; which is between a slow march and a run, or 'double quick time.' E.] militari gradu xx millia passuum horis quinque dumtaxat æstivis conficienda sunt: pleno autem gradu, qui citatior est, totidem horis xxiv millia peragenda sunt: quidquid addideris, jam cursus est, cujus

spatium non potest definiri, Veg. R. M. i, 9; cf. xxxiv, 15; 16; MN, on C. F. xii, 16; CO, and WS, on S. J. 98 or 103; BU, on Q. D. iii. 2; BKH, on Pr. iv, 10, 36. R.

5 The object of this movement was to prevent being outflanked by the superior numbers of the enemy, and to bring the wings first into action. SW. cf. L, M. R. iv, 6. DU.

6 Rather manipulis. R. τριῶς στήλας, τῶν δὲ καλεῖται τὸ σύνταγμα τῶν πρὸς τὰς Ῥωμαίων πόρεταις, Pol. xi, 23. S. στήλας, σημαία τάγμα, and τάξις are synonymous with manipulus. SW.

hostium erat, Poeni veterani Afrique nondum ad teli L.Vet.Phil.
 conjectum venissent, neque in cornua, ut adjuvarent Q.C.Metel.
 pugnantes, discurrere auderent, ne aperirent mediam
 aciem venienti ex adverso hosti. cornua ancipiti praelio
 urgebantur: eques levisque armatura, "velites, circum- xxvi, 4, 7.
 ductis alis in latera incurrebant; cohortes a fronte urge-
 15 bant, ut abrumperent cornua a cetera acie. et cum^a ab
 omni parte¹ haudquaquam par pugna erat, tum² quod
 turba Baliarium^b tironumque Hispanorum Romano Lati-
 noque militi objecta erat. et^c procedente jam die vires
 etiam deficere Hasdrubalis exercitum coeperant, oppressos xxv, 5, e.
 matutino tumultu coactosque, priusquam cibo corpora
 firmarent, raptim in aciem exire. ad id sedulo diem
 extraxerat Scipio, ut sera pugna esset: nam ab septima
 demum hora peditum signa cornibus incucurrerunt^d, ad
 medias acies aliquanto serius pervenit pugna, ita^e ut prius
 aestus a meridiano sole laborque standi sub armis et simul
 fames sitisque corpora afficerent^f quam manus cum hoste
 consererent. itaque steterunt scutis innisi^g. nam super cetera
 elephantum⁴ etiam tumultuoso genere pugnae equitum veli- P. xi, 24.
 tumque et levis armaturae consternati e cornibus in mediam
 aciem sese intulerant. fessi⁵ igitur corporibus animisque
 rettulere pedem, ordines tamen servantes, haud secus
 quam si imperio ducis cederent^h integra^h acies. sed cum

^a pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—et ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. but *velites* is here put in apposition; G. cf. xxi, 55, a and l; D. 15; SL, on H. p. 1052, Th. A. R. DU. ² pl. and opt.

Mss. ed. A. C. D.—tum al. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. GT. G. DCE.—jam conj. G. pr. D. (DCE takes *tum* in this sense. adv. on account of the *tum* following. R.) ^b *Balirum* RH.—

lixarum conj. RH. ed. CU. sqq. Edd. (em. GT.) adv. The Baliaric slingers would be unable to maintain their ground against the Roman legions: GB. and the Carthaginians were too expert tacticians to weaken their line by intermixing 'sutlers' with soldiers. DJ.

^c *tum quod* HV. from gl. ED. cf. xxi, 36, 7. R.—om. V. five L. H. B. adv. RH. ^d ed.

GR. cf. i, 12, 8. D.—*incurrerunt* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. HV. L.—*concurrerunt* H. D. RH. but cf. Sil. xii, 453; Suet. iii, 26; BU, on Luc. iv, 278. D.—*occurrerunt* GA.—*currerunt* 4 L.—*incurreret* 1 L. ^e om. F. 1, 5 L. H. GA. B. V. HV. adv. RH. ^f *afficeret*

D. N. ed. GT. G. C. ^g P. F. VI. V. 1—3 L. H. HV. ed. C. D.—*cederet* pl. Mss.

^h *integra* V. 1—3 L. H. HV. but *acies*, as a collective noun, has a plural verb, v, 39; viii,

1 'And not only on the wings,' as stated in 14. D.

2 Und. *impar pugna erat*, RH. or *vel maxime*. C.

3 Cf. Her. v, 74, n. 57.

4 The elephants, which had been posted at first in front of the centre, 14, were afterwards removed to the flank of the wings, to cover them from the charge of the Roman

cavalry and light infantry. SW.

5 The inaccuracy of LU, on Juv. iii, 25, is apparent from the following examples; that *fatigatus* (though it refers to the body in xxi, 4; 30; as *lassi* Hor. S. i, 5, 37;) refers to the mind in Hor. O. ii, 11, 12; and *fessus* to the body below; and in xxi, 27; Hor. O. ii, 7, 18; Virg. E. viii, 85; Æ. iii, 511, and, here, to both body and mind.

L.Vet.Phil.
Q.C.Metel.

Victory
over the
Cartha-
ginians :

who are
beaten back
to their
camp.

eo ipso acrius, ubi inclinatham sensere rem¹, victores
undique inveherent, nec facile impetus sustineri posse
quanquam retinebat obsistebatque cedentibus Hasdruba
' ab tergo esse colles tutumque receptum, si modice
' reciperent,' clamitans, tamen vincente verecundiam meo
cum proximus quisque hostem¹ cederet², terga extemp-
data atque in fugam sese omnes effuderunt. ac prin-
consistere¹ signa in radicibus collium ac revocare in o-
dines militem coeperant, cunctantibus in adversum colla
erigere aciem Romanis; inde³ ut inferri impigre signa
viderunt, integrata⁴ fuga in castra pavidi compelluntur
nec procul vallo Romanus aberat; cepissetque tanto im-
petu castra, ni se⁵ ex vehementi sole, qualis inter gravi
imbre nubes effulget, tanta vis aquæ deiecisset⁶, ut vix
castra sua receperint⁷ se victores, quosdam etiam religi-
ceperit⁸ ulterius quicquam eo die conandi. Carthaginien-
quanquam fessos labore ac vulneribus nox imberque
necessariam quietem vocabat, tamen quia metus et per-
culum cessandi non dabat tempus, prima luce oppugnatur
hostibus castra, saxis undique circa ex propinquis vallibus
congestis augent vallum, munimento sese, quando in arm-
parum præsidii foret, defensuri. sed transitio⁷ sociorum, fug-
ut tutior mora videretur, fecit. principium defectionis
Attane regulo Turdetanorum factum est: is cum magni

10; xxvi, 4; xxvii, 12; cf. xxxv, 26, 9. D. ¹ opt. Mss of G. cf. vi, 8; ix, 12; 30
xxii, 6; xxv, 21; xxviii, 22; with the addition of *in fugam*, vii, 33. DU.—om. pl. M
ant. Edd. *aciem* being und. G. ² *hosti* 1 P. F 2d. pr. R. but to the examples in xxi,
b; and xxii, 24, 3; add Cic. Att. vi, 5; iii, 14; i, 14; Sall. J. 19; MD. ii, 41; R
xxxv, 27; GB. i, 35; ii, 50; vii, 10; x, 22; xxix, 7; xxx, 10; xlix, ep. Cæs. B. G.
7; vi, 31; Sall. J. 18; (CO.) Tac. A. vi, 13; H. iii, 21; G. 13; 40; iii, 22; x, 6; xx
15; 26; xxiv, 48; xxv, 14, c; xxvii, 33; xxx, 12; xlii, 58; xliv, 28; 45; Col. R.
iv, 15; Q. Curt. vii, 4; (BN.) cf. nn, on Sil. i, 13; MK, on L. P. N. F. xiv, 18; B
on O. A. A. i, 139; D. G, on Gell. iii, 16; SA, M. i, 16, 5. (PZ.) DU.—*hostes* F 1
k three P. 1 Ed. MD. pr. GB.—*cederet* al. Mss. pl. ant. Edd. pr. GR. adv. D. ³ *inde*
stituere conj. as in xxxiii, 10; xxxiv, 20; v, 55; cf. G, on 33; and xxvii, 16; for sig
cannot be the subject to *revocare*: but *duces* or *præfecti* may be understood, as *hostes* be
consererent in 16. DU. ⁴ *inde* F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. D.
deinde al. Mss. RH. ed. G. C. from gl. ⁵ *integrare pugnam*, vii, 7; *caedem*, ix, 4
&c; cf. iii, 70, 6. D.—*integra* pl. and opt. Mss. but cf. xxxv, 5, 6; x, 37, 2. D.—*iter*
conj. G, adv. PZ. cf. iii, 70, 6; v, 25, 11; ix, 22, 6; &c. D. ⁶ *nisi* 3, 5 L. B.
L. GA. al. Mss. adv. S. ⁷ *dejecta esset* 3, 5 L. B. R. L. D. cf. 6, c; xxiii, 29, j. D.
dejecta erat GA. ⁸ 3 L. RH.—*recepit* [or *reciperet* D.] and *victor* ed. S. adv.
⁹ *ceperat* HV. RH. adv. S.

6 As though the gods thereby intimated it terminate. R.
to be their will, that the battle should now

7 Cf. i, 27; ii, 25; xxv, 15.

popularium manu transfugit. inde duo munita oppida cum
præsiidiis tradita a præfectis Romano. et ne latius inclinatis
semel ad defectionem animis serperet res, silentio proximæ
noctis Hasdrubal castra movet.

L. Vet. Phil.
Q. C. Metel.

Hasdrubal
decamps:

16 Scipio, ut prima luce qui in stationibus erant rettulerunt
'profectos hostes,' præmisso equitatu 'signa ferri' jubet.
adeoque citato agmine ducti sunt, ut si via recta vestigia
sequentes ïssent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint. 'ducibus
est creditum 'brevius aliud esse iter ad Bætîm fluvium,
'ut transeuntes aggrederentur.' Hasdrubal clauso transitu
fluminis ad Oceanum flectit^b. et jam inde fugientium
modo effusi abibant; idque^c ab legionibus Romanis ali-
quantum intervalli fecit. eques levisque armatura nunc
ab tergo nunc ab lateribus occurrendo^d fatigabat mora-
baturque. sed cum ad crebros tumultus signa consiste-
rent, et nunc equestria nunc cum velitibus auxiliisque
peditum¹ prælia consererent, supervenerunt legiones. inde
non jam pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, donec
ipse dux fugæ auctor in proximos colles cum sex millibus
ferme semiermum evasit. ceteri cæsi captique. castra
tumultuaria raptim Poenî tumulo editissimo communi-
erunt, atque inde, cum hostis nequicquam subire iniquo
adscensu^e conatus esset^f, haud difficulter sese tutati sunt.
sed obsidio in loco nudo atque inopi vix in paucos dies
tolerabilis erat. itaque transitiones ad hostem^g fiebant.
postremo dux ipse navibus acceptis (nec procul^h aberat
mare) nocte relicto exercitu Gades perfugit. Scipio fuga
ducis hostium audita decem millia peditum mille equites
relinquit Silano ad castrorum obsidionem; ipse cum ceteris
copiis septuagesimis castris, protinus causis regulorum

Scipio fol-
lows.

He over-
takes and
routs the
enemy.

Hasdrubal
flies to
Gades.

Scipio re-
turns to
Tarraco.

^a sed ad. 1 P. V. five L. II. B. GA. HV. L. 1 Ed. om. RH. cf. vi, 32, 8. D. ^b und.
iter, cf. viii, 19, 13. D. ad. 2 P. adv. GB. ^c itaque 2 P. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV.

^d incurrendo conj. as in 14; i, 37; Sall. J. 101; Fragm. ex Rufin. p. 34; which Livy has
elsewhere expressed as follows, equites in tergo hærebant, in transversa latera invaserant
cohortes, xxvii, 42. occurrere alicui a tergo is an inaccurate expression, different from the use
of the verb in 5; 8; DU. but it may be explained by the figure syllepsis; cf. xxii, 12, 11.
R. ^e accessu 3 P. 4 L. cf. xxxiv, 28, 2; Sil. xiii, 182. D.—escensu conj. GB.

^f hostes...conati essent RH. D. RH. sqq. Edd.

^g hostes al. Mss. ant. Edd. Pa. G.

^h P. F.—inde ad. cet. Mss. pl. Edd. G. C. D.

1 'And auxiliary foot:' viz. the Spaniards Foreign troops were called 'auxiliaries,'
attached to the Roman army, who were [xxx, 37; ED.] and Italian troops 'allies,'
much lighter than the Roman infantry. socii. C.

L.Vet.Phil. civitatumque cognoscendis, ut præmia ad veram meri-
Q.C.Metel. torum æstimationem tribui possent, Tarraconem rediit.

Masinissa post profectionem ejus Masinissa cum Silano clam con-
becomes gressus, ut ad nova consilia² gentem quoque suam obe-
friendly to dientem haberet, cum paucis popularibus in Africam
the Ro- mans; 17; traiecit, non tam evidenti eo tempore subitæ mutationis
35; xxix, causa³, quam documento post id tempus constantissimæ
29, 10; S. ad ultimam senectam fidei¹, ne tum quidem eum sine
xvi, 118 sq; 132 sq; AP. probabili causa fecisse. Mago inde remissis ab Hasdru-
10; AH. bale navibus Gades petit. ceteri deserti ab ducibus, pars
37. transitione¹, fuga dissipati per proximas civitates sunt,
nulla numero aut viribus manus insignis.

The Cartha- Hoc maxime modo ductu atque auspicio P. Scipionis
ginians pulsi Hispania Carthaginienses sunt, † quartodecimo¹ anno
driven out post bellum initum, quinto¹ quam^m P. Scipio^a provinciam
of Spain. et exercitum accepit. haud multo post Silanus debellatum
referens, Tarraconem ad Scipionem rediit. L. Scipio¹ cum¹⁷
multis nobilibus captivis nuntius receptæ Hispaniæ Roman
Scipio con- est missus. et cum ceteri lætitia gloriaque ingenti eam rem
templates vulgo ferrent, unus qui gesserat, inexplabilis virtutis veræ-
an invasion of Africa. que laudis, parvum instar² eorum quæ spe ac magnitudine

¹ constantissima...*fide* conj. in apposition to *documento*; DU. but the expression as it now stands is equivalent to *docente...constantissima...fide* C. by the figure *τὸ διὰ δαῖτυ*, as in *sum decus nomenque* for *in nominis sui decus*, 17; cf. Her. i, 111, n. 100; iii, 1, n. 8; vii, 23, n. 9; 58, n. 14; Arist. (ed. BK.) t. iv, p. 19; 66; *ἡ γύμνα τοῦ ἀγῶνος*, St Matthew v, 22; *χάρις καὶ ἐκείνῃ*, ib. iv, 16. ^j P. RE. ME. three P. V. HV. L. F. C. 1 L. H. cf. iii, 37; xliii, 18; G. xxxi, 21. D. ^k *tertiodecimo* conj. cf. 10. GL. pr. C. ED.—*duodecimo* conj. to correspond with *quinto*; the first year not being reckoned: cf. xxx, 44. S. ^l *sexto* conj. (unless it be that the 6th year was not yet completed, because Scipio came to Spain in the end of the summer, and now it was but the beginning of the summer.) C. pr. ED.—*quintum* 3 P. ^m P. F. C. al. Mas. pr. as in 45; xxv, ep. 31; xxvi, 27; xxvii, 5; xxxi, 7; 14; iii, 33; iv, 7; nn, on xxx, 21; GR. ed. C. iv, 47; vi, 29; vii, 18; xxi, 15; xxix, 35; cxl, ep. cf. DU. on Fl. ii, 2, 7; GRN, on J. xxvi, 1. CAR considers the phrase objectionable: S. L. p. 69. D. cf. xli, 16, 5. R.—*postquam* pl. Mas. RH.—*postquam* B. GA. ant. Edd.—om. 3 P. ⁿ RH.—Scipio 4 L.—*proconsul* Scipio 2 P. B. GA. 3 L. ant. Edd.—*proconsule* Scipio 3 P.—*recipi* 1 P. 1 L. V.—*recepit* V marg. 5 L.—om. HV. A.—*in* ad. 3 L.

2 'The designs, which he entertained, of forming a new alliance.' C.

3 'The cause of his sudden change was not so evident at the time, as was the proof arising from his subsequent undeviating fidelity, that he had not acted without some satisfactory reason.' C. DU. cf. xxix, 23, 1; 29, 11.

1 L. Scipio was sent to Rome, before this, (though his return has never been mentioned,)

with some prisoners of distinction, 4, GL. and to announce the victory over the Carthaginians; now he is again sent with other prisoners, and to announce the entire liberation of the Peninsula from the enemy. PZ, A. H. iv, p. 165. D.

2 'A faint resemblance;' C. he considered (cf. ix, 22, 3) D. 'but a shadow of the more substantial advantages &c.' cf. xxv, 49. R.

inimi concepisset receptas Hispanias ducebat. jam Africam L.Vet.Phil.
 magnamque Carthaginem et in suum decus nomenque Q.C.Metel.
 relut^a consummatam^b ejus belli gloriam spectabat³. itaque He courts
 præmoliendam^c sibi^d ratus jam^e rem^f conciliandosque^g the friend-
 ship of
 regum gentiumque animos, Syphacem primum regem Syphax.
 statuit tentare. Masæsyli^h rex erat. Masæsyli^h,
 gens affinis Mauris, in regionem Hispaniæ maxime qua xxv, 9, 1.
 sita nova Carthago est spectant. foedus ea tempestate regi
 cum Carthaginensibus erat⁴, quod haud gravius ei sancti-
 asque quam vulgo barbaris, quibus ex fortuna pendet fides,
 ratus fore oratorem ad eum C. Lælium cum donis mittit.
 quibus barbarus lætus, et quia res tum prosperæ ubique
 Romanis, Pœnisⁱ in Italia adversæ, in Hispania nullæ
 am erant, 'amicitiam se Romanorum accipere' annuit;
 firmandæ ejus fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipso
 coram^j duce Romano⁵. ita Lælius in id modo fide ab
 rege accepta, 'tutum adventum fore,' ad Scipionem rediit.
 magnum in omnia momentum Syphax affectanti res Africæ
 erat, opulentissimus ejus terræ rex, bello jam expertus ipsos
 Carthaginenses, finibus etiam regni apte ad Hispaniam,
 quod freto exiguo dirimuntur, positus. dignam itaque rem He crosses
 over into
 Scipio ratus quæ, quoniam non aliter posset, magno peri-Africa.

^a olim conj. G. ^b For *consummati* [xxix, 23, d. DCE.] It is not unusual with Livy to place the adjective in agreement with a noun different from that to which it refers; GR. HK, de V. *μίσγας*: cf. xxiii, 24, 7. R. *consummare* is properly *summam facere*: 'he was looking to the entire glory of the war, as a matter to be engrossed by himself, as what would redound wholly and exclusively to his individual honour and renown.' RS. cf. xxvi, 10, 2. ED.—*consummaturam* one Ms of C.—*consummandam* conj. RK, on V. P. ii, 29. 'He looked forwards to the raising of the glory of that war to its highest pitch in his own renown and name, viz. by his acquiring the epithet of *Africanus*.' DCE.—*consummandi* conj. G. pr. C. om. G. pr. D.—*præmolienda* pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed.—*præmoliendas* 3—5 L. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D.—*permolienda* BR. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. D.—*ibi* ed. G. C.—*ingenia* ad. B. HF. HV. BR. ^e om. BR. ^f em. G. pr. D.—*res* 3—5 L. 3 1st? GA. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed. ^g 3—5 L. B 1st. ed. G. C. D.—*reconciliandosque* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ^h *Massylorum...Massyli* conj. DQ, on S. xvi, 171. cf. xxiv, 48, 1 and n. GB. ⁱ *autem* ad. 1 P. F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. om. RH. adv. but cf. iv, 6; 33; 61; vi, 5; viii, 6; x, 37; xxi, 10; 10; 58; xxvii, 1; 35; xxx, 30; xxxviii, 13; &c; CO, on P. E. v, 9, 2. D. ^j conj. om. FN, on Q. C. viii, 12, 6. adv. PZ. *servare fidem cum hoste*, Cíc. Off. iii, 29; *mutare idem cum illo*, Ter. Ph. iii, 2, 27. (adv. GJ. BCL.) DU.

³ Cf. vii, 32; xxxvii, 6; *videre* ii, 12; iii, 58; *λέξας δέποιος*, Luc. Herm. R.

⁴ This same king had twice before made a league with the Romans; once he had even sent ambassadors for this express purpose to Rome, and ambassadors had been sent from

Rome to him. Since the treaty last made, but two years had intervened. GL.

⁵ 'Except with the Roman general himself, and that in his presence or personally: *coram* is used adverbially, as in ii, 47; xliii, 5; Cic. Fam. v, 12 twice. D.

L. Vet. Phil. culo peteretur, L. Marcio Tarracone, M. Silano Cartha-
Q.C. Metel.

gine nova, quo pedibus ab Tarracone itineribus magnis
ierat, ad praesidium Hispaniae relictis, ipse cum C. Laelio
duabus quinqueremibus ab Carthagine profectus tranquillo
mari plurimum remis, interdum et leni adjuvante vento,
in Africam trajecit. forte ita incidit ut eo ipso tempore
Hasdrubal pulsus Hispania, septem triremibus portum
invectus, ancoris positis terrae applicaret naves, cum con-
spectae⁶ duae quinqueremes haud cuiquam^k dubio⁷ quin
hostium essent opprimique a pluribus priusquam portum
intrarent possent, nihil aliud quam tumultum ac trepida-
tionem simul militum ac nautarum, nequicquam armaque
et naves expedientium, fecerunt. percussa enim ex alto⁸
vela paullo acriori vento prius in portum intulerunt quin-
queremes quam Poeni ancoras molirentur; nec¹ ultra^m
tumultum ciereⁿ quisquam^o in regio portu audebat. itaque
prior in terram Hasdrubal, mox Scipio et Laelius egressi
ad regem pergunt. magnificumque id Syphaci (nec erat¹⁸
aliter) visum, duorum opulentissimorum ea tempestate
duces populorum uno die suam pacem amicitiamque
petentes venisse. utrumque in hospitium invitat; et quo-
niam fors eos sub uno tecto esse atque^a ad^b eosdem pe-
nates^c voluisset, contrahere ad^d colloquium dirimendarum
simultatium causa est conatus, Scipione abnuente 'aut

^k *quoniam* (i. e. 'no one doubting') conj. P. ¹ *et nil* (cf. xxii, 60, 9) conj. R.
^m *vim facere aut* conj. G. ⁿ P. al. Mss. pr. G, Obs. iv, 6, 84. cf. xli, 22; iv, 52; ii, 47, 1; nn, on Sil. xiv, 31. D.—*agere* RH. 2, 3 P. 3 L. GA. L. D. pr. RH.—*edere* 1 P. 1 L. V. B. F 2d. ant. Edd.—*dare* HV.—*dere* C. F 1st. ^o pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed.—*quis quicquam* conj. RH.—om. HV.—*priusquam* 1 L. ^a om. 2 L. ^b For *apud*, as in ii, 10; 19; 54; iii, 9; 10; 21; 29; 31; v, 20; vi, 9; 34 twice; vii, 7; (adv. S.) viii, 18; 23; x, 31; 37; xxiv, 9; xxix, 20; 22; xxx, 14; xxxiii, 46; xxxviii, 55; xl, 42; 45; xlii, 14; xliii, 8; xlv, 6; 11; 37; Cic. Ver. i, 8; Cæs. B. C. iii, 60; Sil. xiii, 606; (nn.) V. Max. iii, 7, 1; Gell. iii, 4; iv, 18; HS, on O. F. iv, 310; D. xl, 24; Suet. iii, 8; S. x, 29; 35; Syr. 220; GB. xxiv, 32; 48; xxvii, 10. G. *ad exercitum* is used in speaking of a general; in *exercitu* of a soldier. S.—at GA.—om. B.—in S. 2 P. R. pr. S. SCA. ^c *eodem Penate* S. pr. *Penatis Labeo Antistius singulariter posse dici putat, quis pluraliter Penates dicantur, cum putiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias*, Fest. S. pr. SCA, on F. adv. G, Obs. iv, 6, p. 87. D. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ed. GR. D. C.—in RH. pr. RH. ed. FR....G.

6 'The sight of the gallies caused this commotion.' The gallies themselves are said to have done, what they were the cause of, as *complorati vivi mortuique urbem lamentis impleverant*, v, 39; C. *Scipio gravi morbo implicitus provinciam turbavit*, 24; xxi, 52,

1. 7 The ablative absolute: 'their belonging to the enemy not being doubtful to any one.' PZ, or SA, M. iii, 6, 6; 9, 1; iv, 4, 28. DU. cf. iv, 47, 7. D.

8 'From the sea,' C. xxii, 22.

‘ *privatim sibi ullum cum Pœno odium esse, quod collo-* L.Vet.Phil.
‘ *quando finiret, aut de re publica se cum hoste agere* Q.C.Metel.
‘ *quicquam injussu senatus posse.*’ illud magnopere^e ten-
dente^f rege, ne alter hospitum exclusus mensa videretur,
ut ‘ in animum induceret ad easdem venire epulas,’ haud
abnuit. cenatumque simul apud regem est; et^g eodem
etiam lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal, quia ita cordi erat
regi, accubuerunt^h. tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni Scipio's
atque ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas, ut non Sy- courteous-
phacem modo, barbarum insuetumque moribus Romanis, ness and
sed hostem etiam infestissimum facunde alloquendo sibi address.
conciliaretⁱ; ‘ mirabilioremque^j sibi eum virum^k congresso Hasdrubal's
‘ coram visum’ præ se ferebat^l ‘ quam bello rebus gestis. opinion of
‘ nec dubitare quin Syphax regnumque ejus jam in Ro- him.
‘ manorum essent^m potestate: eam artem illi viro ad con-
‘ ciliandos animos esse. itaque non *quo modo Hispaniæⁿ*
‘ *amissæ sint* quærendum magis Carthaginensibus esse,
‘ *quam quo modo Africam retineant* cogitandum. non
‘ peregrinabundum neque circa amœnas oras vagantem
‘ tantum ducem Romanum, relictâ provincia novæ di-
‘ cionis, relictis exercitibus, duabus^o navibus^p in Africam
‘ trajecisse^q sese^r in hostilem terram, regiam^s in fidem^t
‘ inexpertam^u, sed potiundæ Africæ spem^v affectantem^w.
‘ hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, hoc palam
‘ fremere, quod non, *quemadmodum Hannibal in Italia,*
‘ *sic Scipio in Africa bellum gereret.*’ Scipio foedere icto He returns
to Spain.

^e *magno opere* occurs here and often in opt. Mss. and Edd. as i, 17; iii, 18; 71; vi, 5; 22; vii, 14; ix, 33; xxi, 33; xxii, 37; xxv, 40; xxxiv, 60; xxxv, 46; xxxvi, 28; xxxvii, 60; Col. iii, 10, 17; iv, 24, 17; GB, on iv, 3, 2; CO, on P. i, 7, 3; *tanto opere*, xxvi, 50; *quanto opere*, xxxvii, 56; *maximo opere*, Cic. Fam. iii, 2; de Inv. ii, 1. D. ^f *conten-*
dente L. ed. AS. from gl. cf. vi, 34; xxviii, 8; &c. xxxii, 32. D. ^g om. RH. ad. GR.
^h *conciliarit* RH. ed. G. C. ⁱ *mirabiliorem* RH.—*mirabiliorem qui* PZ. pr. D. ^j om.
RH. G. C. ^k *tulerit* or *ferret* is required grammatically. D. ^l *esset* ed. G. C.
^m RE. B. GA. ant. Edd.—*duobus* pl. and opt. Mss. viz. one army under Marcius at Tarraco,
the other under Silanus at New Carthage. G.—*duobus* one Ms. ⁿ 5 L. B. GA. al.
Ms. cf. 42. C.—*quingentis* RE. cf. V. Max. ix, 8; 1. C.—om. pl. and opt. Mss.
^o cf. 36; 42; 46; ii, 11; xxxi, 45; xxxvi, 19; xxxvii, 2; 3; xxxviii, 25; xlii, 18; 31;
37; 51; &c. D.—*et commisisse* ad. B. GA. 2, 3 L. al. Ms. ed. G. (but adv. cf. V. Max.)
C. ^p *se* 3 L.—om. one Ms. ^q *in potestatem* ad. B. GA. VI. al. Ms. ed. G. C.
^r *infidam* (om. in) HV. N. pr. G. ^s *expertam* (i. e. ‘to a land whose fidelity to the
king had been tried.’) R. ^t *spe* RH.—*pretia* conj. RH. adv. GB. ^u *adsectantem*
RH.—*sectantem* conj. RH. G 1st. but cf. *spes affectat eadem* Ov. M. v, 377. G 2d.

1 *Lecto* is the ablative: the dative *mensæ*
is und. R.

2 Viz. ‘hither and further Spain.’ G. 17;
19; 28; xxx, 30; xxxii, 28. D.

L. Vol. Phil. cum Syphace profectus ex Africa, dubiisque et plerumque
 Q. C. Metel. sævis in alto jactatus ventis die quarto novæ Carthaginis
 xxii, 22. portum tenuit.

Pl. iii, 1.
 AH. 32.
 (SW.)

Scipio at-
 tacks Illi-
 turgis, xxi,
 24, b.

Hispaniæ sicut a bello Punico quietæ erant, ita quasdam civitates propter conscientiam culpæ metu magis quam fide quietas esse apparebat, quarum maxime insignes et magnitudine et noxa Illiturgi et Castulo erant. Castulo^a, cum prosperis rebus socii fuissent, post cæsos cum exercitibus Scipiones defecerant ad Pœnos; Illiturgitani prodendis qui ex illa clade ad eos perfugerant interficiendisque scelus etiam defectioni^b addiderant^c. in eos populos primo adventu, cum dubiæ Hispaniæ essent, merito^d magis quam utiliter^e sævitum^f foret^g. 'tunc jam tranquillis rebus, quia tempus expetendæ pœnæ videbatur venisse, accitum ab Tarracone L. Marcium cum tertia parte copiarum ad Castulonem oppugnandum mittit, ipse cum cetero exercitu quintis ferme ad Illiturgin castris pervenit. clausæ erant portæ, omniaque instructa et parata ad oppugnationem arcendam: adeo conscientia, quid se meritos scirent, pro indicto eis bello fuerat. hinc et^h hortariⁱ milites Scipio orsus est. 'ipsos claudendis^j portis^k indicâsse^l Hispanos 'quid ut timerent meriti essent. itaque multo infestioribus 'animis cum iis quam cum Carthaginiensibus bellum 'gerendum esse: quippe cum illis prope sine ira de 'imperio et gloria certari, ab his^m perfidiæ et crudelitatis 'et sceleris pœnas expetendas esse. venisse tempus quo et 'nefandam commilitonum necem et in semet ipsos, si 'eodem fuga delati forent, instructam fraudem ulcisceren-

^a *Castulonenses* HF. ed. AS. pr. C. but the name of the town is used in a collective sense; cf. xxxviii, 29; xxxv, 26; D. xxi, 39, c; R. xxx, 32, a. ^b *scelus...defectioni* om. RH. pr. RH. adv. GB. ^c *perfuli erant* conj. RH. adv. GB. ^d *increpitos* c. RH. ^e *ut aliter* c. RH. ^f *foret*, c. RH. ^g *itaque* conj. ad. but cf. xxvii, 23. D. ^h om. S. HV. 2 L. al. Mss. ed. G. cf. ii, 45, 8; 48, 10; ix, 37, 6; xxxv, ep. xxxviii, 49, 4; na. on Sil. iii, 57; PR, on V. Æ. viii, 286. D. ⁱ *exhortari* S. HV. al. Mss. ed. G.—*adhortari* 2 L.—*cohortari* 5 L. ^j pl. Mss. ant. Edd. D. C. pr. G.—*claudentes* 3, 4 L. H.—*claudendos* RH. P. F.—*claudendo* conj. RH. ed. G. pr. cf. 30, b. ED. ^k 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. three Mss of C. ant. Edd. pr. G. ed. C. cf. i, 53. D.—*portas* RH. P. F. 3, 4 L. H. pr. RH. ed. G. ^l *judicasse* 4 L. pr. This verb is applied to those who commit themselves by any proceeding, so as to lead others to form certain conclusions; ix, 9; viii, 19 v. l. Cic. Fam. xv, 1; p. Quin. 8; Hirt. de B. Alex. 54; *statuere* is thus used, Cic. p. Quin. 24; G. T. Q. v, 20. R. cf. lxiii, ep. D. ^m V. F. 1, 3—5 L. GA. HV. L. N. al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D. cf. xxiv, 29, 4; xxix, 33. ED.—*iis* al. Mss. ed. G.

^l 'The severity would have been ill-timed; though richly deserved.' D.

ir, et in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent ne L.Vet.Phil.
 uis unquam Romanum civem militemve in ulla fortuna Q.C.Metel.
 pportunum injuriæ duceret.' ab hac cohortatione ducis xxiv, 21, 9.
 itati. scalas electis per manipulos viris dividunt, partito-
 e exercitu, ita ut parti alteri Lælius præesset legatus,
 obus simul locis ancipiti terrore urbem aggrediuntur.
 n dux unus aut plures principes oppidanos, sed suos
 orum ex conscientia culpæ metus ad defendendam
 pigre urbem hortatur. et meminerant, et admonebant
 i^a alios, 'supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti. ubi quis- xxv, 16, 10.
 ue mortem oppeteret, id referre, utrum in pugna et in
 cie, ubi Mars communis² et victum sæpe erigeret et
 ffligeret victorem, an postmodo, cremata et diruta urbe,
 nte ora captarum conjugum liberorumque, inter verbera
 t vincula, omnia foeda atque indigna passi exspirarent.'
 tur non militaris modo ætas³ aut viri tantum, sed feminæ Vigorous
 erique supra animi corporisque vires assunt, propu- defence by
 antibus tela ministrant, saxa in muros munientibus gerunt. the towns-
 men.
 n libertas solum⁴ agebatur⁵, quæ virorum fortium tan-
 n^a pectora acuit; sed ultima omnium⁴ supplicia et foeda
 rs ob oculos erat. accendebantur animi et certamine xxvi, 44, 3.
 oris ac periculi atque ipso inter se conspectu. itaque
 ito ardore certamen initum est, ut domitor ille totius
 spaniæ exercitus ab unius oppidi juventute sæpe repul-
 s a muris haud satis decoro prælio trepidaret'. id ubi
 lit Scipio, veritus ne vanis⁶ conatibus⁷ suorum et⁸ hosti-
 s⁹ cresceret¹⁰ animus et segnior miles fieret, sibimet

S. 2, 3 L. ed. G. cf. ii, 3; 10; 24; iv, 22; vii, 8; ix, 5; xxii, 7; xxx, 10; xxxiii,
 ; xxxvii, 24; xlv, 19. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. ^o sola RH. 2, 3 P. 4 L.
 Edd. pr. RH. ^p pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 34, c. G.—*angebatur* H.—*alebatur*
 l.—*ædebatur* conj. RH. ^a conj. om. on account of *modo...tantum...solum...prece-*
 g. C. adv. DCE. ^r pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—*trepidavit* al. Mss. RH. ed. G.
 4 ad. RH. ed. AS. pr. RH. and tr. *suorum conatibus* R. ^t tot ad. B. ant. Edd.—
 ud. GA. ^u P. F. C. RE. ed. C. D.—om. pl. Mss. ed. G. ^v opt. Mss. ed.
 cf. ii, 27; 47; 50; iii, 60; v, 26; xxv, 41; xxxi, 36; xl, 32; xlv, 11; vii, 7, 4.
 —*hostium* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. x, 14; xxxviii, 54; xlii, 57. D.—*suorum et hostibus* om.
 l. pr. RH. ^w *decreceret* conj. RH.

'The fortune of the war, to which all
 e were liable;' 41; *Mars communis belli*,
 2; vii, 8, 1; viii, 11; 23; x, 28; xxx,
 xlii, 49; it is joined with an expression
 rly synonymous, *incertus belli eventus*,
 vii, 45; xlii, 14; 49; Cic. Fam. vi, 4.

GB. G. D. R. Compare the phrases *καὶ οὗτοι*
 "Ἄγετε and *ξυνδὲ ἑταῖροι*.

3 'Those of the military age.' R.

4 'Not only of themselves, but of all their
 relatives, and friends, and fellow-citizens.'
 G.

L.Vet.Phil. conandum ac^x partem periculi capessendam esse ratus
Q.C.Metel. increpita ignavia militum 'ferri scalas' jubet; 'se ipsum, s

'ceteri cunctentur, escensurum' minatur. jam subierat
haud mediocri periculo moenia, cum clamor undique ab
sollicitis vicem⁶ imperatoris militibus sublatus, scalequ
multis simul partibus erigi coeptæ. et ex altera parte

Capture of the town: Lælius instat. tum victa⁷ oppidanorum vis², dejectisque
propugnatoribus^b occupantur muri. arx etiam ab ea parte

and of the citadel. transfugæ Afri, qui tum inter auxilia Romana erant, et
oppidanis in ea tuenda^a unde periculum videbatur^b versis,
et Romanis subeuntibus^c qua adire poterant, conspexerunt

xxiii, 30, c. neque opere ullo munitam et ab defensoribus vacuum

levium¹ corporum homines et multa exercitatione perni-

cium, clavos secum ferreos portantes, qua per inæqualiter

eminentia rupis poterant, scandunt. sicubi nimis arduum

et leve^f saxum occurrebat, clavos per modica intervalla

figentes cum velut gradus fecissent, primi sequentes extra-

hentes manu, postremi sublevantes eos qui præirent³ in
summum evadunt². inde decurrunt cum clamore in urbem
jam captam ab Romanis. tum vero apparuit ab ira et ab

Massacre of the inhabit- ants. odio⁵ urbem oppugnatam esse. nemo capiendi vivos, nemo
patentibus ad direptionem omnibus prædæ memor est⁴.

trucidant inermes juxta atque armatos, feminas pariter ac

^x 1 P 2d. 2 P. RH.—ad F. V. 5 L. GA. HV.—ad hanc B. ant. Edd.—hanc 3 P.
⁷ victo 3 P. ² om. RH. 3 P. RH. ^a exercitu 3 P.—exercitui RH.—extreme

vi ab conj. RH. ^b oppugnatoribus 4 L. RH. ^c quæ 4 L. RH. ^a tutuenda

P.—tantum tuenda conj. G —tutandu conj. cf. below; v, 32, 4; xxxi, 9; 25; xxxiv, 31;
xxxv, 11; xliii, 19; xlv, 28; and frequentatives are often changed for the verbs from which
they are derived; cf. v, 40, 3. D. ^b For cernebatur: or ad. imminere or timendum

DE. ^c scalis mænis ad. B. 1 Ed.—scalis turrum ad. HF. HV.—scalis ad. 5 L.—S. C.
tr. ad. 1 P. F. V. 1, 4 L.—var. al. Mss. ^d arcis conj. cf. 19. C. pr. R. but this cir-

cumlocation may mean the same. D. ^e RH.—quæ pl. and opt. Mss.—qua er. RH.
pr. cf. 14. C. ^f insequentes 2, 4 L. RH.—primis. sequentes extrahentibus manu, postremi
sublevantibus eos, &c. would have been more clear. R. ³ præ se irent H. D. RH.

^h om. conj. RH.

5 'He had gone up to,' i, 12; 28; ii, 31; Q. C. v, 3, 20; and vii, 11, 15; D. nn, on
vii, 23; ix, 37; xxi, 7; 32; xxxi, 45; Sil. ii, 111; Juv. ii, 12. R.

6 'On the score,' 'for the sake or risk.' 2 Compare the capture of Dunbarton
C. cf. xxi, 34, g; R. 43. RS. castle by Captain Crawford in 1571. Robert
son's History of Scotland, vi, p. 13.

1 The first syllable of *levium* is short; ED. 3 See the description of *ἰχθῆς* in Arist.
that of *leve* (from *λεῖος*) long. G. cf. FN, on Rh. ii, 5.

viros; usque ad infantium cædem ira crudelis pervenit. ignem deinde tectis injiciunt, ac diruunt quæ incendio absumi nequeunt: adeo vestigia quoque urbis exstinguere ac delere memoriam hostium sedis cordi est.

L. Vet. Phil.
Q. C. Metel.

The build-
ings burnt
and razed.

Castulonem inde Scipio exercitum ducit, quam urbem non Hispani modo convenæ⁴, sed Punici etiam exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquæ tutabantur. sed adventum Scipionis prævenerat fama cladis Illiturgitanorum, terror-que inde ac desperatio invaserat⁵; et in diversis⁶ causis, cum sibi quisque consultum sine alterius respectu vellet, primo tacita suspicio, deinde aperta discordia secessionem inter Carthaginienses atque Hispanos fecit. his Cerdubellus propalam deditionis auctor, Himilco Punicis auxiliariis præerat; quos urbemque, clam fide accepta, Cerdubellus Romano prodit. mitior ea victoria fuit: nec tantundem noxæ⁷ admissum erat, et aliquantum iræ lenierat⁸ voluntaria deditio.

Scipio
marches
against
Castulo.

Its surren-
der.

Marcus^a inde^b in^c barbaros, si qui nondum perdomiti erant, sub jus dicionemque redigendos missus^d. Scipio Carthaginem ad vota solvenda diis munusque gladiatorium^e, quod mortis causa patris patruique paraverat, edendum rediit. gladiatorium^f spectaculum fuit non ex eo genere hominum ex quo lanistis comparare¹ mos est, servorum^g quive^h venalem sanguinem habent. voluntaria omnis et gratuita opera pugnantium fuit. nam alii missi ab regulis sunt ad specimen insitæ genti virtutis ostendendum, alii

Scipio gives
a show of
gladiators;
xxiii, 30, 6;
V. ix, 11,
1; S. xvi,
288 sq; 527
sq.

^a om. LI. 1 P. ME. V. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N. pr. L. but und. iit. R. ^b deinde 2 P. H. RH. from gl. cf. xlii, 55. D.—dein RH. 4 L. ^c ad 2 P.—om. RH. 4 L. ^d P. F 1st? 2—4 L. H. B. GA. RM. N. D. al. Mss of C.—missos 1 P. V. F 1st? C. al. Mss of C.—missum 5 L. HV.—misit L.—legatis missis, LI. V marg. pr. cf. 22, 1. L. adv. G.—om. al. Mss. pr. cf. Cic. At. vii, 5. G. GR. ^e gladiatorum RH. S. 3 L. HV. N. ant. Edd. cf. below; Suet. i, 39. S. ^f The same; and 1, 4 L. H. GA. ^g de causa ab liberorum ad. RH. L.—de causa ac liberorum 3 P.—de causa ac libertorum 2 P. 3, 4 L.—delectu ac libertorum ant. Ed.—delectu ac liberorum B. ant. Edd. ed. G.—censu haud liberorum conj. ad. RH.—de catasta aut liberorum conj. U. pr. GB. cf. Pers. vi, 77 n. ED.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. ^h em. i. e. servorum puta eorumque qui &c. none can sell themselves but freemen: qui se ob alienæ gratiæ voluptatem nundinati sanguinis jactura ad mortis spectaculum vendunt, J. Firm. Astr. viii. G. ed. CL. C. D. These men were called auctorati and their pay auctoramentum xlv, 31; cf. Juv. i, 22 n. ii, 143—148; viii, 192—210; xi, 5—8. R.

4 Cf. ii, 1, 4. D.

5 Invadere is often put intransitively, as xxxiii, 36; Sall. ad Cæs. 2, 7; Instit. de Libertin. G. v, 13; Sall. C. 2. (CO.) D.

6 Viz. that of the Spaniards, and that of

the Carthaginians. C.

7 Illiturgitani scelus defectioni addiderant, 19. RS.

8 Τῶς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους, Ar. Rh. ii, 3, 2.

1 Und. gladiatores. R.

L.Vet.Phil. ipsi professi 'se pugnatu-
 Q.C.Metel. rōs in gratiam² ducis;' alios æmu-
 latio et certamen, ut provocarent provocatique haud abnu-
 erent, traxit. quidam, quas disceptando controversias finire
 nequiverant¹ aut noluerant, pacti¹ inter se ut 'victorem res
 xxv, 41. 6. 'sequeretur³,' ferro decreverunt. neque obscuri generis ho-
 Single com- mines, sed clari illustresque, Corbis et Orsua patruelles
 bat of fratres, de principatu civitatis quam Ibem⁴ vocabant am-
 Corbis and bigentes, 'ferro se certatu-
 Orsua; S. rōs' professi sunt. Corbis major
 xvi, 533 seq. erat ætate; Orsue pater princeps proxime fuerat, a fratre⁴
 majore post mortem ejus principatu accepto. cum verbis
 disceptare Scipio vellet ac sedare iras, 'negatum id' ambo
 dicere 'communibus cognatis⁵, nec alium deorum homi-
 'numve quam Martem se judicem habituros esse.' robore¹
 major, minor flore ætatis ferox, mortem in certamine quam
 ut alter alterius imperio subjiceretur² præoptantes, cum²
 dirimi ab tanta rabie nequirent, insigne spectaculum
 exercitui præbuere documentumque quantum cupiditas
 imperii malum inter mortales esset. major usu armorum
 et astu facile stolidas⁶ vires minoris superavit. huic gladi-
 atorū spectaculo ludi funebres additi pro copia⁷ et pro-
 vinciali et castrensi apparatu⁸.

Marcus
 attacks
 Astapa,

Res interim nihilo minus ab legatis¹ gerebantur. Marcus²
 superato Bæte amni, quem incolæ Certim⁴ appellant, duas

¹ nequierant ed. GT. G. C. cf. v, 10. D. ² B. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxxvii, 32; xxxviii, 9. G.—pacto pl. and opt. Mss. cf. 7, 2. RH. ed. G. C. cf. BU, on Suet. viii, 7; AR, on O. G. R. 13; nn, on Sil. xiv, 97. D. ³ Lacibem conj. DJ. If so, om. quam cf. xl, 57: but adv. D. The name indeed occurs no where else; GL. but the same is the case with respect to other names of men or places; as mons Vecilius, iii, 50; campi Fenectani, viii, 12; Sermo and Scylla, xlii, 21; Ascua, xxiii, 27, a. D. cf. E, C. C. "Acherini." R. ⁴ exercitio (and om. esse) conj. cf. below; V. Max. ix, 11, 1. BA, on St. Th. xi, 500. ⁵ RH. cf. xxiv, 31, c. D.—subigeretur 1 P. F. V. 3 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Ed. ⁶ pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Ed. C. D.—quod 3 P. D. al. Mss. RH. G. ⁷ om. HV. pr. cf. xxvii, 6; pro ea copia, quæ Athenis erat, funus ei amplum faciendum curari, Cic. Fam. iv, 12; on the other hand, cf. xxvi, 11; Plaut. Mer. iii, 1, 8; Truc. i, 2, 46. DU. pr. D. ⁸ conj. om. as gl. C. adv. D. ⁹ opt. Mss.—var. cet. Mss.—Percim conj. BT, Ch. i, 34. δὲ Πίρως [Κίρως? L. Ἰερσε Κίρως? S. cf. GR, on Gel. ii, 22. DU.] λίγισται, Steph. (nn.) Ταγρσέ, Eust. on D. P. 337; S. Strabo iii, 2; 148 or 221; Paus. vi, 19. R. 'There was a town called Certima, xl, 47. G.

² Cf. 39; D. xxxix, 26; in honorem viii, 14. E. In this expression Livy is imitated by Suet. iii, 49; Just. xi, 15, 1; and V. Pat. but VF says that it was not used by Cicero and the purer ancient writers. DU.

³ 'That the matter in dispute should go to the conqueror:' C. cf. xxxiii, 13. R.

⁴ 'The father of Corbis.' According to

Silius, the youths were twin brothers, and both fell: R. but this catastrophe seems borrowed from that of "the Seven Chiefs."

⁵ 'They had given a refusal of this same proposition to their common relations.' R.

⁶ 'Unpractised.' RS. consul armatos continuit ut stolidam fiduciam hosti eugeret xxxiv, 46.

⁷ Cf. 21, d. R.

opulentas civitates sine certamine in deditionem accipit^b. L. Vet. Phil. Astapa urbs erat^c, Carthaginensium semper partis; neque^d Q. C. Metel. id tam dignum ira erat quam quod extra necessitates^e xxviii, ep. belli^f præcipuum in Romanos gerebant odium. nec urbem A H. 33. aut situ aut munimento tutam habebant, quæ ferociores iis animos faceret: sed ingenia incolarum latrocinio læta^g; ut excursions in finitimum agrum sociorum populi Romani facerent, impulerant et vagos milites Romanos lixasque et^h mercatores exciperent. magnum etiam comitatumⁱ, quia paucis parum tutum fuerat, transgredientem fines, positis insidiis circumventum iniquo loco interfecerunt^j. ad hanc urbem oppugnandam cum admotus exercitus esset, oppidani conscientia scelerum, quia nec deditio tuta ad tam infestos videbatur nec spes moenibus aut armis tuendæ salutis erat, facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum^k con- Desperate resolution of its inhabitants. sciscunt. locum in foro destinant, quo pretiosissima rerum suarum congererent. super eum cumulum conjuges ac liberos considerare cum jussissent, ligna circa exstruunt^l fascisque virgultorum conjiciunt^m. quinquaginta deinde armatis juvenibus præcipiunt ut, ‘donec incertus eventus pugnae esset, præsidium eo loco fortunarum suarum cor- porumqueⁿ quæ cariora fortunis essent servarent^o. si rem inclinatam viderent atque in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, scirent omnes, quos euntes in prælium cernerent, mortem in ipsa pugna obituros. illos se per deos superos inferosque orare ut memores libertatis, quæ illo die aut morte honesta aut servitute infami finienda esset, nihil relinquerent in quod sævire iratus hostis posset. ferrum

^b accepit pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^c om. pl. and opt. Mss.—*fuerat* (and om. the comma) conj. DCE. ^d quod, vel cessante bello, conj. RH. but cf. iv, 57; ix, 8; xxii, 60; xxiii, 48; xxv, 34. D. ^e aut RH. ^f interficerent 4 L.—*interfecerant* RH. ^g exstrui P. V. C. F. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. pr. GR. ^h conjici; conj. GR.

2 ‘Without there being any circumstances in the war which obliged them to manifest a hostile spirit.’ C.

3 ‘Delighting in.’ RS.

4 ‘A great number of soldiers and of traders going abroad with them. cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 48; 51; 54. R.

5 Livy has not stigmatized with these epithets the similar deed of the Saguntines. GL.

6 Viz. ‘those of their wives and children.’ R.

7 ‘To keep guard over their valuables.’ Thus *præsidia indiligentius servaturos credebant*, Cæs. B. G. ii, 33; ED. *servare vigilias*, xxvi, 43; xxxiv, 9; xxxvi, 11; Sen. de T. A. 3; Tac. H. ii, 93; G. xxxii, 26; *custodias*, xxxiii, 4; *τηρεῖν φυλακὰς*, cf. RPH, on Acts xii, 6; *φυλάττειν φυλακὰς*, id. on St Luke ii, 8; D. *præsidium agitare*, xxvii, 15. RS.

- L.Vet.Phil. 'ignemque in manibus esse. amicæ ac fideles potius ea
Q.C.Metel. 'quæ peritura essent absumerent manus, quam insultarent
xxvi, 25. 'superbo ludibrio hostes⁸.' his adhortationibus execratio
dira adjecta, 'si quem a proposito spes mollitiave⁹ animi
'flexisset.' inde concitato agmine patentibus portis ingenti
tumultu erumpunt. neque erat ulla satis firma¹ statio op-
posita, quia nihil minus quam ut egredi [hostes²] mœnibus
auderent timeri poterat. perpaucae equitum turmae levisque
armatura repente e castris ad id¹ ipsum² emissa occurrit.
acrior impetu atque animis quam compositior ullo ordine
pugna fuit. itaque pulsus eques, qui primus³ hosti se
obtulerat, terrorem intulit levi armaturæ; pugnatumque
sub ipso vallo foret, ni robur legionum, perexiguo ad
instruendum dato tempore, aciem direxisset. ibi quoque
trepidatum parumper circa signa est, cum cæci furore in
xxxvii, 11. vulnera ac ferrum vecordi audacia ruerent. dein vetus
miles, adversus temerarios impetus pertinax, cæde pri-
morum insequentes suppressit. conatus paullo post ultro⁴
inferre pedem, ut neminem cedere atque obstinatos mori
xxvii, 18. in vestigio quemque suo vidit, patefacta acie, quod ut
13. facere posset multitudo armatorum facile suppeditabat,
xxvi, 45, 1. cornua hostium amplexus, in orbem pugnantes ad unum
omnes occidit. atque hæc¹ tamen² hostium iratorum, ac
tum maxime dimicantium, jure belli³ in armatos⁴ repu-
gnantesque⁵ edebantur⁶. foedior alia in urbe trucidatio erat,
The women and chil- cum turbam feminarum puerorumque imbellem inermem-

¹ pl. and opt. Mss.—cum ad. al. Mss. ed. CL. J om. RH. 2, 3 P. pr. (joining *statio* with *opposita*) RH.
² ad. conj. GR. pr. D.—posset P. ME. C. V. G. 1 L. H. F 1st.—posse 1 P. GA. L. F 2d.—om. G. C. D. BK. ³ om. 2, 3 P. 4 L. B. ant. Edd. ad. AS.
⁴ conj. om. RH. adv. Mes. ⁵ primum RH.—primo 3 P. one Ms of G. cf. G, Obs. i. 7. DU. ⁶ F. C. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. ed. cf. iii, 11; 62; 65; xxvi, 41; xxviii, 22; xl, 12; 27; xlii, 50; &c. [iii, 27; SR, on Cic. p. 41; R.] GV, on C. p. Q. 23; CO, on S. fr. II. iii, p. 965; nn, on Sil. vi, 678; D. xxi, 28, i. ED.—ultra ed. G. C. D attributes this to mistake, and, singularly enough, commits the very same: "ultra enim hic ponitur pro insuper." ED. ⁷ tanta conj. R. ⁸ jure... armatos om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf. xxvi, 31, c. G. adv. C. ⁹ pugnantisque or pugnantisque pl. and opt. Mss.—pugna visque conj. G 2d.—in pugnantes or in pugnantisque conj. G 1st.—parva cædesque c. R. ¹⁰ P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. G 1st.—edebant 2, 5 L. HV. N. L.—edebat conj. G 2d.

8 Cf. MI, on H. O. iii, 3, 41. R.

9 Mollities Ov. Am. iii, 8, 17.

1 'The above actions were the deeds of enemies, acting under provocation and during the heat of the battle: so that, although

sanguinary, they might be justified by the laws of war, as wreaked upon soldiers with arms in their hands and resisting to their utmost.' C.

2 Cf. *ἡ χυμὴν νόμῳ*. Her. viii, 89, n. 92.

que cives sui cæderent, et in succensum rogi semianima L. Vet. Phil.
 pleraque injicerent corpora, rivi sanguinis flammam Q.C. Metel.
 orientem restinguerent. postremo ipsi, cæde miseranda dren are
 suorum fatigati, cum armis medio se incendio injece- slain by the
 runt^e. jam cædi perpetratae victores Romani superve- towns-
 nerunt. ac primo conspectu tam foedæ rei mirabundi people: xxi,
 parumper obstupuerunt; dein cum aurum argentumque 14, 1; A.H.
 cumulo rerum aliarum interfulgens^f aviditate ingenii 33.
 humani rapere ex igne vellent, correpti alii flamma P. xi, 24,
 sunt, alii ambusti afflatu^g vaporis, cum receptus primis 11; Daniel
 urgente^h [ingentiⁱ] turba non esset. ita Astapa sine iii, 22.
 præda militum ferro^j ignique^k absumpta est. Marcius
 ceteris ejus regionis metu in deditionem acceptis, victo-
 rem exercitum Carthaginem ad Scipionem reduxit.

Per eos ipsos dies perfugæ a Gadibus venerunt, pol- Refugees
 licentes urbem Punicumque præsidium, quod in ea urbe^l from Gades.
 esset, et imperatorem præsidii^l cum classe prodituros esse,
 Mago ibi ex fuga substiterat, navibusque in Oceano col-
 lectis aliquantum auxiliorum et trans fretum^m exⁿ Africa^o
 ora^o et ex proximis Hispaniæ locis per Hannonem præfectum
 coegerat. fide accepta dataque perfugis, et Marcius eo cum
 expeditis cohortibus et Lælius cum septem triremibus,
 quinqueremi una est missus, ut terra marique communi
 consilio rem gererent.

- 24 Scipio ipse gravi morbo implicitus, graviore tamen Scipio falls
 fama¹, cum ad id quisque quod audierat insita hominum² sick; 17, 6:
 libidine alendi de industria rumores adjiceret aliquid, P. xi, 25 sq;
 provinciam omnem ac maxime longinqua² ejus turbavit; A.H. 34 sq.
 apparuitque quantam excitatura molem vera³ fuisset cla-

^e restinguerent;...injicerent conj. RH. pr. R. ^f interfluens l P. F. C. V. 1, 2, 5 L.
 H. HF. GA. HV. pr. GB. τὸ εἰσπηδὸς καὶ συνήρηντος ἀργύρου καὶ χειρὶν ἀναζητούντων, ὑπὸ τοῦ
 πυρὸς πλεῖστοι Ῥωμαίων διφθάρησαν, Pol. xi. 24, 11. ED. ^g ab tergo ad. RH. ^h om.
 pl. Mss. ⁱ ferroque l P marg. V. 1 L. GA. pr. GB. cf. x, 30, 2; D. Her. i, 1, n.
 28; *spemque metumque*, Virg. Æ. i, 222. ED.—aut ad. 1 P marg.—et conj. ad. GB.
 j igni l P marg. V. 1 L. GA. pr. GB. ^k conj. om. RH. pr. G. ^l conj.
 om. C. ^m om. RH. L. D. pr. RH. ⁿ Africa RH. 2 L. L. D. pr. RH. but cf.
 xxi, 22, 1; xxv, 7, 4. D. ^o ora L. D. RH.—ope RH. ^a P. RE. ME. V. F.
 1, 2 L. H. HV. D. cf. xxxviii, 10; Just. v, 3; (BON.) G.—hominibus 3—5 L. B. GA. R.
 L. al. Mss. cf. 12; 21; 40; ii, 27; 49; vi, 18; xxxvi, 8; xlii, 39; xliv, 30. D.

3 Cf. xxx, 6; RS. xxiv, 32, g.

4 Und. *Gaditanum*, R. 'the straits of
 Gibraltar;' 30.

1 Cf. Virg. Æ. iv, 173—195.

2 'Its more remote parts.' R.

3 'His actual death;' cf. ii, 36. R.

L.Vet.Phil. des, cum vanus rumor tantas procellas⁴ excivisset. non
 Q.C.Metal. socii in fide, non exercitus in officio mansit. Mandonius
 et Indibilis, quibus, quia regnum sibi Hispaniæ puls
 inde Carthaginensibus destinârant animis, nihil pro spe
 contigerat, concitatis popularibus (Lacetani autem^b erant)
 et juventute Celtiberorum excita^c agrum Suessetanum^d
 Sedetanumque sociorum populi Romani hostiliter depo-
 pulati sunt. civilis alius furor^e in castris ad Sucronem
 ortus. octo ibi millia militum erant, præsidium gentibus
 quæ cis^d Iberum incolunt impositum. motæ autem eorum
 mentes sunt non tum primum, cum de vita imperatoris^f
 P. xi, 25. dubie^g allatum^h estⁱ, sed jam ante licentia ex diutino^j,
 xxix, 2, 1. ut fit, otio collecta, et nonnihil^k, quod in hostico laxius
 xxvi, 17, 3. raptò suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant. ac primo
 rumores^l tantum occulti^k serebantur: ‘ si bellum in pro-
 vincia esset, quid sese inter pacatos facere? si debellatum
 ‘ jam et confecta provincia esset, cur in Italiam non revehi?
 flagitatum quoque stipendium procacius quam ex more et
 modestia militari erat; et ab custodibus probra in circum-
 euntes vigilias tribunos jacta; et noctu quidam præda-
 tum in agrum circa pacatum ierant. postremo interdum
 ac propalam sine commeatu ab signis abibant. omnia
 libidine ac licentia militum, nihil instituto ac disciplina

^b cf. vii, 41. D.—et *Ilergetes* conj. for Indibilis was prince of this people, [xxii, 21; ED.]
 xxv, 34; xxvi, 49; xxix, 2; and the two people are mentioned together in 27; 34. C. Yet
 sometimes only one of these people is named, as the *Ilergetes* only in 31; 34; [xxvi, 49;
 xxix, 2; ED.] and here, the *Lacetani* only; although it is plain that both of them were im-
 plicated in the revolt, 27; 34. D. ^c *excitata* ed. FR. but cf. iv, 9; xxii, 21; xxx, 7;
 G. vii, 7; viii, 11; xxi, 16; xxvii, 12, 3; xlv, 4; (nn.) Just. ii, 4; Sil. v, 191. D.
^d *circa* conj. C. *Sucro* is on the further side of the Ebro, GL. and upwards of 100 miles from
 that river. ED. ^e *sermo* ad. 1 L.—*sermones* ad. 1 L. 2d. ^f 2 L. HV. VI. G 2d.
 pr. C. D.—*dubia* L.—*dubii* pl. and opt. Mss. G 1st. ed. G. C. D. R.—*sermones* ad. V marg.—
rumores ad. N. ed. G. C. D. ^g 2 L. HV. VI. G 2d. pr. C. cf. xxii, 14, 11; D. but,
 here, the construction with the adverb is awkward. RS.—*allata* L.—*allati* pl. and opt. Mss.
 G 1st. ed. G. C. D. R. ^h em. G 2d. pr. C. D.—*sit* 2 L. HV. VI.—*sunt* pl. and opt.
 Mss. ed. G. C. D.—om. N. G 1st. ed. R.—*nuntii* ad. RE. G 1st. ed. R. ⁱ ed. cf. vi,
 33; xxv, 1; 7; nn, on Suet. iv, 1; and on V. Max. i, 8, 2; and iii, 3, 1. D.—*diuturno*
 ed. GT. G. C. ^j conj. SAL. G. pr. D.—*primo sermones* ed. G. C. D.—*primo* rs
 F. V. 1, 2 L. H.—*primores* P. L. (or *primones*) RE. ME.—*primo* C. ^k *occulte* V.
 1, 2 L. H.

⁴ *Seditionum procellæ*, 25; *periculi procella*,
 ii, 10; *tribunicia procellæ*, ii, 1; *nubes belli*,
 &c. cf. xxvii, 1, 4. R.

⁵ Perhaps the *Suessetani* were a dependent
 state, which often threw off its allegiance, and
 declared for the Romans, though this fact is

mentioned but once, xxxiv, 20; cf. 31, 4. R.

⁶ ‘A mutiny:’ R. cf. below; Virg. *Æ*.
 i, 148—150; v, 670 sq; Hor. O. iv, 15, 17
 sq.

⁷ ‘And the following circumstance was
 not without its influence.’ C.

militiæ, aut imperio eorum qui præerant, gerebatur. forma ^{L. Vet. Phil.} tamen Romanorum castrorum constabat una ea spe¹, quod ^{Q. C. Metel.} tribunos ex contagione furoris haud expertes seditionis defectionisque rati fore et² jura³ reddere⁴ in principiis⁵ sinebant, et signum¹⁰ ab eis petebant, et in stationes ac vigilias in ordinem⁶ ibant; et ut vim imperii abstulerant, ita speciem dicto parentium, ultro sibi⁷ imperantes⁸, servabant. erupit deinde seditio, postquam reprehendere atque improbare tribunos ea quæ fierent, et conari obviam ire¹¹, et propalam abnuere 'furoris eorum se futuros socios,' senserunt. fugatis itaque ex principiis ac post paullo e castris tribunis, ad principes seditionis, gregarios milites, C. Albium Calenum et C. Atrium Umbrum, delatum²⁸ omnium consensu imperium est. qui nequaquam tribuniciis contenti ornamentis insignia etiam summi imperii, fasces securesque, attrectare¹² ausi; neque⁹ venit in mentem suis tergis suisque¹⁰ cervicibus virgas illas securesque imminere, quas ad metum aliorum præferrent. mors Scipionis ^{xxi, 6, 6.} falso credita occæcabat animos, sub cujus vulgatam mox famam non dubitabant totam Hispaniam arsuram bello; in eo tumultu et sociis pecunias imperari et diripi propinquas urbes posse; et turbatis rebus, cum omnia omnes ²⁵auderent, minus insignia¹³ fore quæ ipsi fecissent. cum

¹ *ea specie* conj. FN. pr. G 1st. DJ.—*ex spe* ed. GT. adv. Mss.—*ex parte* conj. G 2d. ² *ut* P. RE. ME. V. F. 2 L. N. pr. G. D.—*sed* GA. D. ³ *pr. G 1st.—redderet* 1 L.—*redderent* L. pr. G 2d. D. ⁴ *ordine* (and om. in) ant. Edd. RH. ⁵ *pr. G 1st.—si im P.—sibimet* conj. G 2d.—*si* RE. ME. V. 1 L. F 1st.—*et* 2 L.—*ipsi* 3—5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. ⁶ *imperatores* 2 L.—*in paucos* GA. ⁷ *his ad.* 3 L. GA.—but the pronoun is omitted in vi, 37; xxiii, 5; xxvi, 13; xxxi, 1; Cic. Fam. ix, 15; G. v, 54; viii, 5; xxv, 38; Cic. At. vii, 13; but Cicero very often adds it. D. ⁸ *suis* RH.

8 'Their orders.' R.

9 This was in the principal way, x, 33; the widest of those in the camp, between the right and left principal gates. The tents of the general and of the principal officers, and the military standards were placed here. Here also councils of war were held, addresses were delivered to the soldiery, causes were tried by the tribunes, punishments and oaths were administered, deposits of money by the soldiers received and kept, Tac. A. i, 67, 1; xv, 16, 2; and there was usually a large assemblage of officers and men waiting for the orders of their superiors. cf. vii, 2. C. R.

10 The 'tickets' containing the general's

orders were delivered by him in the evening to the tribunes on guard for the night, by them to a soldier (called *tesserarius*) chosen out of every tenth maniple, by him to the officer of the next maniple, by him to the following, and so on; and before sunset they were all brought back to the tribunes: cf. xxvii, 46, 1; Sil. vii, 347; Tac. A. i, 7, 15; (nn.) L, M. R. v, 9; R. L, on T. A. xiii, exc. A. MD.

11 'To make resistance; 'attempted any opposition.' R.

12 'To profane by laying their hands on them:' cf. xxxiv, 4. R.

13 'Conspicuous,' 'remarkable.' RS.

L.Vet.Phil. alios subinde recentes nuntios non mortis modo sed etiam
Q.C.Metel. funeris expectarent, neque superveniret quisquam, evane-

Military
tribunes
sent to the
mutineers
by Scipio.

Their conci-
liatory lan-
guage.

xxi, 21, 2.
19 sq.

sceretque temere ortus rumor, tum primi auctores requiri
coepti. et subtrahente^a se^b quoque¹, ut credidisse potius
temere quam finxisse rem talem videri posset^c, destituti
duces² jam sua ipsi insignia³, et pro vana imagine imperii
quod gererent, veram justamque mox in se versuram⁴ pot-
estatem horrebant. stupente ita^d seditione^e, cum^f 'vivere'
primo, mox etiam 'valere Scipionem' certi auctores affer-
rent^g, tribuni militum septem^h ab ipso Scipioneⁱ missi^j
sunt^k. ad quorum primum adventum exasperati^l animi^m;
mox ipsis placido sermone permulcentibus notos, cum qui-
bus congressi erant, leniti sunt. circumeuntes enim tentoria
primo, deinde in principiis prætorioqueⁿ, ubi sermones
inter se serentium circulos vidissent, alloquebantur, per-
cunctantes magis 'quæ causa iræ consternationisque^o
'subitæ foret?' quam factum accusantes. vulgo 'stipen-
'dium non datum ad diem' jactabatur; 'et cum eodem
'tempore quo scelus Illiturgitanorum^p exstitisset, post
'duorum imperatorum duorumque^q exercituum stragem
'sua virtute defensum nomen Romanum ac retenta pro-
'vincia esset, Illiturgitanos poenam noxæ meritam habere,
'suis recte^r factis gratiam qui exsolvat non esse.' 'taliam
'querentes æqua orare, seque ea relatu-ros ad imperatorem'

^a P. two F. C? B? cf. Cic. ad Q. F. ii, 8; G. xlv, 16. D.—subtrahentes pl. Mss. aut
Edd. but cf. PR, on V. Æ. ii, 332; CS, on Suet. i, 27; CI, on O. H. 6, 107; BU, on
Ser. S. 866; CO, on P. ii, 11, 17; MR, on St. S. i, 1, 63. D.—subtrahentes RH—
subirascentes conj. RH. adv. L.—subornant or subdiderant conj. L. adv. G. ^b eos conj.
L.—om. al. Mss. pr. RH. ^c possent three P. B. D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. ^d jen
conj. C. ^e ed. D. pr. G.—stupenti...seditioni ed. G. C. ^f quidam conj. G.
^g afferunt conj. G. ^h qui ad. 1 P. ME. V. 1, 5 L. B. H. GA. HV. L. N. F. ant.
Ed.—a qui ad. P.—ad hoc conj. G 2d.—missi ad. RE. ⁱ supervenerunt ad. 4 L. ed.
G. C. ^j om. P. PE. RE. ^k om. RE. 4 L. pr. G. D. ^l exasperati
F 2d. ^m RH. cf. xxxiii, 39; xl, 20; xlii, 14. D.—animo 1 P. F 1st. V. 1, 2 L. H.
B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. either animus or animo exasperatur may be said; as animus or enim
cadit, i, 11, 3; animus or animo exardescit, iii, 30, 2. D. ⁿ ant. Edd. GR. C. D—
Illiturgitanum RH....G. ^o duorumque (and om. duorum imperatorum) RH.—duorum
quidem (and om. d. i.) conj. RH. adv. cf. 9, 6; ix, 11. D. ^p ad. ant. Edd. G marg
cf. i, 38; v, 47; xxix, 16; xlv, 37; GR. and thus bene facta, xxv, 31; xxxvii, 1; xliii, 7.
D.—om. GT. sqq. Edd.

1 'Each disclaiming the authorship.' G. 63, 22. R.
Cf. xlv, 16. ⁵ Cf. vi, 42; vii, 12; R. Juv. x, 36; i
2 'Albius and Atrius.' G. 101; nn.
3 'The rods and axes.' R. ⁶ Cf. xxi, 24, 1; R. 'commotion, ex-
4 For versum iri, G. ii, 62: D. but cf. xxi, citement.' C.

respondebant; 'lætari quod nihil tristius nec insanabilius L. Vet. Phil.
 'esset; et P. Scipionem deūm benignitate et rem pu- Q.C. Metel.
 'blicam⁹ esse gratiæ referendæ⁷.' Scipionem bellis assue-
 tum, ad seditionum procellas rudem, sollicitum habebat^{24, 4}.
 res, ne aut exercitus peccando aut ipse puniendo modum
 excederet⁸. in præsentia, ut cœpisset, leniter agi placuit;
 et missi 'circa stipendiarias civitates exactores' stipendii P. xi, 23.
 spem propinquam fecere¹. edictum subinde propositum² ut The muti-
 'ad stipendium petendum⁹ convenirent Carthaginem, seu neers are
 'carptim' partes seu universi mallent.³ tranquillam seditio- repair to
 nem jam⁴ per se languescentem repentina quies rebellan- New Car-
 tium Hispanorum fecit. redierant enim in fines, omisso thage.
 incepto, Mandonius et Indibilis, postquam 'vivere Scipio-
 'nem' allatum est; nec jam erat aut civis aut externus cum
 quo furorem suum consociarent¹⁰. omnia circumspectan-
 tes⁵ nihil reliqui habebant præter non⁶ tutissimum⁷ a malis
 consiliis receptum, ut imperatoris vel justæ iræ vel non
 desperandæ clementiæ sese committerent. 'etiam hostibus
 'eum ignovisse, cum quibus ferro dimicasset. suam sedi-
 'tionem sine vulnere, sine sanguine fuisse, nec ipsam
 'atrocem nec atroci poena dignam,' ut ingenia humana
 sunt ad suam cuique⁸ levandam culpam nimio plus
 facunda⁹. illa dubitatio erat, 'singulæne cohortes an

⁹ *rei publicæ* pl. and opt. Mss.—*populum Romanum* conj. S. adv. *ipsa res publica quam ingrata in optimos ac devotissimos sibi fuerit, quamque non minus sæpe peccaverit, quam in ipsam peccatum est: Camillum in exilium misit; Scipionem dimisit; Sen. de B. v, 17. G. D. ed. G. C. —missis al. Mss. pr. C. ed. D.* ⁵ *em. G.—exactores (or exauctores)* Mss. pr. C. ed. D. ¹ *ed. G. C.—facere* F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. pr. C. ed. D.—*fecit* HF. 4 L.—*fecit* 2 L. ² *positum* F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. ii, 24; 30; xxvi, 12; &c. D. ³ *per* conj. ad. G. *ἀντιπαρὰ μίσην τοῦτο βούλωνται ποιεῖν, ἀντὶ τοῦ πόνου*. Pol. xi, 25, 10. D. ⁴ *om. F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. HV. cf. 26, j. ED.* ⁵ *consilia* ad. Mss. ed. G. C. D. but cf. Just. xiv, 2; G. vii, 14; xxi, 34; Cic. p. Q. 31, 1; Agr. 8; Pis. 41; &c. D. ⁶ *pl. and opt. Mss.* It is 'no very safe' experiment to throw one's self entirely on the mercy of an angry person, without knowing whether he be more disposed to conciliate by an effort of generosity, or to gratify his just resentment. *non stultissimus*, Cic. Fam. ix, 1; *non minimum*, ib: 9; *non optimus*, Agr. ii, 35; *non tenuissimus*, Auct. ad Her. iv, 38. G. cf. xxx, 45, 1. D.—*unum* B. HF. HV. ant. Edd.—*enim* RH.—*imum* 5 L.—*om. 1 L.* ⁷ *pl. and opt. Mss. cf. nihil tutius clementia Scipionis ratus, 34. GB.—autissimum RH.—vulgatissimum or notissimum or novissimum conj. RH.* ⁸ *quæque* (to agree with *ingenia*) conj. R. ⁹ *facunda* 'fertile, prolific;' Pliny

7 'By the blessing of the gods there was Scipio yet alive, and the commonwealth still in existence to requite their services.' S. C. cf. xxiv, 27, d. R.

8 So as to be driven to extremities, and to

leave no opening for clemency. C.

9 *ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ εἴρεσι*. App. H. 34; *νομίζεσθαι τὰς σιταρχίας* and *ἡ νομιδὴ τῶν ὀψωνίων*, Pol. xi, 25 sq. R.

10 Cf. Cic. Sen. p. Red. 7; Fin. iii, 21.

L. Vet. Phil. ' universi ad stipendium petendum irent.' inclinavit ' se
Q. C. Metel. tentia, quod tutius censebant, ' universos ire.'

Per eosdem dies quibus hæc illi consultabant, consilium
xxvi, 32, a. de iis Carthagini^a erat; certabaturque^b sententiis ' utrum
P. xi, 26 sq. ' in auctores tantum seditionis' (erant autem hi numero ha
plus quam quinque et triginta) ' animadverteretur, an pl
' rium supplicio vindicanda tam foedi exempli defectio mag
' quam seditio esset.' vicit sententia lenior, ut ' unde or
' culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret: ad multitudinem cas
Notice of ' gationem satis esse.' consilio^c dimisso, ut id actum vider
an expe- tur¹, expeditio adversus Mandonium Indibilemque edicit
dition against the exercitui qui Carthagine erat, et cibaria dierum aliqu
Laeta- parare jubentur. tribunis septem, qui et antea Sucrone
niana. ad leniendam seditionem ierant, obviam exercitui mis
quina nomina principum seditionis edita sunt, ut eos p
idoneos homines benigno vultu ac sermone in hospitium
invitados sopitosque vino vincirent. haud procul jam Ca
xxi, 52, 1. thagine aberant, cum ex obviis auditum ' postero die omne
' exercitum cum M. Silano in Lacetanos proficisci' non met
omni, qui tacitus insidebat³ animis, liberavit eos, sed la
titiam⁴ ingentem fecit, quod magis habituri solum⁴ imp
ratorem quam ipsi futuri in potestate ejus essent. su
occasum solis urbem ingressi sunt, exercitumque alteru
parantem omnia ad iter viderunt. excepti sermonibus c
industria compositis, ' lætum opportunumque adventu

H. N. ii, 78; xxxvi, 10; *magna fecunditas animi*, ib. pref. *fecunda pectora*, Ov. Tr. iv, 1
38; *fertile pectus*, ex P. iv, 2, 11. conj. DU. adv. E. ^c *eo* ad. B. ant. Edd. pr. D.
cf. xxvii, 46; but the particle is more often suppressed, i, 24; vii, 9; D. xxxii, 13; T.
H. i, 59; ' preponderated.' G. cf. also xxx, 33, m. ^a pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxxi, 1
Plaut. Cas. pr. 71; SV, on Æ. iv, 224; G, on Sen. Cont. i, 1. xxvii, 5; xxx, 44; xvi
ep. xlviii, ep. xlix, ep. *Lacedæmoni*, xxxv, 35, v. l. D. Hence *Carthaginensis* is not contra
to analogy; *Latinensis*, Cic. de H. R. 10; *Aventinensis*, V. Max. vii, 3; *Crotonensis*, xx
61; xxix, 36, c. It occurs in Enn. Prisc. ant. Mss. and on the naval column erected
Duellius the consul, in the first Punic war: G. and is approved of by PLT, Ep. v, 3; R.
on S. J. 5; ALD, Orth. BOR, de L. L. DU. S, on xiv, ep. CO, on S. C. 51, 6; nn, on Fro
i, 2, 3. D. *Carthaginensis* is preferred by SCA, on Pri. 32; VO, Gr. i, 43; FN, ind. Q. C.
" Carthago." DU.—*Carthagine* ant. Edd. ^b P. L. N. all Mss of D. ant. Edd. c
D.—*certabanturque* or. MD.—*certabantque* ed. GT. G. C. ^c F. pl. Mss of D. pr. c
ed. Rom. Parm. GR. C. D.—*concilio* al. Mss. ed. G. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. cf. 11,
D. adv. C.—*modo* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^e *licentiam* GA. pl. ant. Edd. A. adv. R.

1 ' In order that this might appear to have been the subject of debate.' C.

2 ' To take up their quarters with them;' E. cf. ii, 14; xxxiii, 1; xliii, 8; xlv, 22. R.

3 *Potentior alius metus insidens pectoribus*, x, 41. DU.

4 ' Their general (i. e. Scipio) by himself' D.

‘eorum imperatori esse, quod sub ipsam profectionem
 ‘alterius exercitus venissent,’ corpora curant. a tribunis
 sine ullo tumultu auctores seditionis, per idoneos homines
 perducti in hospitia, comprehensi ac vincti sunt. vigilia
 quarta impedimenta exercitus, cuius ‘ simulabatur iter, The ring-
 leaders in
 the mutiny
 are seized.
 proficisci coepere. sub lucem signa mota et ad portam
 retentum agmen, custodesque circa omnes portas missi,
 ne quis urbe⁸ egrederetur. vocati deinde ad concionem
 qui pridie venerant, ferociter in forum ad tribunal impe-
 ratoris, ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt.
 simul et imperator in tribunal⁵ escendit⁶, et reducti armati
 a portis inermi se concioni ab tergo circumfuderunt. tum
 omnis ferocia concidit, et, ut postea fatebantur, nihil æque
 eos terruit quam præter spem robur et color imperatoris,
 quem affectum visuros crediderant, vultusque qualem ne xxii, 8, 2.
 in¹ acie quidem aiebant meminisse. sedit tacitus paullisper,
 donec nuntiatum est deductos in forum auctores seditionis
 17 et parata jam¹ omnia esse. tum silentio per præconem
 facto ita coepit: “nunquam mihi defuturam orationem, Scipio's
 speech to
 the muti-
 neers; P. xi,
 28 sq.
 “qua exercitum meum alloquerer, credidi, non quo² verba
 “unquam potius quam res exercuerim¹, sed quia prope a
 “pueritia in castris habitus assuêram³ militaribus ingeniis.
 “ad vos quemadmodum loquar, nec consilium nec oratio⁴
 “suppeditat; quos ne quo nomine quidem appellare T. i, 42.
 “debeam scio. cives? qui a patria vestra descistis; an
 “milites? qui imperium auspiciumque abnuistis, sacra-
 “menti religionem rupistis. hostes? corpora, ora, vesti-
 “tum, habitum civium agnosco; facta, dicta, consilia,
 “animos hostium video. quid enim vos, nisi quod Iler-

¹ *cui* ‘by whom.’ RH. ² *urbem* three P. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. II. GA. VI. cf. 14, i; C. xxiii, 16, 4. D. ³ P. ed. G. C. D.—*ascendit* L. N. all Mss of D. ant. Edd. ed. CL.—*conscendit* D. RH. ⁴ om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. cf. 27, e; ix, 32, 12. D. ad. FR. ⁵ om. F. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. 25, w. ED. ⁶ pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. GR. C. cf. G, on xxxix, 13, 2; D. and on Gell. ix, 12. R.—*quod* 3 L. ed. GT. ...G. ⁷ P. RE. C. F. HV. cf. Hor. S. ii, 2, 109. ed. C. D. The contracted form occurs also in iv, 45; xxiv, 24; xxxviii, 34; xxxix, 9; Suet. vi, 26; (nn.) similar forms are *decrevit* xxxvi, 2 v. l. xlv, 39; *sirit* 28, j; *noritis* vi, 18; *norunt* xxvi, 22; *cognorit* xxvii, 17; *recusavit* xxviii, 45, j: cf. q. D. ED.—*assueteram* pl. Mss. and Edd. G. ⁸ *ratio* conj. R.

⁵ The tribunal of the general in a camp was formed of turf piled up like an altar; cf. p. 628. R. ¹ ‘Not because I had ever made words more my study than actions.’ RS.

L.Vet.Phil. "getes et Laetani, aut optâstis aliud aut sperâstis? et
 Q.C.Metel. "illi tamen Mandonium atque Indibilem, regiae nobilitatis
 "viros, duces furoris secuti sunt: vos auspiciū et impe-
 "riū ad Umbrum Atrium et Calenum Albium detulistis.
 "negate vos id omnes fecisse aut factum voluisse, milites:
 "paucorum eum furorem atque amentiam esse^d libenter
 "credam negantibus. nec enim ea sunt commissa quae
 "vulgata² in omnem exercitum sine piaculis ingentibus
 "expiari possint. invitus ea tanquam vulnera attingo:
 "sed nisi tacta tractataque³ sanari non possunt. equidem
 "pulsis Hispania Carthaginensibus nullum locum tota
 "provincia^e, nullos homines credebam esse, ubi vita invis-
 "esset mea. sic me non solum adversus socios gesseram,
 "sed etiam adversus hostes. in castris en meis (quantum
 "me opinio fefellit!) fama mortis meae non accepta
 "solum sed etiam expectata^f est. non quod ego vulgari
 "facinus per omnes velim: (equidem si totum exercitum
 "meum mortem mihi optâsse crederem, hic statim ante
 "oculos vestros morerer, nec me vita juvaret invisā civibus
 xxxviii, 10; "et militibus meis:) sed multitudo omnis sicut natura maris⁴
 Her.vii, 16;
 P.xi, 29, 9; "per se immobilis est, 'venti et' auræ^h cient^l, ita^k aut
 xxii, 13, 9; "tranquillum^l aut procellæ^m in vobis suntⁿ. et^o causa^p
 14, 6 sq;
 DR.i, 383; "atque origo omnis furoris penes auctores est: vos con-
 AC.iii, 20;
 CCl. 49. "tagione insanistis^q. qui mihi ne hodie quidem scire

^d PRN. G. i. e. negantibus vos id...voluisse, credam paucorum...esse. D.—esse. vulg. B. in which case *negate* must be resolved into *dicite non*, and *dicite* only must be applied to the latter clause, *paucorum...esse*. cf. xxxix, 15. D. pr. ED. ^e nullum...provincia, om. F. C. V. 1 L. H. HV. L. ^f cf. xl, 54; Cic. Par. vi, 1; Rut. Lup. de F. S. p. 2; Ter. Ad. i, 2, 28; v, 4, 20; G. i, 9; D. 'looked out for as a desirable event:' hence *optasse*. cf. v, 19; xxvi, 40; xl, 54; nn, on Sil. v, 207; Juv. viii, 87. R.—spectata RH. 4 L. pr. cf. vii, 24, 6; GB. adv. cf. xxx, 23, e. D.—perata conj. cf. 29; RH. i, 47. (G. adv. FN.) D. ^g em. G.—ut ad. RH. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH.—et ad. P. F.—sed ut 5 L. H.—sed et PE.—si et V. 1, 2, 4 L. two Mss of C.—etsi one Ms of C.—si 3 L. GA.—mobilis si HV.—sed conj. C. ^h veniens F.—veniens HV. ⁱ aura HV.—procellæ RH. ^j excitat HV. ^k om. RH. pr. RH. ^l cf. xxiv, 8; Ter. Ph. iv, 4, 9; *mare de tranquillo probum*, Tertull. G. iii, 14, 6; D. in *tranquillo* is opposed to *in turbido*, iii, 40; Tac. H. i, 21. R.—tranquilla 3, 5 L. GA.—tranquilla vi 4 L.—tranquillitas 2 L. HV.—tranquilli (und. maris) conj. RH. ^m procellosi RH. ⁿ in...sunt om. RH. ^o nam HV. ^p in vobis ad. RH. ^q Similar forms are *descistis* above; *nequisti* ii, 12; *anteistis* xxxviii, 51; *sperastis* above; *assuestis* v, 6; *emostis* xxxvii, 53. D. ED.

2 'Had they spread so as to contaminate or infect,' 'had they been made common;' cf. iii, 6; xxv, 26; i, 4; iv, 2; R. Virg. G. iii, 468.

3 *Μὴ ἀψή, ... μὴ δὲ θύγῃ*, Colossians ii, 21.

4 'The sea is naturally quiescent; its

waves are solely owing to external exciting causes, to winds and to gales: so a multitude is, if left to itself, quiet enough; its commotion is attributable, not to the constituent individuals, but to the mischievous working of wily agitators.' G. C.

“ videmini quo amentiae progressi sitis, quid facinoris in L.Vet.Phil.
 “ me, quid in patriam parentesque ac liberos vestros, quid Q.C.Metel.
 “ in deos sacramenti testes, quid adversus auspicia sub
 “ quibus militatis, quid adversus morom militiae di-
 “ sciplinamque majorum, quid adversus summi imperii
 “ majestatem ausi sitis. de me ipso taceo: temere potius
 “ quam avide credideritis⁵; denique ego sim cujus imperii
 “ tædere exercitum minime mirandum sit. patria quid de
 “ vobis meruerat, quam cum Mandonio et Indibili con-
 “ sociando consilia prodebatis? quid populus Romanus,
 “ cum imperium ablatum ab tribunis suffragio populi
 “ creatis⁶ ad homines privatos detulistis? cum eo ipso
 “ non contenti, si pro tribunis illos haberetis, fasces im-
 “ peratoris vestri ad eos, quibus servus cui imperarent
 “ nunquam fuerat, Romanus exercitus detulistis. in præ-
 “ torio tetenderunt Albius et Atrius; classicum⁷ apud
 “ eos cecinit; signum ab iis petatum est; sederunt in
 “ tribunali P. Scipionis; lictor apparuit⁸; summoto in-xxv, 3, p.
 “ cesserunt; fasces cum securibus prælati sunt. lapides
 “ pluere et fulmina jaci⁹ de cælo¹ et insuetos fetus ani-
 “ malia¹⁰ edere vos portenta esse putatis. hoc est porten-
 “ tum, quod nullis hostiis, nullis supplicationibus, sine
 “ sanguine eorum qui tantum facinus ausi sunt, expiari
 “ possit. atque ego, quanquam nullum scelus rationem¹

⁵ is ad. 3—5 L. B. ant. Edd. pr. cf. BU, on O. M. vii, 43; *ills ego sum*, Sil. ix, 128. (an.) D.—idemque ad. H.

⁶ *culmina tangi* cf. xxvii, 4; &c. conj. R. but in *templa* may be understood. C.

⁷ *sereno* conj. cf. xxxi, 12; xxxvii, 3; for whence, but from the sky, could thunderbolts fall? G. cf. Hor. O. i, 34, 5 sq. (nn.) R. But then *de cælo* would be redundant, wherever it occurs with *icta* or *tacta*, and *fulmine* is understood. [cf. xxiv, 10, 5. This does not follow; because, in these instances, it is from the words *de cælo* being expressed, that we perceive *fulmine* to be understood. ED.] Besides *jaci* may be taken in the sense of *mitti*: as *si, quoties peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat Jupiter*, Ov. Tr. ii, 33 sq. DU.

⁸ *animales* 3 P. PÉ. GA. L. cf. Var. L. L. viii, p. 122. GR.—*animalis* P. ME. H.—*animalium* HV.—*animantes* conj. cf. Lucr. i, 819; Cic. N. D. ii, 47; G. ib. 61; and, 18; R. xxi, 30; xli, 18. GR. adv. D.

⁹ Viz. ‘the report of my death.’ R.

¹⁰ From xxvii, 36, it appears that all the tribunes were not at this time appointed by the people; but it renders the offence more aggravated for the speaker to represent the matter so. C.

¹ *Classicum* is the signal given by the trumpet, horn, or bugle to the troops, (who were called *classes*;) either to call them to arms, or to hear the general’s address, vii, 36; or to strike their tents, or to rise in the

morning, Pol. xii, 26; or to set the watches, vii, 35. R.

⁸ ‘Attended on them,’ ii, 55; C. iii, 33; Virg. Æ. xii, 849.

¹ ‘All sin is a deviation from reason;’ C. ‘no one who commits a crime is acting under the influence and guidance of reason:’ cf. Ter. Eu. i, 1, 12. DCE. “Do not they err that devise evil?” Proverbs xiv, 22; “but a man of understanding walketh upright;” xv, 21.

L. Vet. Phil. "habet, tamen, ut² in re nefaria, quæ mens, quod con-
 Q.C. Metel. "silium vestrum fuerit, scire velim. Rhegium quondam³
 "in præsidium missa legio, interfectis per scelus princi-
 "pibus civitatis, urbem opulentam per decem⁴ annos te-
 xxxi, 31; "nuit; propter quod facinus tota legio⁴, millia hominum
 Fr. iv, 1, 38; "quattuor, in foro Romæ securi percussi sunt. sed illi pri-
 O. iv, 3; Z. "mum non Atrium Umbrum semilixam⁵, nominis⁶ etiam
 viii, 6; V. "abominandi ducem, sed Decium Jubellium tribunum mi-
 ii, 7, 15; "litum secuti sunt; nec cum Pyrrho nec cum Samnitibus
 ASa. 9; P. "aut Lucanis, hostibus populi Romani, se conjunxerunt.
 i, 7. "vos cum Mandonio et Indibili^b consilia communicastis
 iv, 37. "et arma consociaturi fuistis. illi, sicut Campani^c Capuam
 P. i, 7 sq; "Tuscis veteribus cultoribus^d ademptam, Mamertini⁷ in
 (SW.) S. i, "Sicilia^e Messanam^f, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam
 662; D. xxi, "sedem erant, nec populum Romanum nec socios populi
 13. 7. "Romani ultro lacessituri bello. Sucronemne vos domici-
 xxvii, 10, a. "lium habituri eratis? ubi si vos decedens confecta pro-
 xxii, 14; "vincia imperator relinquerem, deum hominumque fidem
 Ju. xiii, 31. "implorare debebatis, quod non rediretis ad conjuges
 "liberosque vestros. sed horum quoque memoriam, sicut
 "patriæ meique, ejeceritis^g ex animis vestris. viam consilii
 "scelerati, sed non ad ultimum dementis exsequi volo^h.

^a novem conj. from Pol. R.

^b et ad. S. 4 L. GA. R. HV. RH. cf. ii, 44, 3. D.

^c Samnites conj. R.

^d om. RH. H. D. but cf. x, 2; G. ix, 13, 7; vii, 38; xxi, 52;

xxii, 31; xxxii, 13; xlv, 30 twice; Mela i, 9; 19. D.

^e Siciliam F. C. V. 1 L. H.

^f Messenam P.—~~ase nam~~ F. C. V. 1 L. H.—Mesanam B.—Messanem er. Fr.—Messanen ed.

MD....C. but cf. xxi, 49; xxix, 7—9; &c. D.

^g ejeceratis al. Mss. ant. Edd. Scipio however is not making an assertion, but a hypothetical concession: "but granting you did so." G. cf. xxiii, 9, k; Her. vii, 184, n. 56. ED.

² This conjunction is here restrictive and corrective; B. cf. xxi, 34, 2. R.

³ Cf. xii, 12; S. 474...483 Y. R. R.

⁴ Legio Campana securi percussa est, xv, ep. Livy and others have exaggerated this tragical fact. Of these mutineers, but 300 fell alive into the hands of the besiegers, and these only were executed at Rome: CS, on P. p. 124. DU. the others, foreseeing the punishment which awaited them, fought with the more desperation, and perished during the siege or in the storming of the town. C. SW, on P. i, 7; and on Ap. t. iii, p. 163 sq. R.

⁵ 'Almost a sutler,' 'little better than a camp follower;' xxx, 38; thus semimas, semihomo, &c. cf. G, Oba. iv, 7. R.

⁶ On account of its affinity to ater "black &c," C. cf. Y, 1500; Her. i, 6, n. 49; vii,

158, n. 2.

⁷ The Mamertines were Campanian mercenaries of Agathocles king of Syracuse. The Messanians received them as friends; and they rewarded their confidence by seizing the town after slaying or expelling the inhabitants. This happened in 473 Y. R. They retained the name of Mamertines, though the town was still called Messana. They afterwards assisted the Roman legion in its design upon Rhegium. C. R.

⁸ 'I should like to find upon investigation, [xxii, 3, 2; R.] that your scheme, however criminal it might be, was not altogether a mad one,' C. or 'did not proceed to the height of madness,' DCE. or 'was not mad in the end which it proposed to itself,' or 'in the result which it anticipated.' RS.

“ mene vivo, et cetero incolumi exercitu, cum quo ego die L. Vet. Phil.
 “ uno Carthaginem cepi, cum quo quattuor⁹ imperatores, Q. C. Metel.
 “ quattuor exercitus Carthaginensium fudi, fugavi, Hi-
 “ spania expuli¹⁰, vos octo millia hominum, minoris^h certe
 “ omnes pretii quam Albius et Atrius¹ sunt quibus vos sub-
 “ jecistis, Hispaniam provinciam populo Romano erepturi
 “ eratis? amolior et amoveo nomen meum; nihil ultra
 “ facile creditam mortem meam a vobis violatus sim¹¹.
 “ quid? si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica, ^{xxiv, 22, r;}
 “ mecum casurum imperium populi Romani erat? ne ^{T. iii, 6, 8.}
 “ istuc¹² Juppiter optimus maximus sirit¹, urbem auspi-
 “ cato diis auctoribus in æternum conditam fragili huic
 “ et mortali corpori æqualem¹³ esse. Flaminio, Paullo,
 “ Graccho, Postumio Albino, M. Marcello, T. Quintio
 “ Crispino, Cn. Fulvio, Scipionibus meis, tot tam præ-
 “ claris^k imperatoribus uno bello absumptis superstes est
 “ populus Romanus, eritque mille aliis nunc ferro nunc
 “ morbo morientibus. meo unius funere elata populi ^{xxiv, 22, r.}
 “ Romani^l esset res publica? vos ipsi hic in Hispania
 “ patre et patruo meo, duobus imperatoribus, interfectis
 “ Septimum^m Marcium ducem vobis adversus exsultantes

^h *majoris* 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. N? al. Mss. pr. RH. but the soldiers, by electing these men as their generals, had acknowledged their own inferiority. G. ¹ RH.—*Umbrius* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd.—*Umbrus* 4 L.—*Umbri* R. D. ¹ P. E. as in i, 32; iv, 2 v. l. xxxiv, 24; GB. Plaut. Ep. iii, 3, 19; Mer. iii, 4, 28; G. iv, 24 v. l. GR. xxii, 38, 1; Cato R. R. 142; cf. HS, on Q. C. x, 6, 20. Livy, in referring to old formularies, uses the very words, even though in his time they might have become obsolete; cf. xxxvi, 2, 2; D. GB, on i, 32, 7; SAL. G. by *crasis* for *sierit*.—*sierit* RH. for *siverit*, RH. by syncope. This syncopated form is common in *eo* i, 60; ii, 27; iii, 33; x, 19; xxxviii, 55; and its compounds, as *abierint* ix, 9; xxv, 4; 16; *adierunt* xxxi, 11; *exierat* iii, 20; xxvii, 42; *inierunt* ii, 43; iv, 7; xxviii, 38; *perierit* xli, 24; *redierat* i, 32; xxviii, 43: cf. xxvii, 18, h. D. ED.—*sinit* F. C. H. HV.—*sinat* 2, 3, 5 L. B. HF. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd.—*finiat* V. 1, 4 L. ^k *claris* RH. but cf. Cic. Agr. ii, 33. G. ¹ P. R. om. F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV. A.—ad. RH. B. al. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxii, 10, d. D. ^m ant. Edd. pr. S. This is the surname; cf. xxxiii, 2. C.—*Septimium* P. F. 2, 3 L. B. ed. AS. pr. G 1st.—*Septimi f.* (i. e. *filius*) conj. OU, on Fr. ii, 10, 2. cf. xxv, 37. D.

9 Viz. Hasdrubal and Mago, sons of Hamilcar, Hasdrubal son of Gisgo, and Hanno. S.

10 *Fundere* and *fugare* are often joined; cf. xxxviii, 53; and Livy frequently puts two or three verbs together without any conjunction; *si fusus, fugatus, castris exutus fuisset*, viii, 33; *arcuant, ... habeant, ... opponant*, xxvii, 43; cf. ix, 22, 6; D. This is particularly the case in a climax, as *abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*; Cic. Cat. ii, 1; *veni,*

vidi, vici, Suet. i, 37.

11 ‘But I will put myself quite out of the question;’ (he had said, just above, *mene vivo* &c: here he corrects himself;) ‘I am willing to allow that you never intended any harm to me; that you injured me no further than in listening too easily to the report of my death;’ C. ‘in listening perhaps with more weakness than eagerness;’ 27. R.

12 Und. *seri*. R.

13 ‘But equal in point of duration.’

L.Vet.Phil. “ recenti victoria Poenos delegistis. et sic loquor tanquam
 Q.C.Metel. “ sine duce Hispaniæ futuræ fuerint¹⁴. M. Silanus eodem
 “ jure, eodem imperio mecum in provinciam missus, L.
 “ Scipio frater meus et^a C. Lælius legati, vindices maje-
 “ stas imperii deessent? utrum exercitus exercitui, an
 “ duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa comparari poterat?
 “ quibus si omnibus superiores essetis, arma cum^o Poenis¹
 “ contra⁹ patriam, contra cives vestros ferretis? Africam
 “ Italiæ, Carthaginem urbi Romanæ¹ imperare velletis?
 ii, 37 sqq. “ quam ob noxam patriæ? Coriolanum quondam damnatio²⁰
 “ injusta, miserum et indignum exsilium, ut^a iret^b ad
 “ oppugnandam^c patriam, impulit: revocavit tamen a
 “ publico parricidio¹ privata² pietas. vos qui³ dolor⁴,
 “ quæ^o ira incitavit? stipendiumne diebus paucis im-
 “ peratore ægro serius numeratum satis digna causa fuit
 “ cur patriæ indiceretis bellum, cur ad Illygetes descen-
 “ sceretis a populo Romano, cur nihil divinarum huma-
 “ narumve rerum inviolatum vobis esset? insanistis pro-
 “ fecto, milites; nec major in corpus meum vis morbi
 “ quam in vestras mentes invasit. horret animus referre
 “ quid crediderint homines, quid speraverint, quid opta-
 “ verint. auferat omnia irrita oblivio, si potest: si non,
 “ utcumque silentium tegat. non negaverim tristem atro-
 “ cemque vobis visam orationem meam¹: quanto creditis
 “ facta vestra atrociora esse quam dicta mea? et me ea

^a om. G. C. ^o HV. C. ed. G. C. D.—tamen S. pr. S. adv. G. D.—om. pl. and opt.
 Mss. pr. G. ^p S. HV. C. pr. S. adv. GB.—conpinxit P. 1 PE. F.—conpinxit 1 P.
 V. 1 L. N.—compunxit ME.—om. 2 PE. 2, 3 P. RE. 2—5 L. H. B. GA. D.—impis
 conj. G. ⁹ om. 1 P. P. 1 PE. ME. V. F. 1 L. N.—in conj. G. ^r F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L.
 H. C. V. B. GA. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. D.—Romæ ed. G. C. but cf. xlix, ep. D. ^a et
 conj. DJ.—ab conj. ad. G 1st.—conj. om. G 2d. ^b irent H.—ire GA.—ira cf. below;
 conj. G 1st. DJ.—ruera conj. cf. Cic. At. vii, 4. G 2d.—om. V. ^c oppugnandum F.
 G 2d. ^d 1, 4 L.—dolore 1 P. V. L. N. HV. H. al. Mss.—dolere F. C.—doloracite
 (in one word) P.—aut conj. ad. G. ^e H. 4 L.—vitæ 1 P. F. C. V. L. N. HV. 1 L.
 al. Mss.—om. P.—justa conj. ad. cf. xxi, 44; xxiii, 25; vi, 31. GR. ^f pl. and opt.
 Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. RH. G. C. but cf. i, 3, 9. D.

14 Und. ‘ upon my death.’ R.

1 ‘ Parricide’ is applied to the killing of a son, viii, 11; Cic. Ver. vii, 66; of a brother, xl, 8; 24; Cic. p. Clu. 11; and to other crimes, which were a violation of natural piety. One’s native country was regarded as a mother; Cic. Ph. ii, 7. R. ED.

2 ‘ Towards his mother, wife, and chil-

dren.’ R.

3 For quis, as in xxiv, 22; xxiii, 32; xxxiv, 2; Sil. ii, 645; as quis for qui, in iii, 51; vi, 40; xxxiv, 6. R. The ancients knew from practice whether qui or quis should be used, though we often doubt. BU, on Ph. i, 13, 6. si qui often occurs instead of si quis, iii, 17; vi, 32; D. xxix, 21, 4.

“quæ fecistis pati æquum censetis^a; vos ne dici quidem
 “omnia æquo animo feretis^b? sed ne ea quidem ipsa ultra
 “exprobrabuntur. utinam tam facile vos obliviscamini
 “eorum quam ego obliviscar. itaque quod ad vos uni-
 “versos attinet, si erroris pœnitet, satis superque pœna-
 “rum habeo. Albius Calenus et Atrius Umber et ceteri
 “nefariae seditionis auctores sanguine luent quod admi-
 “serunt. vobis supplicii eorum spectaculum non modo
 “non acerbum, sed lætum etiam, si sana mens rediit,
 “debet esse: de nullis enim quam de vobis infestius aut
 “inimicius^c consuluerunt.” vix finem dicendi fecerat, cum
 ex præparato simul omnium rerum terror oculis auribus-
 que est offusus. exercitus qui corona concionem circumde-
 derat, gladiis ad scuta concrepuit^d. præconis audita vox
 citantis nomina damnatorum in consilio. nudi in medium
 protrahebantur, et simul omnis apparatus supplicii ex-
 premebatur. deligati ad palum virgisque cæsi et securi
 percussi, adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut non modo
 ferocior vox adversus atrocitatem pœnæ, sed ne gemitus
 quidem exaudiretur. tracti inde de medio omnes^e, purga-
 toque loco citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum
 in verba P. Scipionis jurârunt^f, stipendiumque ad nomen^g
 singulis persolutum est^h. hunc finem exitumque seditio
 militum coepta apud Sucronem habuit.

30 Per idem tempus ad Bætum fluvium Hanno præfectusⁱ
 Magonis, missus a Gadibus cum parva manu Afrorum,

L. Vet. Phil.
 Q. C. Metel.

Execution
 of the ring-
 leaders; P.
 xi, 30.

xxvi, 15, 2.
 xxii, 3, 4.

Hanno (an
 officer of
 Mago) is

^a pati...censetis om. 1 P. P. F. C. al. Mss. ^b 2 P. 2 L. B. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd.—
 fertis P. F. C. 1 L. H.—feritis 1 P.—feratis HV.—ferretis al. Mss. ed. Pa. G. C. D.
¹ cf. *inimicus infestus*, xxxv, 12; *infestum aut inimicum*, Cic. Ver. iii, 13; *inimicius aut infestior*,
 ib. 24; G. p. Quin. 2; Ver. i, 5; Ph. x, 10; CO, on S. C. 19, 1. D.—*inimicius* or
inimicitius 3 P. B. ant. Edd. cf. ii, 15, 6. D.—*iniquius* S. V. 1—4 L. H. HV. pr. (cf. xlix,
 ep. G, on xxxiii, 13, 5; nn, on Cic. Fam. xi, 27; GT, on Cic. Ep. Br. 1; CO, on Pl. E.
 v, 21, 7; BU, on Q. D. vii, 4, 313, p. 619; 342, p. 716.) *iniquissimo infestissimoque*, Cic.
 Ver. v, 55. D.—*immitius* 2 P. M. GA. pr. G. R.—*inicius* P.—*initius* F. ^j P. F. V.
 2—5 L. H. B. GA. L. N. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. FR. G. C.

⁴ As a signal of approbation; as well as
 to overawe the mutinous troops. R.

⁵ ‘All who had been executed.’ C.

⁶ The soldiers repeated, after the military
 tribune, the words of the oath, in which they
 swore to obey their general, to assemble at
 the command of the consuls, and not to de-
 part without leave: cf. ii, 32; iii, 20; xxii,

38; xxxii, 5; Pol. vi, 22; NS, R. K.
 p. 38 sq; R. L, M. R. i, 6; SL, on P. 1.
 DU.

⁷ ‘As they were called over.’ C.

¹ Cf. xxv, 28; V. Max. iii, 2; (L. C. B.
 iii, 24.) Cic. At. vi, 1; de Or. ii, 66; 67;
 in Cæc. 17; MN, on C. F. ii, 17; G. xxiii,
 30; G, on lxxxiii, ep. D. E, C. C. R.

L.Vet.Phil. mercede Hispanos^a sollicitando^b ad quattuor millia juve-
 Q.C.Metel. num armavit. castris deinde exutus ab L. Marcio, maxima
 routed by parte militum inter tumultum captorum castrorum, quibus-
 Marcus. dam etiam in fuga^c amissis, palatos persequente equite,
 cum paucis ipse effugit.

Battle of
 Adherbal
 and Lælius
 in the
 straits.

23, 3.

xxiii, 7, 7;
 xxvii, 1, m.

Dum hæc ad Bætium fluvium geruntur, Lælius interim freto in Oceanum evector ad Carteiam² classe accessit. urbs ea in ora Oceani sita est, ubi primum e faucibus angustis panditur mare. Gades sine certamine per^d prodicionem^e recipiendi, ultro qui eam rem pollicerentur in castra Romana venientibus, spes, sicut ante dictum est, fuerat. patefacta immatura proditio est, comprehensosque omnes Mago Adherbali prætori Carthaginem devehendos tradit. Adherbal conjuratis in quinqueremem impositis, præmissaque ea, quia tardior³ quam triremis erat, ipse cum octo triremibus modico intervallo sequitur. jam fretum intrabat quinqueremis, cum Lælius et ipse in quinqueremi e portu Carteiæ, sequentibus septem triremibus, evector in Adherbalem ac triremes invehitur, quinqueremem satis credens deprensam rapido in freto in adversum æstum reciprocari⁴ non posse. Pœnus in re subita parumper incertus trepidavit, utrum quinqueremem sequeretur an in hostes rostra converteret. ipsa cunctatio facultatem detrectandæ pugnæ ademit: jam enim sub ictu teli erant, et undique instabant hostes. æstus quoque arbitrium moderandi naves ademerat. neque erat navali pugna similis, quippe ubi nihil voluntarium, nihil artis aut consilii esset. una natura freti æstusque totius certaminis potens⁵, suis, alienis navibus nequicquam remigio in contrarium ten-

^a Hispanis conj. G. ^b sollicitandos opt. Mss.—sollicitandis conj. cf. 19, j. G.
^c fugam three P. F. V. 2—5 L. H. GA. HV. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—a
 4 L.—om. RH. G. C. D. ^e S. N. cf. below; 23; RH. 31. D.—deditionem pl. and
 opt. Mss. ant. Ed.—ditionem RH.—proditiōne RH. G. C. D.

2 Cf. xxi, 5, a; Strabo iii, 148. GL.

3 The speed of a ship was increased by the number of its oars: SM, J. A. R. 28, p. 713. cf. xxx, 25. But there might be exceptions to this general rule, arising from a ship's being badly built, xxxvi, 43; or from other causes: so that vessels of the same rate would not be equal in speed; Curt. iv, 4;

Flor. iv, 2. The piratical galleys called *myoparones* [xxiii, 34, e; ED.] were swifter than much larger vessels. DU.

4 'That it could not be worked round, against the tide, so as to succour the triemes which he was bearing down upon.' C.

5 The same as *regens prælium*, below. R.

dentes invehebat, ut^f fugientem navem^g videres retro L.Vet.Phil.
 vertice^h intortam victoribusⁱ illatam, et sequentem, si Q.C.Metel.
 in contrarium tractum incidisset maris, fugientis modo
 sese avertentem⁶. jam in ipsa pugna hæc cum infesto
 rostro peteret hostium navem, obliqua ipsa ictum alterius
 rostri accipiebat; illa cum transversa objiceretur hosti,
 repente intorta in proram circumagebatur. cum inter
 triremes fortuna regente anceps prælium misceretur, quin-
 queremis Romana seu pondere tenacior⁷, seu pluribus
 remorum ordinibus scindentibus vertices^j cum facilius
 regeretur, duas triremes suppressit, unius⁸ prælata⁹ im- xxiv, 44, m.
 petu lateris alterius remos detersit¹⁰. ceterasque quas
 indepta esset, mulcasset^k, ni cum reliquis quinque navi-
 bus Adherbal velis in Africam transmisisset.

- 31 Lælius victor Carteiam revectus, auditis quæ acta Gadi- Lælius and
 bus erant, 'patefactam prodicionem conjuratosque missos Marcus
 'Carthaginem,' 'spem ad irritum^a redactam qua^l venissent,' Scipio.
 nuntiis ad L. Marcium missis, 'nisi si^b terere frustra
 'tempus sedendo ad Gades vellent, redeundum ad im-
 'peratorem esse,' assentiente Marcio paucos post dies
 ambo^c Carthaginem rediere^d. ad quorum discessum non
 respiravit modo Mago, cum terra marique ancipiti metu
 urgeretur; sed etiam audita rebellione Ilergetum spem
 recuperandæ Hispaniæ nactus nuntios Carthaginem ad xxiv, 31, l.
 senatum mittit, qui 'simul seditionem civilem in castris
 'Romanis, simul defectionem sociorum' in majus² verbis

^f et pl. and opt. Mss. ^g om. FR. G. but cf. 4. GR. ^h ant. Edd.—vortice
 GR. DJ. C. D. cf. j; xxi, 58, f. R. ⁱ pl. and opt. Mss. pr. GR. ed. D. referring to
 navis or hostibus. ED.—victoribus al. Mss. ed. G. C. referring to navibus; but victorici would
 be more correct, on account of sequentem following. GR. ^j vortices ed. GT. G. C. D.
 cf. h. ^k opt. Mss. cf. iii, 11; xxix, 9, d; Amm. xiv, 7; mulcat, pugnis vel calcibus
 cædit: commulcat, conculcat, collidit, Isid. Gl. Apul. M. viii, p. 214; G. viii, 27; xxvi, 12,
 p; G, on xl, 7, 4; GV, on Suet. i, 17; BU, on Ph. i, 3, 9; 26, 2; TO, on V. M. i, 7, 4;
 KE, on Fr. iv, 1, 15. D. ^a innum RH.—in irritum conj. RH. adv. cf. xli, 23, 17; G.
 ad irritum cadentis spei, ii, 6. D. ^b P. F. C. 4, 5 L. H. HV. RE. T. cf. xxvi, 3, 2.
 GR. ed. C.—om. cet. Mss. ed. G. ^c cum eo conj. R. ^d rediit conj. R.

6 'By swinging round with the tide.' R. Fl. D, on Sil. xiv, 382; D. xxxvi, 44;
 7 'Better able to keep its position.' R. xxxvii, 24; 30; xxxviii, 5; VSS, on C. B.
 8 Und. triremis, in the genitive after C. i, 58; BGE, A. M. f. i, p. 53 sq; 68;
 lateris; cf. SA, M. ii, 3. (PZ.) DU. παραλύν, παρασύρειν, or διασύρειν τοὺς κερσούς,
 9 'Being carried close along side one of Diod. xi, 18; Pol. xvi, 4, 5; 14; R. Cæs.
 the vessels, it swept off the oars on that side.' B. C. i, 58.
 G. 1 Und. ipse et Marcus Gades. R. ED.
 10 Cf. Flor. ii, 2, 8; (SM. al.) FN, Ind. 2 Cf. CO, on Pl. iii, 11, 1. D.

L.Vet.Phil. extollentes hortarentur ut 'auxilia mitterent, quibus tra-
Q.C.Metel. 'ditum a patribus imperium Hispaniæ repeti posset.'

Mandonius et Indibilis in fines regressi paullisper, dum
and Indi- quidnam de seditione statueretur scirent, suspensi quieve-
bilis collect runt, si civium errori ignosceretur, non diffidentes sibi
their forces, 24. quoque ignosci posse. postquam vulgata est atrocitas
supplicii, suam quoque noxam pari poena æstimatam³ rati,
vocatis rursus ad arma popularibus, contractisque⁴ quæ
ante habuerant auxiliis, in Sedetanum⁵ agrum, ubi prin-
cipio defectionis stativa habuerant, cum viginti millibus
peditum, duobus millibus equitum et⁶ quingentis tran-
scenderunt. Scipio cum^a fide^b solvendi^c pariter omnibus^d
noxiis innoxiiisque stipendii, tum^d vultu ac sermone in
omnes placato facile reconciliatis militum animis, prius-
quam castra ab Carthagine moveret, concione advocata
multis verbis in perfidiam rebellantium regulorum invec-
tus,
Speech of 'nequaquam eodem animo se ire' professus est 'ad vindi-
Scipio to 'candum id scelus, quo civilem errorem nuper sanaverit.
his soldiers; 'tum se haud secus quam viscera secantem sua, cum
P. xi, 31. 'gemitu et lacrimis [quinque et]^e triginta hominum capiti-
'bus expiâsse octo millium seu imprudentiam seu noxam:
'nunc læto et erecto animo ad cædem Ilergetum ire. non
'enim eos neque natos in eadem terra nec ulla secum
'societate junctos esse. eam quæ sola fuerit¹, fidei atque
'amicitiæ, ipsos per scelus rupisse. in exercitu suo se,
'præterquam quod omnes cives aut socios Latinique
'nominis videat, etiam eo moveri, quod nemo fere sit

³ om. GT. G. ^a em. cf. xxi, 5; G. xxiii, 14, 9. D. pr. DU. R.—quum ed. G. C. D.
^b RH.—Adei Mss. ^c RH.—solvende pl. Mss.—solvendæ causæ HV.—solvende conj. G.
pr. D. DU. R.—solvendis ant. Edd. ^d em. RH. tum 'moreover,' cf. Cic. F. iv, 13;
DU. 43; iv, 33. D.—stipendium Mss.—dedit, ad. HV.—stipendii ant. Edd.—stipendi-
tum cf. xxiv, 14, 7. conj. G. pr. DU. D. R. ^e ad. S. HV. cf. Pol. S. 26. D. ed. R.—
om. cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. Scipio perhaps used a round number, to make it appear
that he had not put so very many to death. D.

3 'Was reckoned to deserve.' R.

4 Cf. Pomp. to Dom. Cic. A. viii, 12.

5 Mandonius and Indibilis, on hearing of the arrival of Scipio, fell back into their own country from the territory of the Sedetani; so that Scipio, in order to reach them, was obliged to cross the Ebro. 33. C. They are said in 24, after raising their countrymen and the Celtiberian youth, to have laid waste the lands of the Sedetani and Suessetani: and

here, after first returning home, to have re-assembled their subjects and their former auxiliaries, and re-crossed into the Sedetanian territory. D.

1 There are various degrees of connection among men, viz. consanguinity, affinity, fellow-citizenship, community of religious rites, fellowship, alliance. This was but a remote connection. Cf. Cic. Off. i, 17; T. Q. v, 39. G.

‘ miles qui non aut a patruo suo Cn. Scipione, qui primus L.Vet.Phil.
 ‘ Romani nominis in eam provinciam venerit, aut a patre Q.C.Metel.
 ‘ consule aut a se sit ex Italia advectus. Scipionum nomini
 ‘ auspiciisque^f omnes assuetos, quos secum in patriam ad
 ‘ meritum triumphum deducere velit; quos consulatum
 ‘ petenti, velut si omnium communis agatur honos, affu-
 ‘ tuos speret. quod ad expeditionem attineat quæ instet,
 ‘ immemorem esse rerum suarum gestarum qui id bellum See below.
 ‘ ducat. Magonis hercule sibi, qui extra^g orbem terrarum
 ‘ in circumfusam Oceano insulam cum paucis perfugerit
 ‘ navibus, majorem curam esse quam Ilergetum: quippe
 ‘ illic et ducem Carthaginensem et quantumcunque Puni-
 ‘ cum præsidium esse, hic latrones latronumque duces,
 ‘ quibus ut^h ad populandos finitimorum agros tectaque
 ‘ urenda et rapienda pecora aliqua vis sit, ita^h in acie ac
 ‘ signis collatis nullam esse. magis velocitate ad fugam
 ‘ quam armis fretos pugnatuos esse. itaque non quod
 ‘ ullum inde periculum aut semen majoris belli videat,
 ‘ ideo se, priusquam provincia decedat, opprimendos Iler-
 ‘ getes duxisse, sed primum ne impunita tam scelerata
 ‘ defectio esset, deinde ne quis in provincia simul virtute
 ‘ tanta et felicitate perdomita relictus hostis dici posset.
 ‘ proinde deis bene juvantibus sequerentur non tam ad xxv, 38, 14.
 ‘ bellum gerendum (neque enim cum pari hoste certamen See above.
 ‘ esse) quam ad expetendas ab hominibus scelestis poenas.’

13 Ab hac oratione dimissos ‘ ad iter se comparare in diem 31, 4; P.
 ‘ posterum’ jubet, profectusque decimis castris pervenit ad xi, 32 sq.
 Iberum flumen. inde superato amni die quarto in conspectu viii, 24;
 hostium posuit castra. campus ante¹ montibus circa septus xxxii, 10.
 erat. in eam vallem Scipio cum pecora, rapta pleraque ex The Spani-
 hostium agris, propelli ad irritandam feritatem² barbarorum ards are
 jussisset, velites subsidio misit, a quibus ubi per procur- decoyed by
 sationem commissa pugna esset, Lælium cum equitatu booty, and
 impetum ex occulto facere jubet. mons opportune pro- many of
 minens equitum insidias texit; nec ulla mora pugnae facta pieces.

^f *auspiciis* RH. F. pr. RH.^g om. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV.^h om. C.

2 ‘To Gades,’ cf. Sil. i, 141; R. which xxvii, 18; G. xxvi, 42, j. R.
 was beyond the pillars of Hercules. 2 xxxviii, 37; 48 sq; xli, 18; xliv, 26.

1 Adverbially, ‘in front of the camp:’ cf. D.

L.Vet.Phil. est. Hispani in conspecta procul pecora, velites in Hispanos
 Q.C.Metel. praeda occupatos incurrere. primo missilibus territare;
 deinde emissis^a levibus telis, quae irritare magis quam
 decernere pugnam poterant, gladios nudant, et collato
 pede res coepta geri est. ancepsque^b pedestre^c certamen
 erat^d, nisi equites supervenissent. neque^e ex adverso tan-
 xxvii, 41, 1. tum illati obvios obtrivere, sed circumvecti etiam quidam
 per infima clivi ab tergo se, ut plerosque intercluderent,
 objecerunt^f. majorque caedes fuit quam quantam edere
 levia per excursiones praelia solent. ira magis accensa
 On the sub- adverso praelio barbaris est quam imminuti animi. itaque
 sequent day ne percussi^g viderentur, prima luce postero die in aciem
 they come processere. non capiebat omnes copias angusta, sicut ante
 down into dictum est, vallis: duæ ferme peditum partes, 'omnis
 the field. equitatus in aciem descendit; quod reliquum peditum
 xxi, 40, 6. erat, obliquo constituerunt^h colle. Scipio pro seⁱ esse loci
 P. xi, 33. angustias ratus, et quod in arto^j pugna Romano aptior
 quam Hispano militi futura videbatur, et quod in eum
 locum detracta hostium acies esset qui non omnem multi-
 tudinem eorum caperet, novo etiam consilio adjecit ani-
 mum: 'equitem nec se posse circumdare^k cornibus in tam
 'angusto spatio; et hosti^l, quem cum pedite eduxisset,
 'inutilem fore. itaque' imperat Lælio ut 'per colles quam
 'occultissimo itinere circumducatur equites, segregetque
 'quantum possit equestrem a pedestri pugnam^m.' ipse
 omnia signa peditum in hostes vertit; quattuor cohortes in

^a pl. Mss. ed. A. S. cf. vi, 8, 3. D.—missis RH. 2, 3 P. B. ant. Edd. cf. x, 29, 8. D.
^b anceps B. GA. VI. ant. Edd.—pede...ancepsque om. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. HV. pr.
 G. adv. C. D.—res...ancepsque om. L. N. ^c om. 3 L.—pede acre conj. G. ^d objecere
 ed. FR. G. C. ^e em. RH.—pulsi Mss. ^f et ad. ant. Edd. CL. ^g pl. and
 opt. Mss. und. barbari. G. cf. xxvii, 16, p. D.—constiterunt 5 L. HV. L. RH.—constiterant
 R. ^h P. F 1st. H. cf. 30; iii, 9, 4. D. pr. C.—pugna pl. Mss. ed. C.

3 For the pluperfect potential; cf. ii, 50; iv, 52; vi, 21; vii, 7; xxii, 60; xxxi, 21; xxxiv, 29; Tac. A. i, 35, 8; (nn.) CO, on S. J. 27, 2; D, on xxxviii, 2; RK, on V. P. ii, 52; AR, on P. P. 8. The imperfect potential is also used, ii, 22; xxxix, 42. R. Her. i, 4, n. 19; 42, n. 31; St Luke xii, 39. In English we use the pluperfect indicative.

4 For qui non. R.

5 'In his favour'; xxxix, 30; R. τὸ ἐν ἐννοίᾳ [τὸ ἐννοίᾳ Pol. l. c. in arto below, in loci angustis or in tam angusto spatio; cf.

xxii, 12, 8; xxvii, 46, 2; or rather 'a close engagement,' συρτάριον, cf. xxii, 18, 4; xvi, 39, 12. R.] ταυμαχίαν, πρὸς ἡπείραν ἐν τῷ ἐννοίᾳ δὲ, πρὸς ἐννοίαν Her. viii, 60, n. 53; nn, on Arist. Pl. 355; and Eq. 191; cf. Tac. A. iv, 78; Col. iii, 5; Sen. N. Q. ii, 55.

6 Cf. 2; 32; DU. and the description of the Spanish arms in xxii, 46. R. συρτάριον, cf. Her. l. c. n. 48.

7 'To cover his flanks with the cavalry.' R.

8 Und. equitem. R.

fronte statuit, quia latius pandere aciem non poterat. ^{L. Vet. Phil. Q. C. Metel.} moram pugnandi nullam fecit, ut ipso certamine averteret⁹ ab conspectu transeuntium per colles equitum. neque ante ^{A bloody battle.} circumductos sentire¹ quam tumultum equestris pugnae ab tergo acceperere. ita duo¹ praelia erant: duæ peditum acies, duo equitatus per longitudinem campi, quia misceri ex genere utroque praelium angustiae non patiebantur, pugnant. Hispanorum cum neque pedes equiti nec eques pediti auxilio esset, pedes fiducia equitis temere commissus campo caederetur, eques circumventus nec peditem¹⁰ a fronte (jam enim stratæ pedestres copiae erant) nec ab tergo equitem sustineret, et ipsi, cum diu in orbem sese stantibus equis defendissent, ad unum omnes cæsi sunt, ^{The Spaniards are defeated.} nec quisquam peditum^a equitumve¹ superfuit qui in valle pugnauerunt. tertia pars, quæ in colle ad spectaculum¹¹ magis tutum quam ad partem pugnae capessendam steterat, et locum et tempus ad fugiendum habuit. inter eos et reguli ipsi¹² fugerunt, priusquam tota circumveniretur ³⁴ acies, inter tumultum elapsi. castra eodem die Hispanorum, præter reliquam^a prædam, cum tribus ferme millibus hominum capiuntur. Romani sociique ad mille ducenti^b eo praelio ceciderunt; vulnerata amplius tria millia hominum. minus cruenta victoria fuisset, si patentiore campo et ad fugam capessendam facili foret pugnatum.

Indibilis abjectis belli consiliis, nihil tutius in^c afflictis ^{Mandonius intercedes with Scipio for Indibilis.} rebus experta fide et clementia Scipionis ratus, Mandonium fratrem ad eum mittit¹; qui advolutus genibus ‘ fatalem ‘ rabiem temporis ejus accusat, cum velut contagione ‘ quadam pestifera non Ilergetes modo et Lacetani sed ‘ castra quoque Romana insanierint. suam quidem et ‘ fratris et reliquorum popularium eam condicionem esse

¹ *cernere* F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV.—*cernerent* 2, 3 L. ⁱ *diversa* ad. G. C. om. pl. and opt. Mss. D. ^k *equitum* HV.—om. 2 L. ¹ F. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd....G.—*peditumre* 2 L. HV.—*equitumque* cet. Mss. ed. GR. C. D. ^a pl. and opt. Mss. A.—*ceteram* B. ant. Edd. RH. ^b P. C. RE. F? 5 L. HV. pr. cf. x, 17; GR. ed. iii, 15; xxvii, 12; 42, j; C. D. xxii, 41, 1; R. 36; xxiii, 37. ED.—*ducentos* ed. G. ^c pl. Mss. ant. Edd. GR. C. D.—om. H. RH. sqq. Edd.

9 Und. *hostes*. R.

10 Und. *Romanum*; and *Hispanorum* with *pedestres*. C.

11 Cf. x, 40.

12 Indibilis and Mandonius. R.

1 Perhaps because Mandonius had not borne arms with Indibilis against Scipio's father. GL.

L.Vet.Phil. ' ut aut, si ita videatur², reddant³ spiritum P. Scipioni ab
 Q.C.Metel. ' eodem illo acceptum, aut servati⁴ bis⁴ uni^c debitam vitam^f
 ' pro eo in perpetuum devoveant. antea in causa sua
 ' fiduciam sibi fuisse, nondum experta clementia ejus:
 xxv, 16. ' nunc contra nullam in causa, omnem in misericordia
 ' victoris spem positam⁵ habere.' mos⁵ vetustus erat Ro-
 manis, cum quo nec foedere nec æquis legibus jungeretur^b
 amicitia⁶, non prius imperio in eum tanquam pacatum uti
 quam omnia divina humanaque dedidisset⁷, obsides⁸ accepti,
 arma adempta, præsidia urbibus imposita forent. Scipio
 Scipio pardons both the brothers. multis invecus in præsentem Mandonium absentemque
 Indibilem verbis, ' illos quidem merito perisse¹ ipsorum
 ' maleficio' ait, ' victuros suo atque populi Romani bene-
 ' ficio. ceterum se neque arma iis adempturum^j, quippe ea
 xxiii, 40, 2. ' pignora⁹ timentium rebellionem esse^k; se^l libera^m arma
 ' relinquere solutosqueⁿ metu^o animos^p. neque se in ob-
 ' sides innoxios, sed in ipsos, si defecerint, sæviturum,
 ' nec ab inermi sed ab armato hoste poenas expetiturum.
 ' utramque fortunam expertis permittere sese utrum pro-

^d servatibus RH.—servantibus bis 2 P.—servati 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. HV. ^e unde
 3 P.—om. 1 P. F. V. 1—4 L. H. HV. ^f pl. Mss. ant. Edd. Bas. Gr.—debitam riam
 1 P.—debitam 2 P.—devitam RH.—vitam 3 P.—tr. 4 L.—debitum (und. spiritum) conj. RH.
 ed. Vas. al. sqq. ^g pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. xxx, 22; 35. GR. ed. C. D.—repositum
 RH. sqq. Edd. which also occurs more than once. GR. ^h RH P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H.
 B 2d. HV. pr. RH. S. SM. C. G, on xxv, 12, 9; xxvi, 28, 5. D.—jungerentur ant. Edd.
ⁱ ' Were ruined as they deserved; ' in which sense *perire* is often opposed to *vivere*: cf. xxx,
 16, 2; [οὗτοι παρὲς ἧν καὶ ἀνίστασι, καὶ ἀπολωλὲς ἦν καὶ εὐρίσθαι, St Luke xv, 32; Her. i, 34,
 n. 70; PK, on 11 Samuel iv, 8; and xiii, 37. ED.] or ' Deserved to have perished.' R.—
perituros fuisse conj. RH. ed. Vas. sqq. Edd. but cf. *perii, occidi, nullus sum*, Ter. Cic. Div.
 ii, 35; Petr. 7. G.—*suo* conj. ad. cf. 19; v, 38; vi, 38; x, 16; xxx, 20. DU. ^j u...
adempturum om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV. ^k (*quippe...esse*) ed. C. al. pr. R. ED.
^l 3, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. RH. D.—*sed* ed. GT. C. pr. R.—om. P. F. V. 1 L. HV. GA.
 pr. ED. but cf. xxxiv, 11, 7. D. ^m *libere* al.—*liberim* P.—*Tiberim* F. V. 1 L.—*juberi*
 HV.—*libera enim* conj. ED. ⁿ *solutos* V. five L. H. HV. GA.—*solutus* F. C. ^o *enim*
 F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. HV.—om. 2—4 L. GA. ^p *as* F. C.—*eos* HV.—*has* V. H. 1, 5 L.—
 om. 2 L.—The antithesis seems to require somewhat of the following import: *ceterum...
 adempturum, (quippe...esse,) sed libera [iis] arma relinquere, (soluti enim metu animi;)* though
expertes metus or *vacui metu* would apply better to the Romans. ED.

2 Und. ei, viz. Scipioni. R.

3 ' They would resign, surrender into his hands, leave at his disposal.' Cf. Cic. Ph. x, 10. R.

4 Once, as recorded in xxvii, 17; and the second time on the present occasion. C.

5 Cf. xxxvi, 28; S, de A. J. I. i, 1; SM, J. A. R. 26, p. 601. DU.

6 ' With respect to those who did not form peace and friendship upon equal terms,' C.

' and, consequently, were not interested in maintaining such an alliance.'

7 For the form of this surrender, see i, 38. The allusion to this is made with a view to prove the clemency of Scipio. C.

8 Just. vii, 3.

9 ' These were pledges taken and held only by those who feared a renewal of hostilities.' R. cf. Juv. viii, 116—124, *spoliatis arma supersunt*.

‘pitios an iratos habere Romanos mallent.’ ita dimissus L. Vet. Phil. Q.C. Metel. Mandonius, pecunia tantummodo imperata, ex qua stipendium^a militi præstari posset. ipse Marcio in ulteriorem Hispaniam præmisso, Silano Tarraconem remisso^r, paucos moratus dies dum imperatam pecuniam Ilergetes pernumerarent, cum expeditis Marcium jam appropinquantem Oceano assequitur.

- 35 Inchoata res jam ante de Masinissa¹ aliis atque aliis de Conference of Scipio and Masinissa. causis dilata erat, quod Numida cum ipso utique² congredi xxv, 16, 8. Scipione volebat atque ejus dextra fidem sancire. ea tum itineris tam longi ac tam^a devii causa Scipioni fuit. Masinissa cum Gadibus esset, certior ‘adventare eum’ a Marcio factus, causando ‘corrumpi equos inclusos in insula penuriamque omnium rerum et facere ceteris et ipsos sentire, ‘ad hoc equitem marcescere desidia,’ Magonem perpulit xxi, 52, i. ut ‘se trajicere in continentem ad depopulandos proximos ‘Hispaniæ’ agros pateretur.’ transgressus tres principes Numidarum præmittit ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. ‘duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione’ jubet. remisso tertio, qui quo jussus erat adduceret Masinissam, cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. ceperat jam ante Numidam ex fama rerum gestarum admiratio viri; substitueratque^c animo speciem³ quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam. ceterum major præsentis veneratio cepit; et præterquam quod suapte natura multa majestas inerat, adornabat promissa⁴ cæsaries, habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis sed virilis vere ac militaris, et ætas in

^a *præsidium* 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. H. i. e. ‘clothing and other comforts.’ DJ. (Without adducing any examples in support of this signification. D.)—*residuum* (und. *stipendium*) conj. as *residuæ pecuniæ*, [xxxiii, 47, ‘the balance of arrears,’ ED.] and *residua* in Law Books. G.

^r *Silano...remisso* om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. H. II V. cf. ix, 11, 11. D.

^a *tantum* opt. Mss. cf. xxvi, 31, j. GR. pr. C.

^b *Hispanos* ed. GT. G. C. cf. xxix, 5, e.

^c ‘He had conceived, represented, or placed before;’ GL. ut possis odisse tuam, *Pari, funera fratrum debueras oculis substituisse* [proposuisse conj. HS.] *tuis*, Ov. R. A. 573 sq; DU. *spicienda*. E.—*sustituera* atque RH.—*substituerat* GA.—*præstituerat* conj. RH. adv. GB.

1 ‘Respecting the conciliating Masinissa’s friendship;’ cf. 16; R. xxvii, 19. RS.

2 ‘At any rate;’ vi, 35; R. cf. Cic. Att. viii, 48.

3 *Interrito vultu regem Thalestris intuebatur, habitum ejus haudquaquam rerum famæ parem oculis perlustrans: quippe omnibus bar-*

baris in corporum majestate veneratio est, magnorumque operum non alios capaces putant, quam quas eximia specie donare natura dignata est, Q. Curt. vi, 5. GB.

4 Cf. ii, 23, 4; v, 41, 9; D. nn, on Sil. i, 613; vii, 196; xvi, 525; HY, on V. Æ. i, 590. R.

L. Vet. Phil. medio virium robore, quod plenius nitidiusque ex verbo
Q. C. Metal. velut renovatus^d flos^e juventæ^f faciebat. prope attonitus

11 Kings v, ipso congressu Numida gratias de fratris^g filio remisso agit.
14.
S. xvi, 136 'ex eo tempore' affirmat 'eam se quæsisse occasionem,
sq. 'quam tandem oblatam deûm immortalium beneficio non
'omiserit. cupere se illi populoque Romano operam
'navare, ita ut nemo unus⁵ externus magis enixe adju-
'verit rem Romanam. id se, etiamsi jam pridem vellet,
'minus præstare in Hispania, aliena atque ignota terra,
'potuisse: in qua autem genitus educatusque in spem
'paterni regni esset, facile præstaturum. siquidem eundem
'Scipionem ducem in Africam mittant Romani, satis spe-
'rare perbrevis ævi Carthaginem esse.' lætus eum Scipio
vidit audivitque, cum caput rerum in omni hostium equi-
tatu Masinissam fuisse sciret, et ipse juvenis specimen⁶
animi præ se ferret. fide data acceptaque profectus retro
Tarraconem est. Masinissa permissu Romanorum, ne sine
causa trajecisse in continentem videretur, populas prox-
imos agros Gades rediit.

Mago is
ordered into
Italy.

Magoni desperatis in Hispania rebus, in quarum spem³⁶
seditio primum militaris, deinde defectio Indibilis animos
ejus sustulerant, paranti trajicere in Africam nuntiatum ab
Carthagine est 'jubere senatum ut¹ classem, quam Gadibus
'haberet, in Italiam trajiceret, conducta ibi Gallorum ac
'Ligurum quanta maxima posset juventute conjungeret
xxx, 19. 'se Hannibali, neu senescere bellum maximo impetu,
'majore fortuna cœptum sineret.' ad eam rem et a Car-
thagine pecunia Magoni advecta est, et ipse quantam
potuit a Gaditanis exegit, non ærario modo eorum sed
etiam templis spoliatis, et privatim omnibus coactis aurum

^d renovata conj. RH. adv. GB, on iii, 51, 7. ^e om. RH. pr. RH. but. cf. xl, 6;
flos juventutis vii, 7; xxxvii, 12; flos juvenum viii, 8; flos ætatis 21; viii, 28; xxi, 2; 3;
flos virium xlii, 15; &c. D. ^f juvenia conj. RH. ^g sororis conj. but cf. xvii,
19, h. GL.

⁵ 'No one individual,' iii, 12; ix, 16; xxxviii, 50; non quisquam unus, iii, 55; the
unus being redundant, as with quisquam 37;
ii, 9; iii, 45; xxxii, 20; quilibet ix, 17; xl,
42. R.

⁶ Specimen implies the existence of a
quality; [xxxviii, 17; R. Cic. Or. iii, 40;
T. Q. i, 14; v, 19; N. D. iii, 32; Tac. A.

iii, 4; ED.] whereas species is often opposed
to real existence, DCE. cf. xxii, 25, 4.

¹ In by far the greater number of instances,
jubeo is followed by an infinitive: C. it has a
subjunctive, either with or without ut, here;
i, 17; xlii, 2; DU, on xxiii, 21; D, on
xxxii, 16; WO, on C. p. D. 17; OU, on
Suet. iii, 22. R.

argentumque in publicum conferre. cum præterveheretur² L. Vet. Phil.
 Hispaniæ oram, haud procul Carthagine nova expositis³ Q. C. Metel.
 in terram militibus proximos depopulatus agros, inde ad He makes
 urbem classem appulit. ibi cum interdiu milites in navibus an unsuc-
 tenuisset, nocte in littus expositos ad partem eam muri, cessful at-
 qua capta Carthago ab Romanis fuerat, ducit, nec præsidio tempt on
 satis valido urbem teneri ratus, et aliquos oppidanorum ad New Car-
 spem novandi res aliquid moturos. ceterum nuntii ex agris thage.
 trepidi simul populationem agrestiumque fugam et hostium
 adventum attulerant, et visa interdiu classis erat, nec sine
 causa electam ante urbem stationem apparebat. itaque
 instructi armatique intra portam ad stagnum ac mare
 versam continebantur. ubi effusi hostes, mixta inter milites
 navalis^a turba, ad muros tumultu majore quam vi sub-
 ierunt, patefacta repente porta Romani cum clamore
 erumpunt, turbatosque hostes et ad primum incursum
 conjectumque telorum aversos usque ad littus cum multa
 cæde persequuntur. nec, nisi naves littori appulsæ trepidos
 accepissent, superfuisset pugnae aut fugæ quisquam. in
 ipsis quoque trepidatum navibus est, dum, ne hostes cum
 suis simul irrumperent^b, trahunt³ scalas, orasque^c et an-
 coras, ne in moliendo mora esset, præcidunt⁴. multique
 adnantes navibus, incerto præ⁵ tenebris quid aut peterent xxi, 25, 10.
 aut vitarent, foede interierunt. postero die cum classis inde
 retro ad Oceanum, unde venerat, fugisset, ad octingenti 34, b.
 homines cæsi inter murum littusque et ad duo millia
 armorum^d inventa.

37 Mago cum Gades repetisset, exclusus¹ inde, ad † Cim- On his re-
 bim^a (haud procul a^b Gadibus is locus abest) classe ap- turn to
 Gades,

^a navali H. B. pr. DJ. but turba is put in apposition to hostes. G. ^b erumperent er.
 Fr. ed. MD. GT. HN. al. Edd. em. G. ^c loraque 2 P. V marg. from gl. D. cf. xxii,
 19, i. C.—hortasque 3 P.—pontesque S. 3 L. R. GA.—pontesque orasque ed. S. adv. D.
^d RH. S. al. Mss. pr. RH.—armatorum pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^e The place is unknown.
 GL. var. Mss.—Cimbios P. F.—Ambros LI. 1, 2 P. V. 1—3 L. GA. N. HV. pr. L, E. Q.
 iv, 4.—Cuneos conj. cf. Strabo iii, 1; Pliny iv, 22. VS, on P. M. iii, 1. adv. CE, G. A. ii,
 1, p. 51. DJ.—Eboram (cf. Mela iii, 1;) or Olitingin or Onobam conj. DJ. ^b om.
 RH. FR. ad. G. but cf. xxiv, 28, c. D.

2 Παρελθόν, Her. vi, 43, n. 54.

3 'They pull back into the ships the land-
 ing ladders, or gang-boards; which had been
 put out, that those who had gone ashore
 might reembark.' cf. Virg. Æ. x, 653—660;

R. Her. ix, 98, n. 74.

4 Incidere funem, Virg. Æ. iii, 667. S.

5 'By reason of,' vi, 40; x, 13; xxxi,
 24; xlv, 7; R. cf. Her. vii, 99, n. 59.

1 'By the gates being closed against him.' R.

L. Vet. Phil. pulsa, mittendis legatis querendoque quod 'portæ sibi
 Q.C. Metel. ' socio atque amico clausæ forent,' purgantibus² iis '
 he is shut ' multitudinis concursu factum infestæ ob direpta quæ-
 out of that ' dam abs conscendentibus naves militibus,' ad colloquium
 town. sufetes⁴ eorum, qui summus Pœnis⁵ est magistratus, cum
 St Matthew quæstore elicuit, laceratosque verberibus cruci affigi jussit;
 xxvii, 26. inde navibus ad Pityusam insulam centum millia ferme a
 xxii, 20, 7. continenti (Pœni tum eam incolebant) trajecit. itaque⁶
 classis bona cum pace⁷ accepta est, nec commeatus modo
 Mago benignè præbiti, sed in⁸ supplementum classis⁹ juvenis
 crosses over armaque data. quorum fiducia Pœnus in Baliares insulas
 to the (quingenta inde millia absunt) tramisit¹. duæ sunt
 Balaric islands. Baliares insulæ¹, major altera atque opulentior armis
 virisque; et portum⁴ habet, ubi commode hibernaturum
 se (et jam extremum autumnus erat) credebat¹. ceterum
 haud secus quam si Romani eam insulam incolerent,
 hostiliter classi occursum est. fundis ut nunc plurimum,
 ita tunc solo eo telo utebantur, nec quisquam alterius
 gentis unus tantum ea arte quantum inter alios¹ omnes
 i, 31. Baliares excellunt⁵. itaque tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ
 grandinis modo in propinquantem jam terræ classem effusa

¹ his al. Mss.—om. 1 L. RH. ⁴ 1 Ed. pr. G. ed. R. cf. xxx. 7; xxxiv. 61; *Sufes*, consul lingua Pœnorum: Claudius, "senatus censuit referentibus sufetibus;" Fest. S. GT, Ins. cccclxx, 1 sq. SCA (on F. l. c.) derives the noun from the Hebrew *Sophim*: BT (Ch. i, 14) from the word *Sophetim*, D. 'judges.' C. Shaphat was the proper name of Elisha's father, as well as of other persons; and the name *Jehoshaphat* signifies "the Lord is judge." ED.—*Sufeces* B. al. ant. Edd.—*Supheces* 4 L.—*Suffectes* 5 L.—*superstes* P. F. C. V. 1—3 L. H. HF. HV.—*Suffetes* (as in four inscriptions in ROS, M. B. p. 176 sq.) ed. G. C. D. BK. ⁶ trajecit, ibique conj. G.—*precititaque* P.—*precipitate* P 2d. ME. RE. (or *precipitata*) pl. Mss.—*itaque* conj. om. C. ⁷ *clasis...pace* om. P. pr. G. adv. C. for this expression is frequent in Livy; i, 24; xxi, 24; 32; thus *bona cum venia*, vii, 41, 3. D. ⁸ om. 2 L. so as to place the nouns in apposition; but cf. xxxvii, 2; xxxviii, 36. D. ⁹ *clasi* F. B. pr. ED. cf. xlii, 10; iii, 46, 2. D. ¹ P. F. cf. 5, 1. D. ¹ pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D.—om. 3 P. RH. ed. G. C. adv. cf. i, 3, 9. D. ^k *censebat* 3 P. 5 L. R. D. RH. ¹ *alias* (und. *gentes*) conj. G. *omnes* refers to *Baleares*. C.

2 'Pleading in excuse for themselves:' R. und. *Gaditanis*. RH.

3 Gades was a Tyrian colony, and therefore had a Phenician origin in common with Carthage: cf. SN, on J. O. i, p. 130; DU. C. PC, A. G. i, end. These two annual magistrates are called βασιλεῖς Pol. iii, 33, 3; 41, 6; vi, 51, 2; *reges* Nep. xxii, 7. R.

4 Minorca has two harbours, Ciudadella and Port Mahon. R.

5 Cf. xxi, 21, h. R. They were called also Γυμνήσια, διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἰσχυροὺς γυμνοὺς

οὗς ἰσχυροὺς βίον. Diod. ita perite exercitum dicuntur, ut matres parvulus filios nullum cibum contingere sinerent, nisi quem ex fundo destinato lapide percussissent, Veg. R. M. One of these slings was carried in the hand, one twisted round them like a girdle, and one hung from the neck: they were composed of a piece of leather suspended by two slings. Y, L. C. 730; 735. In Strabo's time the natives of the lesser island were equal in valour to those of the larger island, iii, p. 167. GL.

est, ut intrare portum non ausi averterent in altum naves. ^{L. Vet. Phil.} in minorem inde Baliarium insulam trajecerunt, fertilem ^{Q.C. Metel.} agro, viris armis^m haud æque validam. itaque egressi ^{He takes the lesser island.} navibus supraⁿ portum loco munito castra locant; ac sine certamine urbe agroque potiti, duobus millibus auxiliarium inde conscriptis missisque⁶ Carthaginem, ad hibernandum naves subduxerunt. post Magonis ab Oceani ora discessum Gaditani Romanis deduntur. xxxii, 2.

38 Hæc in Hispania P. Scipionis ductu auspicioque¹ gesta. ^{Scipio returns to Rome.} ipse L. Lentulo et L. Manlio Acidino² provincia tradita^a decem navibus Romam rediit, et senatu extra urbem dato in æde Bellonæ, 'quas res in Hispania gessisset' disseruit, C. i, 433. 'quoties signis collatis dimicâset, quot oppida ex hostibus 'vi cepisset, quas gentes in dicionem populi Romani redigisset. adversus quattuor se imperatores, quattuor victores 'exercitus in Hispaniam îsse; neminem Carthaginiensem ^{xxvii, 19, j.} 'in iis terris reliquisse.' ob has res gestas magis tentata³ est triumphi spes quam petita^b pertinaciter, quia 'nemi- ^{39; xxvi, 18; xxxi,} 'nem ad eam diem triumphâsse, qui sine magistratu⁴ res ^{20.}

^m pl. and opt. Mss. ed. C. D.—*armisque* al. Mss. ed. G.—*et armis* 2 P. ^a *super* F. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. xxiii, 36. D. ^a *cum* ad. two P. V. five L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. but cf. i, 14, 7. D. ^b *petitus* conj. DU.

6 'By way of hostages.' GL.

1 Led away by the customary connection of these two words, our author incorrectly (as also in viii, 31;) applies them to Scipio, who was sent into Spain, as proconsul extraordinary, being appointed to the command when he was a private person and before he had held any magistracy. PZ, A. H. vii, 262 sq. C. VA.

2 Scipio, at his departure for Rome, left Spain under the temporary command of Silanus and Marcius, Pol. xi, 33. GR. When L. Scipio, who had been sent home by his brother, announced to the senate the termination of the war in Spain, (17) they sent two of prætorian rank, Lentulus who was prætor in 542 Y. R. and Manlius who was prætor in 543, with proconsular authority, the one into hither, the other into farther Spain. (45; xxix, 13.) PG. On their arrival, they received the province from the hands of Silanus and Marcius. SW.

3 'He rather sounded them as to the hopes of a triumph, than pressed his claim importunately:' x, 10; xxi, 12; xxxiii, 27; xxiv, 7; R. 18, 6. DU.

4 To the right understanding of this passage, we should bear in mind the distinction between *potestas* and *imperium*: viz. *cum potestate esse dicebatur ille, qui alicui negotio præfectus esset: cum imperio, cui nominatim delatum imperium esset*, Fest. The latter was the power of directing military operations, (*sine imperio res militaris administrari non potest*, Cic. Ph. v, 16;) and was conferred only on a dictator, or a consul, or a prætor; xxxi. 20; 48. Scipio was but a proconsul: as such, he had 'military command,' (though not within the city, xxvi, 9;) but he was not invested with any 'magistracy.' "Proconsuls were not magistrates but pro-magistrates," as an old author says; cf. S, de C. R. ii; and de L. Th. The 'magistracy,' (cf. CJ, ad l. de O. J.) to which *potestas* was attached as a matter of course, was conferred at the assembly of the centuries: the 'military command,' together with the province, was conferred subsequently and at the assembly of the *curiæ* or wards; v, 52; ix, 38; Cic. Fam. i, 9; but cf. xxvi, 18. It was usual, when public necessities so required, for consuls and prætors, even

L.Vet.Phil. 'gessisset,' constabat. senatu misso urbem est ingressus,
 Q.C.Metel. argentique præ se in ærarium tulit quattuordecim millia
 Election of magistrates. pondo trecenta quadraginta duo, et signati argenti magnum numerum. comitia inde creandis consulibus habuit
 L. Veturius Philo, centuriæque omnes ingenti favore
 P. Scipionem consulem dixerunt. collega additur ei
 P. Licinius Crassus pontifex maximus. ceterum comitia
 majore quam ulla per id bellum celebrata frequentia
 proditum memoriæ est. convenerant undique non suffragandi modo, sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis;
 concurrebantque et domum frequentes et in Capitolium
 ad immolantem eum, cum centum bubus votis in Hispania
 Jovi sacrificaret; spondebantque^a animis^a, 'sicut C. Lutatius

^a pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. Just. vii, 6. G.—spondebantque ant. Ed.—despondebantque

when their 'magistracy' expired, to have their 'military command' continued to them as proconsuls and proprætors; Cic. Fam. viii, 8: but *prætor* is used for *proprætor*, here; xl, 19; 34; &c; for *proconsul* also; as *consul* is for *proconsul*, 39, a. The first proconsul thus appointed was Q. Publilius Philo; and he too was the first proconsul who had a triumph, viii, 26. The first proprætor who triumphed was Q. Valerius Falto, 512 Y. R. Triumph. Capit. cf. V. Max. ii, 8, 6; Plut. L. Æm. p. 256; Cic. de Leg. i, 20. 'Military command' extraordinary, either as proconsuls or proprætors, was also conferred on private persons; (*imperium Cæsari extraordinarium dedi*, Cic. Ph. xi, 8; viz. 'by voting for Octavius to be appointed proprætor;' ad Att. v, 9:) of these the first was T. Quinctius, iii, 5. Such proconsuls and proprætors had not the power of the auspices, Cic. Div. ii, 36; 76; consequently they were not magistrates; (note 1; v, 46; E. C. C. "*magistratus*") and no one, up to this time, had triumphed, without being a magistrate. The first commander extraordinary, who obtained even an ovation, was L. Lentulus, xxxi, 20; afterwards, a triumph was granted to Pompey for his victory over Mithridates. Sometimes we read of a quæstor being sent out with 'military command;' Sall. C. 19. S. VA, ad E. P. p. 603: but cf. GC, R. ad p. S, D. 4. From our author's own account, it is plain that many triumphed who were sent into provinces with prolonged 'military command.' DU. cf. xxvi, 21, 3. As for the title of *proconsul* in the times of the commonwealth, it was applied both to those on whom, either after they had some

time before vacated their magistracy, (whether consulship or prætorship, iii, 4; 29; xxxvii, 46; &c.) or as private persons who had not yet been raised to the magistracy, (as K. Fabius and Sp. Furius in 275 Y. R. and this P. Scipio in 542 Y. R. who had never held an higher office than that of curule edile, xxv, 2; cf. xxvi, 18; Dion. H. ix, 16;) 'military command' extraordinary was conferred; and also to those, who had their 'military command' continued at the expiration of their year of office, whether as consul or as prætor, xli, 12; but more especially to those, who, at the end of their prætorship, presided over Spain as proprætors with prolonged 'military command.' These latter are called (1) prætors xxxix, 21; xxxviii, 42; xl, 30 sq; 34; (2) proprætors xxxix, 56; xl, 16; 47; (3) proconsuls xxxiii, 25; xxxv, 22; xxxvii, 46; (DU.) xxxix, 29; (DU.) 56; xl, 16; 39; (D.) xli, 15; 28; xlii, 10; cf. nn, on Suet. i, 54. At first, two proconsuls extraordinary used to be sent into Spain, cf. xxii, 22; xxix, 13. After 555 Y. R., the number of prætors was increased; and two prætors were sent out annually, one into each Spain, cf. xxxii, 27 sq; &c. PG, A. t. ii, p. 253; App. Hisp. 37 sq. From 631 Y. R., those were called proconsuls and proprætors, who (according to the regulation introduced by C. Sempronius Gracchus) were sent into the provinces at the end of the year for which they had been consuls or prætors; cf. xxxv, 1, 2. These officers had both 'military command' and 'judicial power' in their several provinces: which latter the other proconsuls and prætors had not. R.

‘superius bellum Punicum finisset, ita id quod instaret’⁶ L.Vet.Phil.
 ‘P. Cornelium finitutum, atque ut Hispania omni Poenos’⁷ Q.C.Metel.
 ‘expulisset, sic Italia pulsurum esse;’ Africamque ei,
 perinde ac debellatum in Italia foret, provinciam desti-
 nabant. prætoria inde comitia habita. creati duo qui
 tum ædiles plebis erant, Sp. Lucretius et Cn. Octavius,
 et ex privatis Cn. Servilius Cæpio et L. Æmilius Papus.

Quartodecimo anno Punici belli P. Cornelius Scipio et B.C. 205—
 P. Licinius Crassus ut⁸ consulatum inierunt⁹, nominatæ Y. R. 547.
 consulibus provinciæ sunt, Sicilia Scipioni extra sortem, Consuls,
 concedente collega, quia sacrorum cura pontificem maxi- P. Corde-
 mum in Italia retinebat⁶, Bruttii Crasso. tum prætoriae lius Scipio,
 provinciæ in sortem conjectæ. urbana⁷ Cn. Servilio obtigit, P. Licinius
 Ariminum⁸ (ita Galliam appellabant) Sp. Lucretio, Sicilia Crassus.
 L. Æmilio, Cn. Octavio Sardinia.

39 Senatus in Capitolio habitus. ibi referente P. Scipione Meeting of
 senatus consultum factum est, ut ‘quos ludos inter seditio- the senate.
 ‘nem militarem in Hispania vovisset, ex ea pecunia quam
 ‘ipse in ærarium detulisset faceret.’ tum Saguntinorum Speech of
 legatos in senatum introduxit. ex eis maximus natu “etsi the Sagun-
 “nihil ultra malorum est, patres conscripti, quam quod tins embas-
 “passi sumus, ut ad ultimum fidem vobis præstaremus,
 “tamen ea vestra merita imperatorumque vestrorum erga
 “nos fuerunt, ut nos cladium nostrarum non pæniteat.
 “bellum propter nos suscepistis; susceptum quartum-
 “decimum annum tam pertinaciter geritis, ut sæpe ad
 “ultimum discrimen et ipsi veneritis et populum Car-
 “thaginiensem adduxeritis. cum in Italia tam atrox
 “bellum et Hannibalem hostem haberetis, consulem⁹

3, 4 L. D. ed. FR. ‘they settled by anticipation;’ cf. *desponsa jam et destinata laus*, Cic. de A. R. 3; RH. iv, 13; Cic. F. xii, 9; G.—*despondebatque* 2, 3 P 1 ^d 2 P. 3 L. B.
 D. L. N. ant. Edd.—*animi* 1 P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ed. A. adv. RH.—*animus*
 3 P. ^e om. D. RH. ^f inierunt. RH. ^g *Areimanion* or *Areimanium* conj.
 STE, Sch. iv, 5. adv. cf. xxiv, 44, d. DU. ^a P. F. C. 2, 4 L. H. B 2d. HV. L. N.

⁶ Like *ἔτι*, it applies (1) to what is not yet begun, but is on the point of commencing either very shortly, xxix, 35; xxxiii, 41; xxxvii, 39; or after some lapse of time, xxi, 21; (2) to what is already begun and is now present, ii, 48; iii, 6; [as in our phrase “the 20th instant,” when speaking of the current month; ED.] and (3) to what,

having commenced, remains so as to make its pressure felt, as here; v, 6; xxxvi, 10 (compared with 6 and 11); DU. xxxi, 43. E.

⁶ Cf. 44; VA, on Dion. in E. P. p. 605; DU. lix, ep. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 58, 3; GH, V. J. P. i, 13; BOS, P. M. 6. R.

⁷ Together with the foreign department; cf. xxv, 41, d. DU.

P. C. Scipio " cum exercitu in Hispaniam velut ad colligendas^b reli-
P. L. Crass. " quias naufragii nostri misistis. P. et Cn. Cornelii ex
" quo in provinciam venerunt, nullo tempore destiterunt,
" quæ nobis secunda quæque adversa hostibus nostris
xxiv, 42. " essent, facere. jam omnium primum oppidum nobis
" restituerunt; per omnem Hispaniam cives nostros
" venundatos, dimissis qui conquirerent, ex servitute in
" libertatem restituerunt. cum jam prope esset ut opta-
xxvii, 43, 4. " bilem^c ex miserrima fortunam^d haberemus, P. et Cn.
" Cornelii imperatores vestri luctuosius¹ nobis [quoque]
" quam vobis perierunt. tum vero ad hoc retracti ex
" distantibus locis in sedem antiquam videbamur, ut
" iterum periremus et alterum excidium patriæ videre-
" mus; nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique
" aut duce aut exercitu opus esse²: ab Turdulis nos³
" veterrimis hostibus, qui prioris quoque excidii^e causa
xxii, ep. 1. " nobis fuerant, exstingui posse; cum ex insperato repente
" misistis nobis P. hunc Scipionem, quem fortunatissimi
" omnium Saguntinorum videmur quia consulem declara-
" tum videmus^b ac vidisse nos civibus nostris renuntiari
" sumus, spem omnem¹ salutemque¹ nostram; qui cum
" plurimas hostium vestrorum cepisset in Hispania urbes,

cet. Mss of C. viz. P. Scipio, to whom Spain was assigned as a province, xxi, 17; C. 32; 42; xxi, 32. D.—*consules* al. Mss. ed. vulg. meaning 'proconsuls'; S. 38, 4; cf. S. and G. on xxxi, 49; PZ, A. H. vii, p. 309: DU. or the two Scipios, of whom Cnæus was of consular dignity, having been consul in 530 Y. R. and Publius was continued in command, and sent out as proconsul in 535; xxii, 22. The title of *consul* is applied elsewhere to consular men; cf. vi, 42; xxvi, 33, f; xxxi, 49; xxxviii, 35; E, C. C. "*prætor*." and in inscriptions it does not always denote the year in which the recorded transaction occurred, but merely the previous or subsequent rank of the individual; this will explain iv, 20; and xxxviii, 35. PZ, A. H. 7, p. 305 sq. See Paley on St Luke ii, 2; in Evid. Chr. ii, 6, p. 312 sq. ED. ^b cf. xxii, 56; xxv, 22; xxxi, 15. GB.—*conciliandas* RH.—*concinnandas* 'to put together and refit' conj. RH. ^c *eam* ad. 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Ed. ^d *fortuna* F. V. 1, 2 L. H. pr. D. ^e *pl.* and *opt.* Mss. 'even'; ed. C. D.—*prope* ed. G.—*prope* ad. 4 L. H. ^f *em.* cf. Var. R. R. i, 10; G. xxxiv, 17, 4; 19 sq. D.—*Turdilis* nos H marg. N.—*Turoilis* nos F.—*Turoilismos* P. RE. ME. V.—*Turolis* nos 1, 2 L.—*Cyrolis* nos L.—*Tudertanis* nos 3 L. B 2d.—*Turdetanis* nos HV.—*Turditanis* nos HF.—*Turdetanis* nos 4, 5 L. H.—*Turdelinis* R. D.—*Turdetanis* ant. Edd. cf. xxi, 6, 1; xxiv, 42. Some make these the same as the *Turduli*, but Polybius (whom Livy follows) makes them a different people; Strabo iii, 139. D. ^g *excidium*... *excidii* ed. CL. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. ^h *vidimus* B. GA. ed. Rom. Parm. RH. ⁱ *omnium* 2 L.—*opem* B. ant. Edd. RH. ^j *salutem* RH.

1 There is no exaggeration in this, for the calamity came more home to the Saguntines and placed them in greater jeopardy. C. To

the Romans it was not so irreparable.

2 Und. *videbatur*, RS. and *videbamur* with *posse*; or *putabamus* with both. R.

“ ubique ex captorum^k numero excretos^l Saguntinos in P. C. Scipio
 “ patriam remisit; postremo Turdetaniam, adeo infestam P. L. Crass.
 “ nobis ut illa gente incolumi stare Saguntum non posset,
 “ ita bello afflixit ut non modo nobis (absit verbo invidia³),
 “ ne posteris quidem timenda nostris esset. deletam urbem
 “ cernimus eorum quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat^{21, 2.}
 “ Hannibal. vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis
 “ non [jam^m] fructu jucundius^o est quam ultione. ob hæc,
 “ quibus majora neque sperare^p neque optare ab diis im-
 “ mortalibus poteramus, gratias actum nos decem legatos
 “ Saguntinus senatus populusque ad vos misit; simul
 “ gratulatum quod ita res^q hos annos in Hispania atque
 “ Italia gessistis, ut Hispaniam non Ibero amne tenus,
 “ sed qua terrarum⁴ ultimas^r finit^s Oceanus, domitam

^k F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ant. Edd. cf. vi, 22, 4. D.—*captorum* al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C.
^l pl. and opt. Mss. ed. MD. cf. ix, 46, 14; Virg. G. iii, 398; Grat. Cyn. 289; Col. viii,
 4 twice; Curt. x, 2. G.—*exceptos* 3 L.—*excerptos* ant. Edd. ^m sed ad. 2, 3 P. ed.
 Mo. sqq. Edd. but cf. Stat. Th. vi, 154; Mart. Ep. vii, 51; G. i, 25; ii, 49; xxxvi, 19;
 xxxix, 8; xli, 22. D. ⁿ em. G.—*tam* pl. Mss.—om. al. Mss. G. C. D. ^o *tam...*
jucundum conj. C. ^p *spectare* GB, on vii, 24, 6. but cf. xxxiv, 27, 4; xxx, 23, 7.
 On the difference between *sperare* and *optare*, see MN, on C. F. v, 8. D. ^q per ad.
 3 L. B. R. GA. D. but cf. x, 21; G. 13; Pliny E. ii, 11; (CO.) Virg. Æ. i, 47. (SV.
 BU.) D. ^r *ultimus* RH. 3 P. pr. RH. adv. GB. G.—*ad ultimus* 2 P.—*ultima* S. cf.
 Virg. Æ. ii, 554. S.—*ultimam* 1 L. ^s *finis* RH. S. pr. (und. est) RH. S.

3 A form of deprecating the ill which might arise from too confident a boasting of their good fortune, Cic. F. ix, 5; GB. ix, 19. ‘Without vanity be it spoken.’ ST. cf. xxii, 39, 4; E. Her. vii, 10, n. 11; 46, n. 47; Arist. Rh. ii, 24, 2; SW, on *φθύνος*; L. H. “jealous” Exodus xx, 5; PK, on Gen. ii, 16; and 1 Kings xx, 13; POL, ind. 2d. “*superbia*.” ED.

4 For *terras*. The phrase is equivalent to *ultima terrarum loca* xxvii, 40: and a similar construction is used, in all genders, not only (1) after superlatives, as *militum ultimi* xxxiv, 18; *navium gravissimæ* x, 2; *n. validissimæ* Curt. ix, 10, 3; *gentium ferocissimæ* xlii, 52; *insularum asperrimæ* Suet. xi, 8; *arborum probatissimæ* Col. ix, 4; *rerum minimæ* Luc. ii, 272; (HS. OU. BU. adv. CO.) [*laudum ultimæ* xxx, 30, 1; R.] *periculorum extrema* vii, 29; cf. xxi, 34, 10: but (2) after partitives, or adjectives which act as such by implying the division of a noun into two classes, as *paucae bestiarum* xxx, 33; *principes regionum* xxiv, 21, 12; *superi deorum et imi* Hor. O. i, 10, 19 sq: [Ov. F. v, 665; BY.] *expediti peditum equitumque* 14;

xxxvii, 18; *delecti p. e. q.* xxvi, 5; Curt. iv, 12; *d. patrum* ii, 15; *circumfusi militum* xxii, 30, 2; *clari senum* Sil. i, 564; (nn.) *necessariæ literarum*, cf. BU, on Q. I. O. i, 4, 40; [*tarda nominum* vii, 21 v. l. GB.] *antiqua fœderum* xxxvi, 27; cf. Chrys. de Sac. p. 100; Her. iii, 9, n. 22. Sometimes the adjective is neuter, though the noun is masculine or feminine, as (1) *prima virorum* Lucr. i, 87; *pretiosissima rerum* xxviii, 22; (2) [*constrata pontium* xxx, 10; *strata viarum* Virg. Æ. i, 422; (CD.) DCE. *violenta patrum* ii, 32 v. l. GB.] In all these cases both the adjective and the noun are plural: these are to be distinguished from the phrases of which examples are given in xxvii, 18, 8; and xxx, 2, 2; where the noun is put in the plural or singular indifferently. Instances when a neuter adjective singular is followed by the genitive of a noun singular are given in xxvii, 2, d. In Greek we find a plural noun following a singular adjective, which, though not in a superlative or comparative form, yet denotes preeminence in good or ill, as *ὁ ναυδάειρος ἀνδρῶν*! Eur. Hec. 707. D. G. ED.

P. C. Scipio " armis habeatis, Italise, nisi quatenus¹ vallum castrorum
P. L. Cram. " cingit, nihil reliqueritis Poeno. Jovi optimo maximo,
" præsidi Capitoline arcis, non grates tantum ob hæc
" agere jussi sumus, sed donum hoc etiam, si vos² per-
" mitteretis, coronam auream in Capitolium victoriæ ergo
" ferre. id uti permittatis quæsumus, utique, si vobis ita
" videtur³, quæ nobis imperatores vestri commoda tribue-
" runt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestra faciat⁴.
Answer of " senatus legatis Saguntinis respondit ' et dirutum et resti-
the senate. ' tutum Saguntum fidei socialis utrinque servatæ docu-
xxiv, 31, 4. ' mentum omnibus gentibus fore. suos imperatores recte
' et ordine et ex voluntate senatus fecisse, quod Saguntum
' restituerint civesque Saguntinos servitio exemerint; quæ-
' que alia eis benigne⁵ fecerint, ea senatum ita voluisse
' fieri. donum permittere ut in Capitolio ponerent.' ' locus'
' inde lautiaque⁶ legatis præberi' jussa, ' et muneris ergo
' in singulos dari⁷ ne minus dena millia æris⁸.' legationes

¹ quantum ejus conj. R. ² nos ed. er. Bas. om. 5 L. H. ³ videretur P. F.
1, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. al. Mas. ant. Edd. pr. G. ⁴ benigna 5 L. adv. cf. iv, 14, D.
⁵ ergo om. 4 L.—ergo in singulos om. P. RE. F. pr. because dena is distributive;
G. and they appear to be from gl. as in xxx, 17. R.—ergo...dari om. ME. V. 1, 2, 5 L.
HV. N.

5 ' Lodging; ' GV. (on C. F. xvi, 21) xxxiii, 24; xlv, 16; xlv, 20; loca, xlii, 26; ædes liberæ, loca, xxx, 17; æ. l. locus, xxxv, 23; æ. l. hospitio datæ, xlii, 6; [hospitium, xlv, 23; Prusiæ domus quam optima Romæ conductæ, V. Max. v, 1, 1; BR, de F. ii, p. 252.] MVNVSQVE . EIS . EX . FORMVLA . LOCVM . [ἐξων Greek translation] LAVTIAQVE . Q . VERB . EIS . LOCARE . MITTEREQ . SC of 675 Y. R. in GT, DIII; πατάλμα, Pol. xxxii, 19, 2; S. DU. U, on P. xxv, 6, 6. Cf. xxiv, 7, 3; R. BE, Obs. p. 224. D. xxx, 21; xlii, 19; xlv, 44; T. A. iii, 32. DN. Though DN refers locus or loca to ' public places or seats' in the theatre, Suet. ii, 44; or senate-house, xxix, 16, 5; xxx, 40; xxxv, 23; xlii, 11; 14; 26; xlv, 16; xlv, 13; [cf. Her. i, 54, n. 84: ED.] BR takes it as synonymous with ædes, or as put in apposition to it, when both words are used. locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, xlii, 1. ED. It appears to denote something connected with the residence; Macedones deducti extra urbem in villam publicam, ibique iis locus et lautia præbita, xxxiii, 24. C. pr. D. ' grounds.'

6 Lautia (xxx, 17; xxxiii, 24; xxxv,

23; xlii, 6; xlv, 20; S. xlii, 6; 24; xlv, 13; 44;) includes 'all the requisites for the supply of their table,' cf. Pliny E. ix, 17; Plut. Q. R. 42; DN. Cic. Fam. ix, 5; GB, 'the allowance for their entertainment in a proper style,' SM, on S. p. 612. DD, A. P. C. p. 688. and 'the furniture for their residence.' GI, O. L. L. nn, on Cic. At. xii, 2. " ἱδομενία, supellex; ἱδομενία ξυλίνη, supellex lignea; ἱδομενίας, lautia;" Glosses; SC, 8. L. ii, 22. " hæc supellex, ἡ ἱδομενία: lautia, ἱδομενία," Charis. SCH, Obs. i, 14. nn, on Poll. On. x, 12. cf. also xlv, 141 45! V. Max. v, 1, 1. πατάλμα is the Greek translation of the SC in note 5; and is used by Pol. xxxii, 19, 2: &c; [αἰνίσσας ἱεροδιδάσκαλος ἱγν, πατάλμα, τῶν δαπάνων. Her. i, 41; (n. 10.) ED.] DU. lautia [from δόνα: as being put for ο, to distinguish the word from lotium. G, on xli, 10.] dicebant veteres que lautia dicimus: dabantur legatis hospitii gratia; Fest. "dacrinas." The Livius, of whom Festus speaks, is not our author but the poet surnamed Andronicus, who flourished two centuries before the historian. SCA. FQ. cf. BG, de L. V. D.

7 Cf. PZ, de A. G. 25. DU.

deinde ceteræ [in senatum introductæ]⁷ auditæ[que⁸]. et P. C. Scipio
petentibus Saguntinis ut, 'quatenus tuto possent, Italiam P. L. Cram.
'spectatum irent,' duces dati, litteræque per oppida missæ
ut 'Hispanos comiter acciperent.'

Tum de re publica, de exercitibus scribendis, de pro- Scipio is
40 vinciis⁸ relatum. cum 'Africam novam provinciam extra ambitious of
'sortem P. Scipioni destinari' homines fama ferrent, et Africa
ipse nulla jam modica gloria contentus 'non ad gerendum assigned as
'modo bellum sed ad finiendum' diceret 'se consulem his pro-
'declaratum esse, neque aliter id fieri' posse quam si ipse vince; S.
'in Africam exercitum transportaret', [et^c] acturum se id xvi, 596
'per populum' aperte ferret^d, 'si senatus adversaretur,' sqq.
id consilium haudquaquam primoribus patrum cum¹ pla-
ceret^e, ceterique per metum aut ambitionem² mussarent³,
Q. Fabius Maximus rogatus sententiam "scio" inquit^f Fabius op-
"multis vestrum videri, patres conscripti, rem actam poses this
"hodierno die agi⁴, et frustra habiturum orationem qui wish.
"tanquam de integra re de' Africa provincia sententiam
"dixerit. ego autem primum illud ignoro, quemadmodum
"jam certa provincia Africa consulis viri fortis ac strenui⁵
"sit, quam nec senatus censuit in hunc annum provinciam
"esse nec populus jussit. deinde si est, consulem peccare
"arbitror, qui⁶ de re transacta⁷ simulando se referre

⁷ om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. (as being borrowed from the beginning of the chapter.) D.
⁸ om. 3, 5 L. pr. G. D. ^a finiri 3 P. D. RH. ed. (but tr. id) FR. adv. cf. xxxvii,
35. G. ^b transportasset 1, 2 P. (?) RH. ^c om. P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA.
HV. pr. ED. but cf. xxxv, 41, 7. D. ^d pr. VO. cf. xxii, 29, 6. D.—foret B. ant.
Edd.—fore al. cf. VO, Gr. v, 16.—scirent 5 L. ^e P. RE. V. F. 4, 5 L. N. D.—con-
placere B.—complaceret 1, 2 P. 1—3 L. H. GA. L. al. Mss.—conscriptorum placeret 3 P.
ant. Edd.—placere RH. (tr. cum after consilium) HV. ^f om. F. V. 3—5 L. H. HV.—
tr. before scio 2 L. ^g om. 1 L. (and re) 3 P. pr. G. ^h haud acta or nondum acta conj.

8 As the provinces were settled in 38; and yet their assignment to the consuls respectively is mentioned in 45; it appears that our author is not here entering upon a new subject, but merely detailing at length the arrangement which he had before briefly stated. C. Or Scipio, being extremely desirous of crossing over into Africa, brings the subject of the provinces again before the senate, to obtain their sanction to the step upon which he was so bent. R.

1 The sentence depends on the cum which begins the chapter: yet, on account of the many clauses intervening, the repetition of the word here is not inelegant: cf. 9, i; G.

xxii, 11, a. R.

2 'To make court to Scipio, who was becoming a very powerful and influential character:' C. cf. xxix, 16, 4.

3 'Did not dare to speak out,' RS. 'smothered their indignation,' E. 'hesitated to declare their opinion.' C. Cf. vii, 25; xxxiii, 31; Virg. Æ. xi, 344; 454; xii, 567; 718.

4 'That we are discussing a question which has been already settled.' C.

5 Cf. nn, on Tac. A. iii, 53, 2. R.

6 'Who, when a matter had been already settled, pretends to bring it forward as a subject for discussion, and thereby is making a mockery of the senate.' DCE.

P. C. Scipio " senatum ludibrio habet, non senatorem^b [modo⁷], qui
 P. L. Crass. " de quo consulitur suo loco⁷ dicit sententiam. atque
 " ego certum habeo dissentienti mihi ab ista festinatione
 " in Africam trajiciendi duarum rerum subeundam opi-
 " nionem¹ esse, unius, insitæ ingenio meo cunctationis⁸,
 " quam metum pigritiamque homines adolescentes^k sane^k
 xxii, 12, 6. " appellent, dum⁹ ne¹ pæniteat adhuc aliorum speciosiora
 " primo adspectu consilia semper visa, mea usu meliora;
 " alterius, obtrectationis atque invidiæ adversus crescentem
 " in dies gloriam fortissimi consulis. a qua suspicione si
 " me neque vita acta et mores mei neque dictatura¹⁰ cum
 " quinque consulatibus tantumque gloriæ belli domique
 15, j. " partæ vindicat, ut propius fastidium ejus sim quam
 " desiderium, ætas saltem liberet^m. quæ enim mihi æmu-
 " latio cum eo esse potest qui ne filio quidem meo æqualis
 " sit? me dictatorem, cum vigerem adhuc viribus et in
 " cursu¹¹ maximarum rerum essem, recusantem nemo aut
 xxii, 24 " in senatu aut ad^a populum audivit quo minus insectanti^o
 sqq. " me magistro equitum, quod fando nunquam ante audi-
 " tum erat, imperium mecum æquaretur. rebus quam
 " verbis assequi malui ut, qui aliorum judicio mihi com-
 " paratus¹² erat, sua mox confessione me sibi præferret.
 " nedum ego perfunctus honoribus certamina mihi atque
 " æmulationes cum adolescente florentissimo proponam.
 " videlicet ut mihi jam vivendo, non solum rebus gerendis

R.—*transigenda* conj. (unless we read *dissimulando* 'suppressing the fact,' or *in re transactis*, cf. 43, h; which would agree better with the interpretation given by DCE.) ED. ^b *nam senator est* 4, 5 L. ¹ om. B. GA. 5 L. ant. Edd. pr. (as the construction is *consulem*, not *senatorem*, *peccare arbitror*) RH. RS.—ad. cet. Mss. A. sqq. Edd. 'he who is but a senator.' R.—*qui modo* conj. tr. ED. ^j *opinationem* RH. but there is no authority for this word in Livy. D. *opinio* means 'suspicion,' xlv, 38; R. 'judgement,' E. xxxiv, 24. GF. *judicium*, below. ED. ^{kk} om. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. N. adv. cf. ii, 18. D. ¹ RE. V 2d—*me* P. ME.V. F. 1 L. L. N.—*me non* al. Mss. but the personal pronoun is omitted in xxiii, 12; G. 29. D. ^m *liberat* B. ed. Rom. Parm. RH. ^a cf. xxxviii, 55, 2. D.—*apud* F. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. from gl. ^o *insectante* 2 L. B. GA. but cf. Her. vii, 13, n. 47. ED.—*inspectante* three P. F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. H.

7 'When it comes to his turn to speak.' R.

8 Whence he gained the appellation *Cunctator*. Thus Ennius, *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*. S. Virg. *Æ.* vi, 847.

9 Cf. iii, 21, 6; xxxiii, 24; and the examples from Cato, Ter. Plaut. Cic. Ov. and others in SE, P. L. L. D.

10 He omits the other dictatorship, which he abdicated in consequence of a flaw in the creation. S. cf. xxii, 9, 5. R.

11 'In the midst of my career.' The metaphor is taken from the race-course or a voyage, and applied to a rapid succession of great exploits or successes. E, C. C. R.

12 'Set on a par.' RS.

“ fesso, si huic negata fuerit, Africa provincia decernatur. P. C. Scipio
 “ cum ea gloria quæ parta est, vivendum atque moriendum P. L. Crass.
 “ est. vincere ego prohibui Hannibalem, ut a vobis, quo-
 41 “ rum vigent nunc vires, etiam vinci posset. illud te mihi
 “ ignoscere, P. Corneli, æquum erit, si cum in me ipso
 “ nunquam pluris famam hominum quam rem publicam
 “ fecerim¹, ne tuam quidem gloriam^a [bono publico præ-
 “ ponam]^b. quanquam si aut bellum nullum in Italia aut
 “ is hostis esset ex quo victo nihil gloriæ quæreretur, qui
 “ te in Italia retineret, etsi id bono publico faceret, simul
 “ cum bello materiam gloriæ tuæ îsse ereptum videri xxvii, 19, j.
 “ posset. cum vero Hannibal hostis incolumi exercitu
 “ quartumdecimum annum Italiam obsideat^c, pænitebit
 “ te P. Corneli gloriæ tuæ, si hostem eum qui tot fune-
 “ rum, tot cladum nobis causa fuit, tu consul Italia
 “ expuleris, et sicut penes C. Lutatium prioris Punici
 “ perpetrati belli titulus fuit, ita penes te hujus fuerit?
 “ nisi aut Hamilcar² Hannibali dux est præferendus, aut
 “ illud bellum huic, aut victoria illa major clariorque
 “ quam hæc (modo contingat ut te consule vincamus)
 “ futura est. ab Drepanis atque^d Eryce detraxisse Hamil- xxvii, 29, 4 ;
 “ carem quam Italia expulisse Pœnos atque Hannibalem CS. ii, 1,
 “ malis? ne tu quidem, etsi magis partam quam speratam 235; H. vii,
 “ gloriam amplecteris, Hispania potius quam Italia bello 164; Y.
 “ liberata gloriatus fueris. nondum is est Hannibal³, quem 890; 1018.
 “ non magis timuisse videatur quam contempsisse qui xxi, 10; 41.
 “ aliud bellum maluerit. quin igitur ad hoc accingeris⁴, xxvii, 26, 7.
 “ nec per istos circuitus, ut cum in Africam trajeceris,

^a tua...in gloria. conj. G 2d. ^b om. P. RE. V. F. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N. all Mss of C.
 pr. for the ἀποσιώγησις may be supplied by pluris quam R. P. faciam G. ^c opsideat
 F.—possideat S. 2 L. ed. 2 Min. pr. S. adv. cf. Cic. Rul. ii, 28. G. obsidere often signifies
 ‘ to settle down in,’ ‘ to occupy and retain possession of ;’ cf. iii, 50, 15. D. ^d aut
 2, 3 P. F. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV.

1 Cf. xliv, 22. CLM, on E. A. xii, fr. non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4. D.

2 Whom Lutatius defeated. RS.

3 ‘ Hannibal is not yet fallen so low, but that any one who should seek another theatre of action, would seem to act more from the influence of fear than from that of contempt.’ R.

4 ‘ Why not gird up your loins and buckle to, for this war; and [xxxii, 10, 10; D.] instead of adopting that circuitous mode of engaging Hannibal, (by crossing over to Africa in hopes of his following you thither,) why not rather seek him straightway, by directing the current of the war, upon the point where he is to be found?’ C. ‘ The Saracen soon him buckled to the field;’ Spens. F. Q.

- P. C. Scipio "secuturum te illuc Hannibalem speres, potius quam
P. L. Crass. "recto hinc itinere, ubi Hannibal est, eo bellum in-
xlii, 30, 11. "tendis^e? egregiam istam palmam belli Punici patrati
"petis? hoc et natura prius est, tua cum defenderis,
"aliena ire oppugnatum. pax ante in Italia quam bellum
"in Africa sit; et nobis prius decedat timor quam ultro
"aliis inferatur. si utrumque tuo ductu auspicioque fieri
"potest, Hannibale hic victo illic Carthaginem expugna.
"si altera utra^f victoria novis^g consulibus relinquenda
"est, prior cum major clariorque, tum causa etiam inae-
"quentis fuerit. nam nunc quidem praeterquam quod
"et in Italia et in Africa duos diversos exercitus alere
"aerarium non potest; praeterquam quod, unde classes
"tueamur^h, unde commeatibus praebendis sufficiamus,
"nihil reliqui est; quidⁱ? periculi tandem quantum^j
"adeatur, quem fallit? P. Licinius in Italia, P. Scipio
"bellum in Africa geret. quid? si (quod omnes dii omen
"avertant et dicere etiam reformidat animus, sed quae
"acciderunt, accidere possunt) et^k victor Hannibal ire ad
"urbem pergat, tum demum te consulem ex Africa, sicut
xxvi, 8. "Q. Fulvium a Capua, arcessemus? quid quod in Africa
19, 2. "quoque Mars communis belli erit? domus tibi tua, pater
"patruusque intra triginta dies cum exercitibus caesi docu-
"mento sint, ubi per aliquot annos maximis rebus terra
"marique gerendis amplissimum nomen apud exteras gentes
"populi Romani vestraeque familiae fecerant. dies me de-
"ficiat, si reges imperatoresque temere in hostium terras^l
"transgressos cum maximis cladibus suis exercituumque
xxv, 24; Th. "suorum enumerare^m velim. Atheniensesⁿ, prudentissima
vi, 15 sq;
vii, 2 sq; 39 sqq; viii; PN. PAL. N. vii, 3; J. iv, 3-5; D. xiii, 7 sq; CV. v, 37.

^e intendas RF. ed. C. pr. D. ^f P. V? C. pr. cf. Var. L. L. viii; Cic. At. x. 1; GR. C. viii, 5; Cic. Fam. viii, 8; Prisc. Gr. vi, p. 693; GV, on C. F. vi, 1. ed. D.—*altera ultra* V? F. 1, 2 L. three Mss. of C.—*alterutra* ed. G. C.—*aberit* GA. ^g em. 'to the consuls of a following year.' RH.—*nobis* three P. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. cf. C3, on Suet. i, 40; L. E. Q. v, 25; BU, on Q. I. O. x, 1, 889; nn, on v, 53, 6; xxi, 60, 2. D.—*vobis* 4 L. pr. GL. ^h RH. U. C. V. G. F. 4, 5 L. B. H. GA. R. HV. L. al. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D. pr. cf. xxiv, 26; GR. 28; v, 5; 53; vi, 40; xxxiv, 5; xl, 9; Cic. N. D. ii, 2. (BH.) D.—om. P. al. Mss. Mo. sqq. Edd. G. ⁱ *quantumne* U.—*quantum* conj. U. ^j om. RH. 3, 5 L. L. pr. (or render it 'even') C. ^k *terram* F. 2 L. H. HV.—*terra* V. 3, 4 L. ^l F. V. five L. B. HV. D. L. N. ant. Edd. C. D.—*enumerare* P. al. Mss. ed. G.

⁵ Cf. DU, on xxxiv, 6. R.

⁶ Cf. vi, 21; xxxviii, 29, 11. D.

“ civitas, bello domi relicto, auctore æque impigro ac P. C. Scipio
 “ nobili juvene ⁷, magna classe in Siciliam tramissa ”, P. L. Cram.
 “ una navali pugna florentem rem publicam suam in
 42 “ perpetuum affixerunt. externa et nimis antiqua repeto.
 “ Africa eadem ista et M. Atilius ¹, insigne utriusque S. vi, 122—
 “ fortunæ exemplum, nobis documento sint. næ tibi, ⁵⁵⁰; P. i, 26—34.
 “ P. Corneli, cum ex alto Africam conspexeris, ludus SC. 56.
 “ et jocus ² fuisse Hispaniæ tuæ videbuntur. quid enim
 “ simile? pacato ³ mari præter ^a oram Italiæ Galliæque
 “ vectus Emporias ^b, in urbem sociorum, classem appulisti;
 “ expositos milites per tutissima omnia ^c ad socios et amicos
 “ populi Romani Tarraconem duxisti; ab Tarracone deinde
 “ iter per præsidia Romana; circa Iberum exercitus patris
 “ patruique tui post amissos imperatores ferociores et ^d cala-
 “ mitate ipsa ^e; dux tumultuarius quidem ille L. Marcius, ^{xxv, 37 sq};
 “ et militari suffragio ad tempus lectus, ceterum si nobilitas ^{xxvi, 2};
 “ ac justi ⁴ honores adornarent, claris imperatoribus qualibet ¹⁹; &c.
 “ arte belli par; oppugnata per summum otium Carthago,
 “ nullo trium Punicorum exercituum socios defendente.
 “ cetera, neque ea elevo, nullo tamen modo Africo bello
 “ comparanda, ubi non portus ullus classi nostræ apertus,
 “ non ager pacatus, non civitas socia, non rex amicus, non
 “ consistendi usquam locus ^f, non procedendi; quacunque
 “ circumspexeris, hostilia omnia atque infesta. an Syphaci
 “ Numidisque credis? satis sit semel creditum. non sem- 17 sq.
 “ per temeritas est felix; et fraus ^g fidem in parvis sibi
 “ præstruit, ut, cum operæ pretium sit, cum mercede

^a P.—transmissa cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^a per pl. and opt. Mss. adv. C. cf. below;
 xxi, 26; xxxiv, 14; 26; 28; xxxv, 27; xxxviii, 3; 15 twice; 41; 59; xlii, 48; xliv,
 2; 6; nn, on Front. i, 1, 7. D. ^b Emporiis or Emporis F. five L. H. B. HV. ant.
 Edd.—Emporii GA.—Emporiis and tr. after classem P. as in xxi, 60; but cf. v, 38; Tac. A.
 iv, 67. G. ^c om. two P. P. VI. F. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. cf. i, 57; (v. l.) xxix, 3. C.
^d om. B. GA. 3 L. ant. Edd.—ab conj. G. ^e facti ad. 1, 2 P. B. GA. 3, 5 L. ant.
 Edd. but cf. *deliberata morte ferocior*, Hor. O. i, 37, 29. G. ^f non...locus om. F. V.
 1, 4, 5 L. H. HV. ^g fors conj. LC, on Q. C. iv, 14, 19. but *fraus* is put for *homo*
fraudulentus (such as Syphax and the Numidians), as *scelus* for *sceleratus*, &c. D. cf.
 1 Corinthians xiii, 4—7. ED.

⁷ Alcibiades, Thuc. vi, 15. GL.

¹ Regulus, xxx, 30. R.

² ‘A mere joke,’ ‘only child’s play;’ cf. SR, L. R. Ter. Eu. ii, 3, 8. DÆ.

³ ‘Where there was nothing to fear from the enemy.’ C.

⁴ ‘Those which are suitable to a general,’

[xxiv, 48, 8; ED.] viz. the prætorship and the consulship. C. or ‘Conferred step by step and in due form.’ DÆ. or ‘Merited and due,’ [xxii, 59, 1. ED.] R. or ‘Regular,’ ‘where there is nothing defective;’ RS. cf. *justus miles* xxiv, 14, 3; *δίκαιος*, n. 67 on Her. i, 26.

P.C. Scipio " magna fallat⁵. non hostes patrem patruumque tuum
P.L. Crassa. " armis prius quam Celtiberi socii fraude circumvenerunt;
" nec tibi ipsi a Magone et Hasdrubale, hostium ducibus,
" quantum ab Indibili et Mandonio in fidem acceptis peri-
" culi fuit. Numidis tu credere potes, defectionem militum
" tuorum expertus? et Syphax et Masinissa se quam Car-
" thaginienses malunt potentes⁶ in Africa esse, Cartha-
" ginienses quam quemquam alium. nunc illos æmulatio
" inter sese et omnes causæ certaminum acuunt⁶, quia
" procul externus⁷ metus est. ostende¹ Romana arma,
CP. x, 10; " exercitum alienigenam: velut ad commune restinguen-
J. i, 7; v, " dum incendium concurrent. aliter iidem illi Cartha-
1. " ginienses Hispaniam defenderunt, aliter moenia patriæ,
" templa deûm, aras et focos⁸ defendent⁹, cum euntes
" in prælium pavida prosequetur conjux et parvi liberi
" occursabunt. quid porro, si satis confisi Carthaginienses
" consensu Africæ, fide sociorum regum, moenibus suis,
" cum tuo exercitusque tui præsidio nudatam Italiam
" viderint, ipsi ultro novum exercitum in Italiam aut
" ex Africa miserint, aut Magonem, quem a Baliaribus
" classe transmissa jam præter oram Ligurum Alpinorum
" vectari constat, Hannibali se conjungere jusserint? nempe
" in eodem terrore erimus in quo nuper fuimus, cum Ha-
" sdrubal in Italiam transcendit; quem tu, qui non solum
" Carthaginem sed omnem Africam exercitu tuo es clausu-
" rus, e manibus tuis in Italiam emisisti. victum a te dices.

⁵ F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. C. D.—*potentis* P.—*potentissimos* al.
Mss. ed. FR. G. ¹ illis ad. S. ed. G. ⁷ jam ad. 3, 4 L. ant. Edd. om. GR. sqq.

⁵ ' By good faith in trifling matters, it lays a foundation for unsuspecting confidence to build upon; and by slight sacrifices secures to itself momentous advantages.' Such was the artifice of Sextus Tarquinius; *cum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis* [minima arte Romana, fraude ac dolo, i, 53;] *vana accresceret fides, dux ad ultimum belli legitur: ibi cum...prælia parva fierent, quibus plerumque Gabina res superior esset, at last Gabina res regi Romano sine ulla dimicatione in manum traditur, i, 54; compare the similar stratagem of Zopyrus, Her. iii, 155—158; cf. also Her. vi, 113, n. 22.*

⁶ Παροξύνει, Chrys. de Sac. p. 158.

⁷ ' Of which foreigners are the object;' ii, 39; iii, 10; xxxiv, 25; thus *peregrinus* and *servilis* iii, 16; *externa* and *domestica* ii, 45: *muliebris* i, 57; *divina et humana* iii, 19; xxix, 18; *certamen regni* i, 17; xxi, 31; *juris* xxi, 6; R. cf. xxvii, 7, 8.

⁸ ' House and home.' The ' altars' were in the court-yards and sacred to the Penates; the ' hearths' in the hall and sacred to the Lares: v, 30; ix, 12; x, 44; E, C. C. " ara." R. cf. xxiv, 26, 2.

⁹ On this, R (whose commentary was published in 1807—1809) observes, " The French in our time are afraid lest the British would do the same."

“ eo quidem minus vellem, et id tua, non rei publicæ solum P. C. Scipio
 “ causa, iter datum victo in Italiam esse. patere nos omnia, P. L. Crass.
 “ quæ prospera¹⁰ tibi ac populi Romani^k imperio evenere,
 “ tuo consilio assignare, adversa casibus incertis belli et
 “ fortunæ delegare¹. quo melior fortiorque es, eo magis
 “ talem præsidem¹¹ sibi patria atque universa Italia reti-
 “ net. non potes ne ipse quidem dissimulare, ubi Hannibal
 “ sit, ibi caput atque arcem hujus belli esse, quippe qui xxvi, 7, 1.
 “ præ te feras eam tibi causam trajiciendi in Africam esse,
 “ ut Hannibalem eo trahas. sive igitur hic sive illic, cum
 “ Hannibale est tibi futura res. utrum ergo tandem firmior
 “ eris in Africa solus, an hic tuo collegæque tui exercitu
 “ conjuncto? ne Claudius quidem et Livius consules tam xxvii, 43—
 “ recenti exemplo, quantum id¹² intersit, documento sunt? ^{50.}
 “ quid? Hannibalem utrum tandem extremus angulus agri
 “ Bruttii, frustra jam diu poscentem ab domo auxilia, an
 “ propinqua Carthago et tota socia Africa potentio-
 “ rem armis virisque faciet? quod istuc^m consilium est, ibi
 “ malle decernere ubi tuæ dimidio minores copiae sint, xxi, 41, i.
 “ hostium multo majores, quam ubi duobus exercitibus
 “ adversus unum tot præliis et tam diuturna et gravi
 “ militia fessum pugnandum sit? quam compar consilium
 “ tuum parentis tui consilio sit, reputa. ille consul profe-
 “ ctus in Hispaniam, ut Hannibali ab Alpibus descendenti
 “ occurreret, in Italiam ex provincia rediit: tu, cum xxi, 32.
 “ Hannibal in Italia sit, relinquereⁿ Italiam^o paras^p, non
 “ quia rei publicæ id utile, sed quia tibi amplum¹³ et
 “ gloriosum censes esse, sicut cum provincia et exercitu 17 sq.
 “ relicto sine lege, sine senatus consulto duabus navibus
 “ populi Romani imperator¹⁴ fortunam publicam et maje-

^k rei publicæ RH. G. C. but cf. 28, 1; xxiii, 5, j; ix, 26; D. iv, 38; Pliny x, 18; Gell. iv, 18. G. ¹ em. cf. xxi, 46, 9; *delegare* is followed by a dative in vi, 28; Cæs. B. G. viii, 22; G. xxix, 20, b; ED. cxii, ep. in other places by a dative. D.—*relegare* RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. R. D. ed. Ven. pr. (and conj. *et ad fortunam*) RH.—*relegare* 2 P.—*allegare* S.—*legare* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ^m F. HV. RH. cf. vii, 13. D.—*istud* pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*illud* 3 L. ⁿ om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. ^o *alio* RH. 3 P. pr. RH. ^p *properas* (or *ire paras*) conj. RH.

10 So, on the contrary, Suetonii *adversa pravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam rei publicæ referebant*, Tac. A. xiv, 38. G.

11 ‘A protector,’ cf. vi, 16, 2. D.

12 Viz. ‘the union of forces.’ R.

13 Cf. v, 30; viii, 4; xxv, 38; xxx, 30; G. ib. 17; D. ii, 9. R.

14 Cf. G, Obs. iv, 14, p. 229. DU.

P. C. Scipio " statem imperii, quæ tum in tuo capite periclitabantur,
 P. L. Crass. " commisisti¹⁵. ego P. Cornelium, patres^a conscripti^a, rei
 " publicæ nobisque, non sibi ipsi privatim creatum con-
 " sulem existimo, exercitusque ad custodiam urbis atque
 " Italiæ scriptos esse, non quos regio more per superbiam
 " consules, quo terrarum velint, trajiciant."

Cum oratione ad tempus parata¹ Fabius, tum auctori-⁴³
 tate et inveterata prudentiæ fama magnam partem senatus,
 et seniores maxime, movisset, pluresque consilium senis
 quam animum adolescentis^a ferocem laudarent, Scipio ita
 locutus fertur. " et ipse Q. Fabius principio orationis,
 " patres conscripti, commemoravit in *sententia sua posse*
 " *obtrectationem suspectam esse*. cujus ego rei non tam
 " ipse ausim tantum virum insimulare^b, quam^b ea suspicio,
 " vitio orationis an^b rei, haud sane purgata est. sic enim
 " honores suos et famam rerum gestarum extulit verbis ad
 " extinguendum invidiæ crimen, tanquam mihi ab infimo
 " quoque periculum sit ne mecum æmuletur, et non ab
 " eo, qui quia super ceteros excellat, quo^c me^d quoque^e
 " niti non dissimulo, me sibi æquari nolit. sic senem se
 " perfunctum^f et me infra ætatem filii etiam sui posuit,
 " tanquam non longius quam quantum vitæ humanæ
 " spatium est, cupiditas gloriæ extendatur, maximaque
 " pars ejus in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat.
 " maximo cuique id accidere animo certum habeo, ut se

¹⁵ om. RH. 1, 3 P. F. V. 2—4 L. H. HV. GB. ^a S. 2 P. V 2d. al. Mss. pr.
 GB.—*adoleſcentiæ* 1 P. F. V. 1 L. H.—*adoleſcentia* 3 P. F 2d. 4, 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd.
^b *quod* ad. S. adv. cf. xxvi, 6, g; Cic. p. Red. in Sen. 6; G, on xxxv, 1, 2; and xxxiv, 52,
 4. D. ^c *quoque* conj. ('and whither') D.—*et* conj. ad. G. ^d *quo me* om. P. PE.
 ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. H. E. D. The pronoun may be omitted, as *te* after *præ te feras* in 45.
 D. ^e conj. om. G. adv. C. D. ^f *honoribus* ad. S. cf. 40. S. ed. G. C. D. but it
 may be understood from *honores* just preceding. D.—*perfunctumque* F. V. 1, 2 L. The
 participle may refer generally to his 'having gone through the various duties of life, as well
 as having discharged offices of high honour:' *vivendo non solum rebus gerendis factus*,
 40. RS.

¹⁶ Und. in *periculum* from the preceding
 verb. Compare the phrases *committere in*
disorimen, in *casum ancipitis eventus*, in *aleam*
casus, iv, 27; viii, 32; xxxiii, 7; xl, 21;
 and *dare in aleam*, xlii, 50; 59; cf. i, 23, 10.
 R.

¹ 'Adapted to the occasion.' R.

² 'It is not so much I that presume to
 accuse him, as it is that the suspicion, which

naturally arises, (whether it be from the fault
 of his speech or of his cause I know not,) is
 left in its full force.' G. GB. Cf. Ter. Ph. ii, 3,
 12; (DN.) Cæs. B. G. vii, 20; Cic. At. x, 19.
³ *An* is often put for *aut*, the verb on
 which it depends being omitted; cf. Cic. At.
 i, 2; Tac. A. xiv, 7. RS. On the omission
 of *ne* with the former noun, see BY, on H.
 A. P. 116. ED.

“ non cum præsentibus modo sed cum omnis ævi claris P. C. Scipio
 “ viris comparent. equidem haud dissimulo me tuas Q. P. L. Crass.
 “ Fabi laudes non assequi solum velle, sed (bona venia tua
 “ dixerim) si possim, etiam exsuperare. illud^g nec tibi in
 “ me neu mihi in minoribus^h natu animi sit, ut nolimus
 “ quemquam nostri similem evadere civem: id enim non
 “ eorum modo quibus inviderimus, sed rei publicæ et pene
 “ omnis generis humani detrimentum sit. commemoravit
 “ quantum essem periculi aditurus, si in Africam traji-
 “ ceremⁱ, ut meam quoque, non solum rei publicæ et
 “ exercitus vicem videretur^j sollicitus. unde hæc repente
 “ cura de me exorta? cum pater patruusque meus inter-
 “ fecti, cum duo exercitus eorum prope occidione occisi
 “ essent, cum amissæ Hispaniæ, cum quattuor exercitus
 “ Pœnorum quattuorque^k duces^l omnia metu armisque^{9, 6; 38.}
 “ tenerent, cum quæsitus ad id bellum imperator nemo se
 “ ostenderet præter me, nemo profiteri nomen¹ ausus esset, xxvi, 18, 3.
 “ cum mihi quattuor et viginti annos nato detulisset im-
 “ perium populus Romanus, quid ita tum nemo ætatem
 “ meam, vim hostium, difficultatem belli, patris patruique
 “ recentem cladem commemorabat? utrum major aliqua
 “ nunc in Africa calamitas accepta est quam tunc in
 “ Hispania erat? an majores nunc sunt exercitus in Africa,
 “ duces plures melioresque quam tunc in Hispania fue-
 “ runt? an ætas mea tunc maturior bello gerendo fuit
 “ quam nunc est? an cum Carthaginensi hoste in Hispania
 “ quam in Africa bellum geri aptius est? facile est post
 “ fusos fugatosque quattuor exercitus Punicos, post tot
 “ urbes vi captas aut metu subactas in dicionem, post
 “ perdomita omnia usque ad Oceanum, tot regulos, tot
 “ sævas gentes, post receptam totam Hispaniam ita ut
 “ vestigium nullum belli reliquum sit, elevare meas res

^g illuc GA.—om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. ^h pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxx, 12, q; nn, on
 Sen. N. Q. iv, pref. G. v, 11; xxvi, 33; xxx, 25; DU. iii, 17; 11; 36; vi, 22; viii, 31;
 33; xxx, 12; xlii, 9; (nn.) xxxiv, 32; (nn.) Virg. Æ. ii, 540 sq; (SV. HY.) D. ii,
 14, 2; CO, on S. C. [9; RS.] 52, 3; 12; BU, on O. M. ix, 274. R. ‘in the case of
 juniors;’ cf. 40, g. ED.—majoribus GA. ⁱ F. HV. RH.—trajicere velim al. Mss. ant.
 Edd. ^j velle ad. 2 P.—unde ad. 3 P.—valde conj. ad. GB. ^k pl. and opt. Mss.
 ant. Edd. D.—quattuor al. Mss. ed. GT. G. C. ^l om. F. 1—3 L. B. H. HV. ed.
 Rem. Parm.

4 The two Hasdrubals, Mago, and Hanno. GL.

- P. C. Scipio "gestas; tam hercule quam, si victor ex Africa redierim,
P. L. Crass. "ea ipsa elevare quæ nunc retinendi mei causa, ut terri-
"bilis eadem videantur, verbis extolluntur. negat aditum
"esse in Africam, negat ullos patere portus. M. Atilium
42. "captum in Africa commemorat, tanquam M. Atilius
"primo accessu ad Africam offenderit⁵; neque recordatur
"illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus
"Africae, et res^m egregias primo anno gessisseⁿ, et quan-
"tum ad Carthaginienses duces attinet, invictum ad ulti-
"mum permansisse. nihil igitur me isto tu^o exemplo
"terrueris. si hoc bello, non priore, si nuper et non annis
"ante quinquaginta^p ista clades accepta foret, qui^a ego
"minus in Africam Regulo capto quam Scipionibus oc-
P. i, 32— "cisis in Hispaniam trajicerem? nec felicius Xanthippum
36; S. ii, "Lacedæmonium Carthagini quam me patriæ meæ sine-
305; 434; "rem natum esse; cresceretque mihi ex eo ipso fiducia,
iv, 357 sq; "quod possit in hominis unius virtute tantum momenti
vi, 301 sq; "esse. at etiam Athenienses audiendi sunt, temere in
680 sq. 41. "Siciliam omisso domi bello transgressi. cur ergo, quo-
xxvi, 31. 2; "niam Græcas fabulas⁶ enarrare vacat, non Agathoclem
Ju. x, 174 sq. "potius Syracusanum regem, cum diu Sicilia Punico
D. xix; xx; "bello ureretur, transgressum in hanc eandem Africam
P. viii, 12; "avertisse eo bellum, unde venerat, refert^r? sed quid, 44
ix, 23; xii, "ultro metum inferre hosti et ab se remoto periculo
15; xv, 35; "alium in discrimen adducere quale sit, veteribus ex-
J. xxii, 1 "ternisque exemplis admonere opus est? majus præ-
sq; xxiii, 1 "sentiusve ullum exemplum esse quam Hannibal potest?^a
sq. "multum interest, alienos populere fines an tuos uri ex-

^m *eum* ad. 4 L. from *gl.* for our author has left the pronoun to be supplied in a different case from that which has preceded, either with or without the intervention of a conjunction, as, in xxx, 42. 7; *DU.* xxxv, 14. *D.*—*gestas ab eo* ad. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. II V. L. al. *Ms.* ant. Edd.—*gestas pr. ad. G. ed. CL. adv. C. D.* ^a P. F. RE. 4 L.—om. pl. *Ms.* pr. G. ^o *em. G.*—*istota P.*—*isto cet. Ms.* ^p *em.* for M. Atilius Regulus was consul for the 2d time, in 496 Y. R. with L. Manlius Vulso, being elected in the room of Q. Cædicius. He was taken prisoner [by Xanthippus S.] in the following year, which is full 50 years before this time. *PZ.* but cf. xxix, 28, 3. C.—xxx V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. N.—*xi cet. Ms.* ant. Edd. ^q F. for *quomodo*, *RH.* *qui* being an old form of the ablative; iii, 39; 64; xliii, 16. *D.*—*quin* V. five L. H. B 2d. GA. HV. L. ^r pl. *Ms.* ant. Edd. C. D.—*refert ed. GR.* ^a *majus...potest* om. pl. and opt. *Ms.*—ad. VI.

5 'Had met with ill success,' cf. xxv, 36; E. C. C. MN, on C. F. v, 14; R. hence *belli offensio*, Cic. p. L. M. 9. *DCE.*

6 *Fabula* (like *μῦθος*) denotes 'a narrative whether true or fictitious.' R. Thus *Pedo* is called *fabulator elegantissimus*, Sen. Ep. 122.

“ scindi videas. plus animi est inferenti periculum quam P. C. Scipio
 “ propulsanti. ad hoc major ignotarum rerum est terror: P. L. Crass.
 “ bona malaque hostium ex propinquo ingressus fines
 “ adspicias. non speraverat Hannibal fore ut tot in Italia
 “ populi^b ad se deficerent^c, quot^d defecerunt^e post Can-
 “ nensem cladem^f: quanto minus quicquam in Africa
 “ Carthaginensibus firmum ac stabile sit^g, infidis sociis,
 “ gravibus ac superbis dominis? ad hoc nos etiam deserti
 “ ab sociis viribus nostris, milite Romano stetimus: Car-
 “ thaginiensi^h nihil civilisⁱ roboris est; mercede paratos
 “ milites habent, Afros Numidasque, levissima fidei
 “ mutandæ^j ingenia. hic modo nihil moræ sit: una
 “ et *trajecisse me* audietis, et *ardere bello Africam*, et
 “ *molientem^k hinc Hannibalem*, et *obsideri Carthaginem*.
 “ lætiores et frequentiores ex Africa exspectate nuntios
 “ quam ex Hispania accipiebatis. has mihi spes subjicit
 “ fortuna populi Romani, dii foederis ab hoste violati
 “ testes, Syphax et Masinissa reges; quorum ego fidei^l
 “ ita^m innitarⁿ ut bene tutus^o a^p perfidia^q sim^r. multa
 “ quæ nunc ex intervallo non apparent, bellum aperiet.
 “ et id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunæ præbenti se^s,
 “ et oblata casu flectere ad consilium^t. habebo Q. Fabi
 “ parem, quem das^u, Hannibalem; sed illum potius ego^{2, 5; xxii,}
 “ traham quam ille me retineat. in sua terra cogam pugnare^{27, 1; 35,}
 “ eum, et Carthago^v præmium victoriæ erit quam semiruta^{10; xxiv,}
 “ ^{8; PlP. v,} 1, 15.

^b om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1 L. HV. ^c om. 2 P. ^d om. RH. three P. F. C. V.
 1—4 L. B. GA. H. HV. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ^e om. 1, 2 P. F. C. V. 1—3 L. H. HV.
^f om. 2 P. ^g P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. GA. HV. (in the potential) ed. A. C. D.—est
 al. Mss. ed. FR....G.—om. B. ant. Edd. ^h Und. *populo*; G. cf. xxiv, 27, 6. D.—
Carthaginensibus 2, 4, 5 L. B. from gl.—*Carthagine* conj. RH. rather *Carthagini* G.
 adv. D. ⁱ *moliturum* conj. R. which destroys the force of the expression. ED. ^j *per-*
fidia ita ad. P.—*perfidia* ita ad. V 1st. 5 L. H. HV.—*perfidia* ita F.—*provide* conj. G. but cf.
 xxvi, 19, 16. C. ^k *innitor* RH.—*credidi* HV. ^l *veriturus* conj. RH. adv. GB.
 G.—*beneficiis* 3 P. ^m om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. but cf. xxxi, 36; G. iii, 44; xxx, 24;
 xlv, 25. D. ⁿ *perfidia* F. 2 L. V.—*perfidia* conj. D. ^o in F.—*simulata* 3 P.—
 om. 2 L. ^p P. RE. three P. V 1 F. al. Mss.—*quendam* V 1, 2, 4 L. II. B 1st.
 HV.—*quendam* ed. Rom.—*quidem* al. ^q LI. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. 1 L. H. HV. N.

1 The same as *civilis exercitus*, 12; ED.
 πολιτικὴ δύναμις, πολιτικοὶ στρατιῶται, and
 πολιτικὸν στρατόπεδον. SH.

2 ‘In changing their fidelity,’ ‘in trans-
 ferring their allegiance.’ RH.

3 ‘There is a tide in the affairs of men,
 Which, taken at the flood, leads on to for-

tune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life
 Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On
 such a full sea are we now afloat; And we
 must take the current when it serves, Or lose
 our ventures;’ Shakspeare J. C. iv, 3.

4 ‘To bend contingencies to the further-
 ance of their plan.’ C.

- P. C. Scipio " Bruttiorum castella. ⁶ ne quid interim, dum trajicio, dum
P. L. Crass. " expono exercitum in Africa', dum castra ad Carthaginem
" promoveo, res publica hic detrimenti capiat, quod tu
" Q. Fabi, cum victor tota Italia volitaret Hannibal;
" potuisti præstare, hoc vide⁶ ne contumeliosum sit con-
" cusso⁶ jam et pene fracto Hannibale negare posse P.
38, 6. " Licinium consulem virum fortissimum præstare; qui ne
" a sacris absit pontifex maximus, ideo in sortem tam
" longinquæ provinciæ non venit'. si hercule nihilo
" maturius hoc, quo ego censeo, modo perficeretur bel-
" lum, tamen ad dignitatem populi Romani famamque
xxvi, 31. " apud reges gentesque externas pertinebat non ad de-
" fendendam modo Italiam sed ad inferenda⁷ etiam
" Africæ arma videri nobis animum esse; nec hoc credi
" vulgarique, quod Hannibal ausus sit, neminem ducem
" Romanorum audere, et priore Punico bello, tum cum
" de Sicilia certaretur, toties Africam ab nostris exer-
" citibusque⁸ et classibus oppugnatam, nunc cum de
" Italia certetur, Africam pacatam esse. requiescat ali-
" quando⁹ vexata tam diu Italia; uratur evasteturque⁷
" in vicem Africa. castra Romana potius Carthaginis
" portis immineant, quam nos iterum vallum hostium ex
" moenibus nostris videamus. Africa sit reliqui belli sedes;
" illuc terror fugaque, populatio agrorum, defectio socio-
" rum, ceteræ belli clades, quæ in nos per quattuordecim
" annos ingruerunt, vertantur. quæ ad rem publicam per-

pr. cf. xxvi, 31, d; C. xxiii, 43, 4; Nep. xiv, 8, 1; V. Flac. vii, 428; Plaut. Ru. iv, 4, 70; R. xxxiv, 49, 10. ed. D.—*potius* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. ⁷ P. F. C. HV. al. Mss.—*Africam* cet. Mss. cf. xxiv, 40; xxxiv, 8; xxxvii, 28. D. ⁸ pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. sqq. Edd. pr. cf. xxxi, 7; GB. xxxiii, 19, 1. D.—*contuso* 3 P. 5 L. B. GA. R. L. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxi, 40; xxvii, 2; xl, 52; *contundere* et *frangere exsultantis prædonis audaciam*, Cic. Ph. xiii, 29; *contudi animum et fortasse vici, si permansero*, At. xii, 43; *contusus animus et res miserabere fractas*, Virg. G. iv, 240; Hor. E. ii, 1, 10; O. iii, 6, 10. ED. ⁹ *veniat* conj. RH. adv. D. ¹⁰ *defendendum* P. cf. xxx, 37; xl, 49, 1. D. ¹¹ *inferendum* 3 L. ¹² F. ed. D.—*exercitibusque* GA. ed. G. C. ¹³ *aliquanto* er. BK. ¹⁴ pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxxii, 33; G. ib. 13 twice; 18; 33 twice; v, 5; viii, 37; xxxiii, 19; 29; xxxiv, 28; xxxv, 4; xxxvi, 16; xxxvii, 19, 6. D.—*vasteturque* 5 L.—*populeturque* RH. 4 L. R. pr. because *populus* may be passive; RH. cf. xxiv, 8. D.

5 Und. 'As far as regards all due precaution.' C.

6 The imperative and subjunctive of this verb, in the 2d and 3d persons, and the impersonal *videndum est ne*, are put for *vereor*; whereby the speaker modestly leaves others

to decide upon a question, instead of directly propounding his own opinion; xxxv, 6; ii, 40; xlii, 13; E, C. C. Cic. Ph. ii, 12; Fam. iv, 9; DUA, D. A. ii, 2; E, C. C. DU. R. *vide, amabo, si non eum aspicias os impudens videtur*, Ter. Ru. v, 1.

“ tinent, et bellum quod instat, et provincias de quibus P. C. Scipio
 “ agitur, dixisse satis est. illa longa oratio nec ad vos P. L. Crass.
 “ pertinens sit⁷, si quemadmodum Q. Fabius meas res
 “ gestas in Hispania elevavit, sic ego contra⁸ gloriam xxvi, 27,
 “ ejus eludere² et meam verbis extollere velim. neutrum 10; 19, 13.
 “ faciam, patres conscripti; et si ulla^a alia re, modestia
 “ certe⁹ et temperando^b linguæ adolescens senem vicerō.
 “ ita et vixi et res gessi, ut tacitus ea opinione, quam
 “ vestra sponte conceptam animis haberetis, facile con-
 “ tentus essem.”

45 Minus æquis animis auditus est Scipio, quia vulgatum Debate on
 erat, ‘ si apud senatum non obtinuisset ut provincia Africa the subject.
 ‘ sibi decerneretur, ad populum extemplo laturum.’ itaque
 Q. Fulvius, qui consul quater et^a censor^a fuerat, postulavit
 a consule ut ‘ palam in senatu diceret, permetteretne patri-
 ‘ bus ut de provinciis decernerent, staturusque eo esset
 ‘ quod censuissent, an ad populum laturus.’ cum Scipio
 respondisset ‘ se quod e re publica esset facturum,’ tum
 Fulvius “ non ego^b ignarus quid responsurus facturusive
 “ esses quæsi, quippe cum præ te feras tentare te^c magis
 “ quam consulere^d senatum, et ni provinciam tibi quam
 “ volueris extemplo decernamus, paratam rogationem
 “ habeas. itaque a vobis, tribuni plebis, postulo” inquit
 “ ut sententiam mihi ideo^e non dicenti^f, quod, etsi^g in
 “ meam sententiam discedatur, non sit ratum habiturus
 “ consul¹, auxilio sitis.” inde altercatio orta, cum consul
 negaret ‘ æquum esse tribunos intercedere quo minus

² *elidere* conj. *OL*, on C. C. but this denotes a violent effort; as *angit inhærens elisos oculos*, Virg. *Æ.* viii, 260 sq; C. cf. xxvi, 19, 13. D. ^a opt. Mss. pr. G. C.—*nulla* P. E. al. Mss. pr. DCE. adv. for this would be the language of one who considered competition presumptuous, whereas Scipio had great hopes of eclipsing the glory of Fabius. G. ^b pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed. Rom. Parm. cf. v, 7; xxi, 22; xxxii, 20; xxxv, 48; Plaut. Rud. iv, 7, 28. D.—*obtemperando* 1, 3 P.—*temperamento* al. ^{a a} *censorque* 2 P.—om. 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. H. B. G. A. HV. ant. Edd.—ad. Ven. He was created censor, but abdicated on account of a flaw in the election; Fast. Cap. 522 Y. R. D. ^b *inquit* ad. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. om. FR. it recurs lower down. D. ^c ad. P.—om. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^d *te* ad. F.—om. cet. Mss. Edd. ^e *de eo* 1, 3 P. F. V. 2—5 L. H. HV. R. G. A. ^f *dicendo* 1 P. F. V. 3, 4 L. H. HV. ^g *em.* G. pr. C. D.—*est* Mss.—*si* ant. Edd.

⁷ For *pertineat*; as *continens sit* for *continuat*, v, 34; cf. OM, t. iii, p. 395; DV, on C. N. D. iv, 44. DCE.

⁸ Adverbially. RS.

⁹ ‘Certainly,’ C. ‘most assuredly,’ RS.

‘at least.’ DCE.

¹ ‘Because though a majority of the house should vote in favour of my motion,’ (xxx, 23) C. ‘the consul would not abide by their decision.’ RS.

P. C. Scipio ^a suo² quisque loco^b rogatus sententiam diceret.' tribuni
P. L. Crassa. ita decreverunt " si consul senatui de provinciis permittit³,
" stari eo quod senatus censuerit¹ placet, nec de ea re ferri
" ad populum patiemur: si non permittit, qui de ea re
" sententiam *recusârit¹ dicere, auxilio erimus." consul
diem ad colloquendum cum collega petiit. postero die
Distribution of the provinces and legions. permissum senatui est. provinciæ ita decretæ, ' alteri con-
suli Sicilia et triginta rostratæ naves, quas C. Servilius
superiore anno habuisset; permissumque ut in Africam,
si id e re publica esse censeret, trajiceret; alteri Bruttii
46. et bellum cum Hannibale, cum eo exercitu quem L.
Veturius aut^k Q. Cæcilius^l. hi^m etⁿ sortirentur inter^o
xxiv, 9, 3; se^p compararentve^q, uter in Bruttis duabus legionibus,
xxix, 20; quas consul reliquisset, rem gereret; imperiumque in
xxx, 1; annum prorogaretur, cui ea provincia evenisset.' et ceteris
xxxii, 8; præter consules prætoresque^r, qui exercitibus provinciisque
xxxvii, 1; CF. i, 9. præfuturi erant, prorogata⁴ imperia. Q. Cæcilio sorti¹ evenit
xxiii, 15, 2.

^a senator ad. vulg. G. C. D.—om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. as gl. R. pr. because others, besides the senators, gave their opinion in the house; xxii, 49, 13. G. adv. because this word expresses the reason why they ought, when asked, to deliver their opinion. C. ¹ ferri P. F. and pl. Mss.—feri ad. ME. C. 2 L. L. al. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. ^j em. C. ed. ED. cf. liberarimus xxxiv, 32; BU, on Su. iv, 26; TO, on V. M. ii, 10, 7; maturarimus ii, 38 v. l. navigarit xxx, 13, c; expiravit ii, 20 v. l. indicarimus xxi, 44, f; violavit ii, 29 v. l. D. ED.—recusavit P. VI. F. V. five L. H.—recusabit cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. D. BK. ^k et al. G. ^l The full stop om. 1, 2 P. RE. HV. al. Mss. ant. Edd. S. PG.—habuisset ad. RE. HV. pr. C. but this is to be supplied from the former clause. G.—habuit. ad. S. pr. S.—habere. ad. conj. PG. 548 Y. R. p. 211. ^m em. PG. G.—ui P.—om. cet. Mss. S. ⁿ ut L. Veturius et Q. Cæcilius ad. conj. S. ^o interque HV. ^p ut conj. S. ^q compararent 1, 2 P. HV. G, on xlii, 4; Obs. i, 10, p. 92; DU. xxix, 20, l. G. ^r prætoribus consulibusque ed. FR.—proprætoribus proconsulibusque conj. PG, l. c.—and both om. præter ^s P. F. as in Virg. G. iv, 165; Plaut. Cas. ii, 7, 4; Q. iv, 37, 6; ix, 39, 14; xxix, 20, g; xxxi, 6, 1; Sil. vii, 368; (nn.) Pliny Ep. iv, 12, 2; D. cf. xxiv, 40, 1. ED. sorti may here be the dative. R.—sorte cet. Mss. ed. G. C. D.

2 The following was the regular order, the first member (*princeps*) of the senate, the consul elect, those of consular, prætorian, and edilician dignity (in succession), the other senators according to their rank and age. This custom was not observed, either in the earliest or in the later times of the commonwealth, but changed at the pleasure of him who held the senate: cf. v, 50; Gell. iv, 10; xiv, 7; Dion. H. vii, 21; Suet. i, 21; ii, 35; Sall. C. 10; (CO.) R. xxix, 19, 4.

3 Und. *statuere* or *statuendi potestatem*. RS.

4 Yet Q. Claudius (who had Tarentum,

10) was superseded by T. Quinctius, xxix, 13: cf. PZ, A. H. 4, p. 169. The others are C. Hostilius Tubulus at Capua, 10; M. Livius Salinator in Etruria, 10; 46; Lentulus and Acidinus in Spain, 38; and perhaps P. Sempronius Tuditanus, who held a command in Greece, xxix, 11 sq. PG. It does not, however, appear from Livy whether the successor to Sulpicius was sent into Greece or this or the preceding year. Our author has omitted this among other particulars relative to the change of provinces. Those who presided in Gaul, Sicily, and Sardinia, were succeeded by the prætors of this year, 38. DU.

ut cum consule in Brutiis adversus Hannibalem bellum P. C. Scipio
P. L. Crass.
gereret.

Ludi deinde Scipionis magna frequentia et favore spectantium celebrati. legati Delphos ad donum ex præda Hasdrubalis portandum missi, M. Pomponius Matho et Q. Cadius, tulerunt coronam auream ducentum pondo, et simulacra spoliolum ex mille pondo argenti facta⁵.

Scipio cum ut delectum haberet neque impetrasset⁶ Scipio is
allowed to
neque magnopere tetendisset⁷, ut 'voluntarios ducere sibi enlist vo-
' milites liceret' tenuit, et quia impensæ negaverat rei lunteers;
publicæ futuram classem, ut 'quæ ab sociis darentur ad and is as-
' novas fabricandas naves acciperet.' Etruriæ primum sisted by the
populi, pro suis quisque facultatibus, 'consulem adju- Etrurians in
' tuos' polliciti, Cærites frumentum sociis navalibus fitting out
commeatumque omnis generis, Populonienses ferrum, a fleet.
Tarquinienses lintea in vela⁸, Volaterrani interamenta⁹ C. i, 143.
navium et frumentum, Arretini triginta¹⁰ millia scutorum, C. i, 204.
galeas totidem, pila⁹, gæsa, hastas longas¹⁰, *millium quin- C. i, 188.
C. i, 198;
184.
C. i, 212.
xxvi, 6, 2.

⁵ nisi S. HV.—ni 2, 3 L. (or ut in) Mss of G.—utque (and om. quæ) 4 L.—vi F. 1 L. H.—si conj. S. adv. G.—uti conj. G. ⁶ tenuit. and...acciperet, conj. S. but the latter is equivalent to accipere liceret. ⁷ pl. and opt. Mss. τὸ μισαίτατον νῆος, SM, on S. p. 166; 781. or 'the oakum and other materials used for stopping up chinks.' VL, on G. C. 47. interata, ἱεραρισθῆναι, Gloss. interatim, interim, Fest. interamen, ἱεραρίων, ib. ἱεραρίων ἱεραρίων, Arist. Eq. 1182; τὰ ἱεραρία [τῶν νῆων, Poll. ii, 4;] τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τρέψιδος ἱεραρίων ἱεραρίων, Sch. interior is from interus, as [exterior from exterus, inferior from inferus, ED. and] superior from superus, whence comes superare, and superamenta materiarum, l. 55, § 4, D. de Leg. 3: but exenterare rather comes from the Greek ἱεραρία. G.—interramenta GA.—inceramenta 2 P. 2 L. B 2d. Ms of C. 'A mixture of wax and pitch' (πίσσα καὶ πηρὲς, Poll. xopissa, Pliny xvi, 11) was used by the ancients, as a coating for their ships: inunctæ cera et pice et resina tabulæ, Veg. R. M. v, 14. It is called simply πηρὲς or ceru, as πηρὲς ὡς ἐπιπλάσαι τοῦ σκαφιδίου τὰ ἀνορθῶτα, Luc. Char. et Merc. Arr. P. P. Eux. init. cera, ungere solent navas, Veg. R. M. v, 7; fissaque fluctu vel pice vel molli conducere vulnera cera, V. Flac. i, 479; 128; Ov. M. xi, 514; xiv, 530; Ep. 5, 42. The words cerare and ceratura occur in Col. xii, 50; the compound incerare in Juv. x, 55. G. pr. C.—ferramenta L.—armamenta pl. ant. Edd. ⁸ tria millia pl. and opt. Mss of C.—∞ ∞ ∞ P.—III millia RE.—III 5 L. GA.—xxx F. L. 1, 3, 4 L.—xxiii 2, 5 L. ⁹ ad conj. ad. (the meaning is that of each sort of weapon there were 16,667, making in all 50,000.) C.

⁵ Pondo is the ablative singular; cf. xxii, 37; xxx, 21, 2; xlii, 6; &c. G, de P. V. i, 7.

⁶ This was owing to the prejudice excited against him by the arts and clamours of Fabius, who was jealous of his rapidly increasing popularity: Plut. F. C.

⁷ For the compound contendisset; as in Virg. Æ. ii, 220. RH. cf. xxxii, 32, 7. D.

⁸ Ὀσείων ἱεραρίων, Pol. v, 89, 2. R.

⁹ This was a pike, of which the haft was

three cubits long and the iron a cubit and a half. It was originally the weapon of the triarii, (who were thence called pilani;) but it was afterwards given to the hastati and principes, and the spear (hasta) to the triarii: cf. Pol. vi; nn, of L, in M. R. iii, 4. C. ix, 19; Veg. R. M. ii, 15.

¹⁰ Such as were used in close combat. The spears, which they employed as missiles, were probably shorter: cf. Strabo x, p. 448. L, Pol. iv, 4. DU.

P. C. Scipio quaginta summam pari cujusque generis numero expletu-
P. L. Crass. ros⁷, secures, rutra¹¹, falces, alveolos¹², molas¹³, quantum
in quadraginta longas naves opus esset, tritici centum et
viginti millia modiûm, et in viaticum decurionibus¹⁴ remi-
gibusque collatu-¹⁵; Perusini, Clusini, Rusellani abietem¹⁶
in fabricandas naves et frumenti magnum numerum. abiete
ex publicis silvis est usus¹⁶. Umbriae populi, et præter hos
Nursini et Reatini et Amiternini Sabinusque ager omnis
milites polliciti. Marsi Peligni Marrucinique multi volun-
tarii nomina in classem dederunt. Camertes cum æquo
foedere cum Romanis essent¹⁷, cohortem armatam sexcen-
torum hominum miserunt. triginta navium carinae, viginti
quinqueremes, decem quadriremes, cum essent positæ, ipse
ita institit operi, ut die quadragesimo quinto quam^a ex
silvis detracta materia erat, naves instructæ armatæque
in aquam deductæ sint. profectus in Siciliam est triginta⁴⁶
navibus longis, voluntariorum septem ferme millibus in
naves impositis. et P. Licinius in Bruttios ad duos exer-
citus consulares venit. ex eis eum sibi sumpsit quem
L. Veturius consul habuerat; Metello ut^a, 'quibus præ-
vi, 9. 'fuisset legionibus, iis præesset^b, 'facilius cum assuetis
xxii, 56, 2. imperio rem gesturum ratus, permisit. et prætores diversi
in provincias profecti. et quia pecunia ad bellum deerat,

⁷ conj. om. R. ¹¹ abietes F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ^a cum F. V.
1—3 L. HV. but cf. 16, m; iv, 7, 1; vi, 29, 10. D. ^a autem ut 2 P.—om. ed. Pa.
pr. G. ^b legionibus...præesset om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. and conj. (facilius...ratus) so
as to und. eas before quibus G. D.

¹¹ 'Shovels;' from *erundo* or *ruendo*:
[from *radendo*, Non.] *rutrum tenentis juvenis*
effigies, arenam eruentis exercitationis gratia,
Fest. Pliny xxxvi, 23; Cato R. R. 11; Var.
in Non. *rutellum* Lucil. ib. similar to the
batellum Var. R. R. iii, 6; i, 50; and the
pala, ib. iv, 33; DN. cf. SE, on V. ii, 25.
D.

¹² 'Pails, buckets, bowls;' Juv. v, 88;
vii, 73; *alveolus est cavata cortex vel vimineum*
vasculum, in quo quid propter concavitate
reponitur, Var. *αυφίλιν* in Greek: cf. Cic.
Fin. v, 20; Pliny xxxvii, 2; Fest. 1; Col.
viii, 5; Hieron. ad Dem. *alveus* xxi, 26,
16; Festus; [*alvei, cophini, quibus portetur*
terra, Veg. ii, 25; D.] Varro; Pliny;
Gaj. l. 5, § 4, l. 7, § 5, D. de Acq. R.
D. Propert. iii, 5, 32; Virg. *Æ.* vii, 33;

Cic. p. Coel. 28; *alveatus* 'channeled' Cato
44. DN.

¹³ 'Small mills for grinding corn.' cf. L.
M. R. v, 11; 16. DU. C. DN supposed
some engine for casting stones was meant; cf.
xxxi, 46; Stat. Th. v, 386; Ov. M. 59.

¹⁴ 'The decurions' were petty officers
appointed over the rowers. DU.

¹⁵ Und. 'what was wanted;' cf. Cic.
Ver. ii, 59. DU.

¹⁶ Viz. Scipio. R. He appears to have
declined the offer of timber. C.

¹⁷ Nothing was therefore due from them.
[And, perhaps, they had never been used to
furnish any troops for the service of Rome.
C.] The alliance was probably formed in
443 Y. R. cf. ix, 36. S, A. J. I. i, 21; 17.
DU.

agri Campani regionem¹ a fossa Græca ad mare versam P. C. Scipio
 vendere quæstores jussi, indicio quoque permissio², qui ager P. L. Crassa.
 civis Campani fuisset, ut si publicus populi Romani esset.
 indici præmium constitutum, quantæ pecuniæ ager indi-
 catus esset, pars decima. et Cn. Servilio prætori urbis
 negotium datum ut ‘Campani cives ubi cuique’ ex
 ‘senatus consulto liceret habitare’, ibi habitarent, anim-
 ‘adverteretque in eos qui alibi habitarent.’

Eadem æstate Mago Hamilcaris filius ex minore Balia- Mago
 rium insula, ubi hibernârat, juventute lecta in classem crosses over
 imposita, in Italiam triginta ferme rostratis navibus et to Liguria.
 multis onerariis duodecim millia peditum, duo ferme
 equitum trajecit; Genuamque, nullis præsiidiis mariti- C. i, 25.
 mam oram tutantibus, repentino adventu cepit. inde ad
 oram Ligurum Alpinorum, si quos ibi motus facere posset, C. i, 19.
 classem appulit. Ingauni (Ligurum ea gens est) bellum C. i, 24.
 ea tempestate gerebant cum Epanteriis³ montanis. igitur C. i, 24.
 Poenus, Savone oppido Alpino præda deposita et decem C. i, 24.
 longis navibus in statione ad præsidium relictis, ceteris
 Carthaginem missis ad tuendam maritimam oram, quia
 fama erat ‘Scipionem trajecturum [esse]’,⁴ ipse societate
 cum Ingaunis, quorum gratiam malebat, composita mon-
 tanos instituit⁵ oppugnare. et crescebat exercitus in dies,
 ad famam nominis ejus Gallis undique confluentibus.
 ea ⁶res⁷ litteris cognita⁸ Sp. Lucretii, ne frustra Hasdru-
 bale cum exercitu deleto biennio ante forent lætati, si par
 aliud inde bellum, duce tantum mutato, oreretur, curam

¹ *ubicunque* RH. 3, 5 L. B. GA. II V. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvi, 34. D. ^d om.
 RH. 3, 5 L. B. GA. D. L. N. ant. Edd. pr. RH. R. ^e om. RH. 3 L. D. L. N. pr.
 RH. ^f *Intimeliis* conj. DJ. but they were a maritime people. D. CR. ^g om.
 F. C. V. 1, 2 L. H. IV. pr. ED. ^h *institit* R. as in xxvii, 1; RH. xxiv, 46; Curt.
 ix, 1; G. xxv, 19; xxvii, 46; xxx, 12, x; xxxv, 11; 30; xxxvii, 27; xl, 5; 39; 49;
 xliv, 26; MN, and GV, on Cic. Fam. x, 16; GR, on Gell. xv, 22: D. but cf. xxix, 13;
 Cæs. B. G. vii, 12; iii, 28; vi, 1; 8; vii, 27; G. ii, 27; iii, 62; iv, 22; xxxviii, 7; xl,
 39; xliii, 19; Cic. Am. 25; Just. viii, 3; Gell. xii, 1; (GR.) BU, on Q. I. i, 5, p. 69;
 and Suet. ix, 2; (adv. GV.) [RV, and al. on T. Hec. iii, 3, 21; GV, on Suet. Gr. 21.
 DU.] see also viii, 38, 5; xxxv, 11, 3; xxvii, 16, p. D. ⁱ ad. RH. pr. C. D. or und.
 fama G 2d.—om. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^j *eo litteris cognito* conj. G 1st.

1 The Capuan territory beyond the Vulturnus and near the Clanus, towards Atella and Trebula, is here meant. DJ. ‘The Greek foss’ is not known. R.

2 Lest any of the confiscated lands (xxvi,

16) should be fraudulently kept in private hands, encouragement is held out to any informer by whose evidence the public might recover that property, by promising him a tenth part of all such lands. C.

P. C. Scipio ingentem accendit^k patribus. itaque et M. Livium pro-
P. L. Crass. consulem 'ex Etruria volonum exercitum admove-
're minum' jusserunt, et Cn. Servilio prætori negotium
datum ut, 'si e re publica censeret esse, *urbanas legio-*
'*nes*, imperio cui^l videretur dato, *ex urbe duci* juberet.'
M. Valerius Lævinus Arretium eas legiones duxit.

Octavius 'Eisdem diebus naves onerarias^m Poenorum ad octoginta
takes a 'circa Sardiniam ab Cn. Octavio, qui provinciæ præerat,
large con- 'captas' ⁿCoelius 'frumento misso ad Hannibalem com-
voy of Car- 'meatuque onustas,' Valerius 'prædam Etruscam Ligu-
thaginian 'rumque montanorum captivos Carthaginem perportantes'
ships. °tradit. in Bruttiis nihil ferme anno eo memorabile gestum.
xxix, 10. pestilentia³ incesserat pari clade in⁴ Romanos Poenosque,
nisi quod Punicum exercitum super⁵ morbum etiam fames
affecit. propter^p Junonis Laciniæ templum^q æstatem Han-
nibal egit; ibique aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti
rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Punicis Græcisque litteris
insculpto.

^k pl. and opt. Mss.—*accendi* conj. G 1st—*accenderunt* ed. G. C. D. ^l *populo* conj. ad. PG, 548 Y. R. p. 212. but the prætor might appoint whom he chose (cf. xxiii, 34, 8; xxxi, 3; 8; &c;) provided military command were first conferred upon that person by the *lex curiata*. G. D. ^m ME. L. N.—*onerariæ* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. ⁿ P. RE. ME. V. und. *tradunt*: C.—*captæ sunt. eas* 2 L.—*captæ. eas* cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^o *perportantes* P.—*portantes* 5 L. B. GA. but the compound is analogous to *perferre*; and our author elsewhere has *perpopulari*, *perpacatus*, *percuratus*. G.—*deportantes* 2 L. 2 P.—*portantes, captas* 3 P. RH. ^p *prope* 2—4 L. B. from gl. cf. xlix; ep. D.—*pro* F. V. HV. ^q *templo* HV. 2 L.

3 By this is meant an epidemic fever, as i, 17; iii, 59 sq; ix, 8; xxiv, 13; and the in i, 31; and elsewhere. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. dative is used in iv, 57. R. 108 sq. R.

4 The preposition (which is added here; xii, 3; RH. xxxviii, 43; D. ii, 27. R. cf. xxix, 24, e; Ter. An. iv, 3, 15;) is omitted Her. viii, 115, n. 26.

5 'In addition to,' 'besides,' Suet. viii, 5;

BOOK XXIX.

EPITOME.

Ex Sicilia C. Lælius in Africam a Scipione missus ingentem prædam reportavit, et mandata Masinissæ Scipioni exposuit^a, conquerentis quod nondum exercitum in Africam trajecisset. bellum in Hispania finitum victore Romano, quod Indibilis excitaverat; ipse in acie occisus, Mandonius exposcentibus Romanis a suis deditus est. Magoni, qui in Gallia^b et^c Liguribus erat^d, ex Africa et militum ampla manus missa, et pecuniæ quibus auxilia conduceret, præceptumque ut 'se Hannibali jungeret.' Scipio a Syracusis in Bruttios trajecit, et Locros pulso Punico præsidio fugatoque Hannibale recepit. pax cum Philippo facta est. Idæa mater deportata est Romam a Pessinunte oppido Phrygiæ, carmine in libris Sibyllinis invento, 'pelli 10. 'Italia alienigenam hostem posse, si mater Idæa deportata Romam 'esset.' tradita autem est Romanis per Attalum regem Asiæ. lapis erat quem 'matrem deûm' incolæ dicebant. excepit P. Scipio Nasica Cn. filius, ejus qui in Hispania perierat, vir optimus a senatu judicatus, adolescens nondum quæstorius, quoniam ita responsum jubebat^e, ut 'numen id ab optimo viro reciperetur consecrareturque.' Locrenses 11. legatos Romam miserunt, qui de impotentia Q. Pleminii legati querebantur, quod pecuniam Proserpinæ abstulerat et liberos eorum ac conjuges stupraverat. Pleminius in catenis Romam perductus, in carcere mortuus est. cum falsus rumor de P. Scipione proconsule, qui in Sicilia erat, in urbem perlatus esset, tanquam is luxuriaretur, missis ob hoc legatis a senatu, qui explorarent an ea vera essent, purgatus infamia Scipio in Africam trajecit senatus permissu. Syphax accepta in matrimonium filia Hasdrubalis Gisgonis, amicitiae quam xlii, 25. cum Scipione ipse junxerat renuntiavit. Masinissa rex Massyliorum, xxiv, 48, 1 dum pro Carthaginensibus in Hispania militat, amisso patre Gala de^{and n;} regno exciderat. quo per bellum sæpe repetito, aliquot præliis a^{xxviii, 17, h.} Syphace rege Numidarum victus in totum privatus est; et cum ducentis equitibus exsul Scipioni se junxit, et cum eo primo statim bello Hannonem Hamilcaris filium cum ampla manu interemit. Scipio

^a LD. V. BG. BO. NO. ant. Edd. ed C. D.—*exponit* ed. GT....G. ^b Galliam al. Mss.—Beulia ed. Cam.—Albingaunis conj. cf. 5. C. ^c om. LD. BG. BO. ed. Cam. pr. C.—in ad. LD. BG. BO. ed. Cam. GT. ^d Liguriam ierat al. ^e LD. V. BG. ed. D.—habebat ed. GT. adv. Mss.—habebatur NO. ant. Edd.—videbatur BO.

P. C. Scipio adventu Hasdrubalis et Syphacis, qui prope cum centum millibus P. L. Crassa armatorum venerant, ab obsidione Uticæ depulsus hiberna communivit.

———— Sempronius consul in agro Crotoniensi prospere adversus Hannibalem pugnavit. lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium 37. capita ducenta quattuordecim millia. inter censores, M. Livium et Claudium Neronem, notabilis discordia fuit. nam et Claudius Livio collegæ equum ademit, quod a populo damnatus actusque in exsilium 37. fuerat, et Livius Claudio, quod falsum in se testimonium dixisset et quod non bona fide secum in gratiam redisset. idem omnes tribus extra unam ærarias reliquit, quod et innocentem se damnassent et postea consulem censoremque fecissent.

xxviii, 45. SCIPIO postquam in Siciliam venit, voluntarios milites¹ ordinavit centuriavitque. ex iis¹ trecentos juvenes, florentes ætate et virium robore, inermes^a circa se habebat, ignorantes quem ad usum neque centuriati neque armati servarentur. tum ex totius Siciliæ juniorum numero principes genere et fortuna trecentos equites, qui secum in Africam trajicerent, legit; diemque iis, qua 'equis armis-^b que instructi atque ornati adessent,' edixit. gravis ea militia, procul domo, terra marique multos labores, magna pericula allatura videbatur; neque ipsos modo, sed parentes cognatosque eorum ea cura angebat. ubi dies quæ dicta erat advenit, arma equosque ostenderunt. tum Scipio 'renuntiari sibi' dixit 'quosdam equites Siculorum tanquam 'gravem et duram horrere eam militiam. si qui ita animati 'essent, malle eos sibi^b jam tum fateri quam postmodo 'querentes segnes atque inutiles milites rei publicæ esse. 'expromerent quid sentirent; cum bona venia se auditu- 'rum.' ubi ex his unus ausus est dicere 'se prorsus si sibi 'utrum velit^c liberum esset, nolle militare,' tum Scipio ei^d "quoniam igitur, adolescens, quid sentires non dissimulasti, "vicarium tibi expediam, cui tu arma equumque et cetera "instrumenta militiæ tradas, et tecum hinc extemplo "domum ducas, exerceas, docendum cures equo armis- "que^e." læto^e condicionem accipienti unum ex trecentis,

^a insignes RH. D. pr. RH. adv. see below. GB.—insignis 3 P.—insignes inermes two Mss. of G. ^b si P. RE. F 1st.—se pl. Mss. ^c vellet RH. pr. RH. ^d et P. VI. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. H. GA. HV.—om. 3 L. pr. C. ^e cui læto 3 P. 5 L. H. R. B. GA. D. ant. Edd.—læte conj. R.

¹ Und. voluntariis. G.

Cic. Fam. ix, 22; discere id. Sen. 8; G. cf.

² Und. uti L, E. Q. i, 3. fidibus docere

xxiv, 4, j. R.

quos inermes habebat, tradit. ubi hoc modo exauctoratum P. C. Scipio
P. L. Crass.
equitem cum³ gratia imperatoris ceteri viderunt, se quis-
que excusare et vicarium accipere. ita trecentis Siculis
Romani equites substituti sine publica impensa. docen-
dorum atque exercendorum curam Siculi habuerunt, quia
edictum imperatoris erat 'ipsum militaturum qui ita non
' fecisset.' 'egregiam hanc alam equitum evasisse' ferunt,
' multisque praeliis rem publicam adjuvisse.'

Legiones inde cum inspiceret, plurimorum stipendiorum Scipio se-
lects the
soldiers who
had served
the greatest
number of
campaigns.
ex iis milites delegit, maxime qui sub duce Marcello mili-
taverant; quos cum optima disciplina institutos credebat,
tum etiam ab longa Syracusarum obsidione peritissimos esse
urbium oppugnandarum: nihil enim parvum⁴, sed Carthagini
jam excidia agitabat animo. inde exercitum per oppida dis-
pertit; frumentum Siculorum civitatibus imperat, ex Italia
advecto parcat; veteres naves reficit, et cum iis C. Laelium
in Africam praedatum mittit; novas Panormi subducit, quia
ex viridi materia raptim factae erant, ut in sicco hibernarent.

Præparatis omnibus ad bellum, Syracusas nondum ex He settles
the affairs
of Sicily.
magnis belli motibus satis tranquillas venit. Græci res
a quibusdam Italici generis, eadem vi qua per bellum
ceperant retinentibus, concessas sibi ab senatu repetebant.
omnium primum ratus tueri publicam fidem, partim edicto
partim judiciis etiam in pertinaces ad obtinendam⁴ injuriam
redditis⁵ suas res Syracusanis restituit. non ipsis tantum ea
res, sed omnibus Siciliæ populis grata fuit, eoque enixius
ad⁶ bellum adjuverunt.

Eadem æstate in Hispania coortum ingens bellum, con- War in
Spain.
ciente Ilergete^b Indibili, nulla alia de causa quam per
admirationem Scipionis contemptu imperatorum aliorum
orto. 'eum superesse unum ducem Romanis, ceteris ab
' Hannibale interfectis', rebatur^j. 'eo⁶ nec in Hispania

³ *reum* F.—*rerum* 1 P. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—*parum* ed. er. MD. GT 1st. ⁸ om. FR.
but cf. Cic. p. Quin. 23; p. Arch. 7; Pliny xxxi, 10; G. and *adjutor ad rem*, Cic. Am.
10; Off. ii, 15; p. Do. 12; p. R. Am. 2. D. ^h RH. ed. AS. Mo. pr. RH.—*Ilergetes*
ed. A. adv. and und. *bellum* RH.—om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant.
Edd. ⁱ interficiebantur F 1st. V. 1, 2 L. N. ^j rebantur F 2d. 4, 5 L. B. GA.

3 'Without forfeiting.' C.

4 'Those who were for obstinately retain-
ing what they had unjustly possessed them-
selves of.' C. *ad obtinendas iniquitates haud*

obstinans, Tac. H. ii, 84; (G.) DU. cf. E, C.
C. "*obtinere*." R.

5 'Being granted.' R.

6 'Than him.' RS. but cf. xxii, 4, 6. R.

P. C. Scipio ⁶ *cæsis* Scipionibus alium quem mitterent habuisse; et
P. L. Crass. ⁶ postquam in Italia gravius bellum urgeret, adversus
⁶ Hannibalem eum arcessitum⁷. præterquam quod no-
⁶ mina⁸ tantum ducum in Hispania Romani haberent⁹,
⁶ exercitum quoque inde veterem deductum. trepida
xxv, 23, a. ⁶ omnia ut inconditam¹ turbam tironum esse. nunquam
⁶ talem occasionem liberandæ Hispaniæ fore. servitum
⁶ ad eam diem aut Carthaginensibus aut Romanis; nec
⁶ in vicem his aut illis, sed interdum utrisque simul.
⁶ pulsos ab Romanis Carthaginenses: ab Hispanis, si
⁶ consentirent, pelli Romanos posse, ut ab omni externo
⁶ imperio soluta in perpetuum Hispania in patrios rediret
⁶ mores ritusque.' hæc aliaque^m dicendo non populares
modo sed Ausetanos quoque, vicinam gentem, concitat,
et alios finitimos sibi atque illis populos. itaque intra
paucos dies triginta millia peditum, quattuor ferme equi-
tum in Sedetanum agrum, quo edictum erat, convenerunt.
Romani quoque imperatores, L. Lentulus et L. Manlius²
Acidinus, ne glisceret prima^a negligendo bellum, junctis
et^b ipsi exercitibus^c, per agrum Ausetanum, hostico¹ tan-
quam pacato clementer² ductis militibus, ad sedem hostium
pervenere. trium millium spatio [procul]^d a castris eorum
posuerunt castra. primo per legatos nequicquam tentatum
ut discederetur ab armis. dein cum in pabulatores Romanos
impetus repente ab equitibus Hispanis factus esset, sum-
misso^e ab statione Romana^f equitatu prælium equestre

HV. L. D. but *concitat* follows. D.—om. F 1st. V. 1—3 L. N. pr. DU. ^k *habebant*
F. V. 2, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ^l *inde* ad. ant. Edd. It is added below, between
externo and *imperio* by F. HV. but HV inverts the order of the three words.—*incondita* in
turba conj. (cf. xxiv, 48) but adv. G. ^m *talique* 5 L. B. GA. as in ix, 34; xxi, 53;
xxvi, 32; xxvii, 34; &c. but cf. viii, 23; v, 2, 13. D. ^a *em.* cf. *principiis obsta*:
[*særo medicina paratur, cum mala per longas invaluere moras*: &c. Ov. R. A. 91 sqq. ED.]
RH.—*primo* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. (i. e. 'what was first.') C.—*principio* conj. cf. i, 20. G.
^b om. F. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. ^c *exercitus* P. F. V. 1 L. H.—*exercitum* 2 L. ^d conj.
om. C. pr. It seems introduced from below. ED. ^e *immisso* F. ^f *Romano* F.

7 This (though the construction which Indibilis put upon the facts) was not the truth. C.

8 Cf. v, 18; HS, on V. P. ii, 30; GV, on C. Par. 4; and C. At. v, 15; *nihil esse rem publicam: appellationem modo ac sine corpore speciem*, Suet. i, 77; DU. iii, 65; vii, 29; xliv, 41; used as *ἑρμα*, *species*, *titulus*, *effigies*, *imago*; nn, on Tac. A. iii, 30, 7;

and on Sil. i, 293; vi, 478; R. Prop. ii, 1, 72; *vox et præterea nihil*.

1 'Through the enemy's territory as through a friendly country:' C. 6, h; vi, 31; viii, 34; 38; xxviii, 24; xxxiii, 19; xxxvi, 43; with *ager*, xliv, 13; with *locus*, Ulp. BS, Obs. iv, 20. D.

2 'Without committing any depredation or cruelty.' R.

uit, haud sane memorando in partem ullam eventu. sole
 oriente postero die armati instructique omnes mille ferme
 passus procul a castris Romanis aciem ostendere. medii
 Ausetani erant; cornua^s dextrum Ilergetes, lævum igno-
 rantes tenebant Hispani populi. inter cornua et mediam
 aciem intervalla patentia satis late fecerant^h, qua equi-
 tatum, ubi tempus esset, emitterent. et Romani more suo
 exercitum cum instruxissent, id^g modo hostium imitati
 sunt, ut inter legiones et ipsi patentibus equiti relinquerent
 vias. ceterum Lentulus ei parti usum equitis fore ratus,
 quæ prior in dehiscentem intervallis hostium aciem equites
 amississet^l, Ser. Cornelio tribuno militum imperat, 'equites
per patentibus in hostium acie vias permittere equos jubeat.'
 ipse coepta parum prospere pedestri pugna, tantum moratus
 dum cedenti duodecimæ legioni, quæ in lævo cornu adver-
 sus Ilergetes locata^a erat, tertiam decimam legionem ex
 subsidiis^o in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, postquam
 æquata ibi pugna est, ad L. Manlium inter prima signa
 hortantem ac subsidia quibus res postulabat locis indu-
 centem venit; indicat 'tuta ab lævo cornu esse: jam
 missum ab se Cornelium Servium procella equestri
 hostes circumfusurum.' vix hæc dicta dederat, cum
 Romani equites in medios invecti hostes simul pedestres
 acies turbârunt, simul equitibus Hispanorum viam im-
 mittendi equos clausurunt. itaque omissa pugna equestri
 ad pedestrem^p Hispani^q descenderunt. Romani impera-
 tores ut turbatos hostium ordines et trepidationem pavo-
 remque et fluctuantia⁴ viderunt signa, hortantur orant

P. C. Scipio
P. L. Crass.

The Spa-
nish line of
battle.

A sharp en-
gagement.

^g 2, 3 P. F. RH. cf. 22, b and c; ED. xxvii, 6, i. D.—cornu l P. ant. Edd. ^h 4 L.
 d. G.—fecerunt pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^l immisisset ed. CU. cf. below; xxxv, 5; ii, 31,
 l; but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. DU. D. ^j inter 5 L. ^k RH. 3 P. ant. Ed.—acies l, 2 P.
 F. V. 1, 2 L. B 2d. HV.—aciem al. ^l vi F. HV. ^m immittere conj. RH. but
 cf. ix, 22; xxx, 11; Obs. ii, 13. G. iii, 70, 9; D. iii, 61; viii, 30; x, 5; xl, 40; GT, on
 Mart. x, 12. R. ^a RH. 5 L.—locata prona B. GA. one F. ant. Edd.—prona pl. and
 apt. Mss.—loca prona one F.—roga P.—proga BS.—pugnaverat (and om. erat) conj. RB.
 'o om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH. ^p pedes RH. S. R. D. pr. RH. GI, O. L. L. "pedes."
 cf. xxi, 46, d; and below. G. ^q Hispanis (and iescenderunt) RH.—Hispani equites
 conj. RH. pr. G. adv. S.

³ Und. institutum, R. consilium, or factum. recede; cf. iii, 60; vi, 13; 24; viii, 39;
⁴ 'Wavering,' 'moving to and fro,' so as xxx, 34, i; xlv, 41; G, Obs. iv, 6. R. Tac.
 to betray irresolution whether to advance or H. i, 40; Gell. x, 6.

P. C. Scipio milites ut 'perculosos' invadant' neu restitui aciem pati-
P. L. Crass. 'antur.' non sustinuissent tam infestum impetum barbari,
Indibilis is ni regulus ipse Indibilis cum equitibus ad pedes degressis'
slain: the ante prima signa peditum se objecisset. ibi aliquandiu
Romans are atrox pugna stetit⁵. tandem postquam ii qui circa regem
victorious. seminecem restantem, deinde pilo terræ affixum pugna-
xxii, 29, 5. bant, obruti telis occubuerunt, tum fuga passim coepta
plures^a cæsi, quia equos conscendendi equitibus spatium
non fuerat, et quia percussis acriter institerunt Romani.
nec ante abscessum est quam castris quoque exuerunt
hostem. decem tria^v millia Hispanorum cæsa eo die,
octingenti ferme capti. Romanorum sociorumque^w paullo
amplius ducenti, maxime in lævo cornu, ceciderunt. pulsi
castris Hispani, aut qui ex prælio effugerant, sparsi primo
per agros, deinde in suas quisque civitates redierunt. tum³
a Mandonio evocati in concilium conquestique ibi clades
suas, increpitis auctoribus belli, 'legatos mittendos ad
'arma tradenda deditionemque faciendam' censuere^r.
quibus culpam in auctorem belli Indibilem ceterosque
principes, quorum plerique in acie cecidissent, conferen-
tibus, tradentibusque arma et dedentibus sese, responsum
est 'in deditionem ita accipi eos, si Mandonium ceteros-
'que belli concitores^b tradidissent vivos: sin^c minus,
'exercitus^d se in agrum Ilergetum Ausetanorumque et
'deinceps aliorum populorum ducturos.' hæc dicta
legatis renuntiataque in concilium. ibi Mandonius ceteri-
que principes comprehensi et traditi ad supplicium.
Hispaniæ populis reddita pax; stipendium ejus anni
duplex et frumentum sex mensum^e imperatum sagaque

The Spani-
ards tender
their sub-
mission.

Mandonius
is delivered
up for pu-
nishment.
5, e.

^r instent perculis (and om. ut) conj. cf. percussis institerunt below. G. ^a VI. al.
Mss. pr. C.—om. P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. HV. N. al. Mss. pr. G. ^t P. F. al. Mss.
ed. MD. C. cf. 32; RH. xxi, 46, d. D.—digressis pl. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. iv, 17, 11. D.—
digressi ed. Cam.—degressus ed. G. adv. D.—degressi (and objecissent cf. xxi, 60, b) conj. C.
adv. D. ^u P. F. ed. FR. sqq. Edd.—pluresque pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^v 1 P.
P. V. F. 1, 2 L. H. L. N. al. Mss.—decem et tria HV. cf. 37, f. D.—tridecim cet. Mss.
ed. G. C. D. ^w sociorum F. V. 1—3 L. H. N. ^a F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. HV.—
censuerunt pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^b 2, 3 P. F. 4 L. cf. xxxvii, 45; Just. v, 1; GB.
xxiii, 41; D. xlv, 10. R.—concitatores pl. Mss. ^c si F. V. 2 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant.
Edd. cf. iv, 5, 6. D. ^d exercitum F. C. 1, 2, 4 L. B. HV. Lentulus and Manlius had
now joined forces, 2, therefore the two armies might be considered as one: or quisque suum
may be understood: D. or 'an army' (indefinitely) may be meant. ED. ^e P. RE as

et togæ exercitui¹, et obsides ab triginta ferme populis accepti.

P. C. Scipio
P. L. Crass.

Ita Hispaniæ rebellantis tumultu, haud magno motu, intra paucos dies concito et compresso in Africam omnis terror versus. C. Lælius nocte ad Hipponem Regium cum accessisset, luce prima ad populandum agrum sub signis milites sociosque navales duxit². omnibus pacis modo incuriose agentibus magna clades illata; nuntiique trepidi Carthaginem terrore ingenti complevere, ‘ classem Romanam Scipionemque imperatorem’ (et fama fuerat ‘ jam in Siciliam transgressum’) ‘ advenisse.’ nec quot naves vidissent, nec quanta manus agros popularetur, satis gnari omnia in majus metu augente accipiebant. itaque primo terror pavorque, dein mæstitia animos incessit. ‘ tantum fortunam mutâsse, ut qui modo ipsi exercitum ante moenia Romana habuissent victores, stratisque tot hostium exercitibus omnes Italiæ populos aut vi aut voluntate in deditionem accepissent, ii verso Marte Africæ populationes et obsidionem Carthaginis visuri forent, nequaquam pari ad patienda ea robore ac Romani fuissent. illis Romanam plebem, illis Latium juventutem præbuisse majorem semper frequentiore- que pro tot cæsis exercitibus subolescentem. suam plebem imbellem in urbe, imbellem in agris esse. mercede parari auxilia ex Afris, gente ad omnem auram spei mobili atque infida. jam reges³, Syphacem post colloquium cum Scipione alienatum, Masinissam aperta defectione infestissimum hostem. nihil usquam spei, nihil⁴ auxilii esse. nec Magonem ex Gallia movere tumultus quicquam, nec conjungere sese Hannibali; et Hannibalem ipsum jam et fama senescere⁴ et viribus.’ in hæc deflenda prolapsos ab recenti nuntio animos rursus

xxii, 54, 1.
Lælius with
the fleet
ravages
Africa.
S. iii, 259.

Alarm at
Carthage.

xxvi, 41, 16.

¹ 5; and in Ovid, cf. Prisc. vii, 771; G. viii, 2, 4; ix, 33, 6; 43, 21; apum iv, 33; ædum r, 42; VO, Gr. iv, 14; LB, on C. D. N. 22; BU, on Suet. ii, 65. D. On the other hand we have in P. principium ii, 27; supplicium xxxv, 34; civitatium xxxiii, 20; xli, 22; Prisc. vii. G. D.—menium pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ² versum ad 3 P.—versos arte RH.—versa arte conj. RH. adv. cf. xxxi, 37. GB. G. varia belli fortuna ancepsque Mars, xxi, 1. D. ³ RH. D. cf. 2, g. RH. pr. D.—regem pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.

¹ ‘ For the use of the army.’ R.
² xxiii, 42; SL, on Pol. 9. DU.

³ Cf. ii, 55, 3; Cic. F. xiii, 29. D.

⁴ Cf. xxi, 53, 3.

P. C. Scipio terror instans revocavit¹ ad consultandum ‘ quonam modo
P. L. Crasa. ‘ obviam præsenti-
Prepara- tions for war. bus periculis iretur.’ ‘ delectus raptim in
‘ urbe agrisque haberi² placet, ‘ mittere ad conducenda
‘ Afrorum auxilia, munire urbem, frumentum convehere,
‘ tela arma parare, instruere naves ac mittere ad Hipponem
‘ adversus Romanam classem.’ jam hæc agentibus nuntius
tandem venit ‘ Lælium, non Scipionem, copiasque quantæ
‘ ad incursiones agrorum satis sint, transvectas, summæ³
‘ belli molem adhuc in Sicilia esse.’ ita respiratum, mit-
tique ad Syphacem legationes aliosque regulos firmandæ
societatis causa coeptæ. ad Philippum quoque missi qui
ducenta argenti talenta pollicerentur, ut ‘ in Siciliam aut
‘ in⁴ Italiam trajiceret.’ missi⁵ et⁶ ad duos⁷ imperatores in
Italiam, ut ‘ omni terrore Scipionem retinerent;’ ad
Magonem non legati modo, sed viginti quinque naves
longæ, sex millia peditum, octingenti equites, septem
elephanti, ad hoc magna pecunia ad conducenda auxilia,
quibus fretus propius urbem Romanam exercitum admo-
veret conjungeretque se Hannibali. hæc Carthagine para-
Masinissa’s bant agitabantque⁸. ad Lælium prædas ingentes ex agro
conference with inermi ac nudo præsidiis agentem Masinissa, fama Ro-
Lælius. manæ classis excitus, cum equitibus paucis venit. is
‘ segniter rem agi ab Scipione’ questus, ‘ quod tum⁹
‘ non jam exercitum in Africam trajecisset, percussis
‘ Carthaginensibus, Syphace impedito finitimis bellis,
‘ quem¹⁰ incertum¹¹ hæerere¹²; si spatium ad sua ut velit
‘ componenda detur, nihil sincera fide cum Romanis
6. ‘ acturum. hortaretur ac stimularet Scipionem *ne ces-*
‘ *saret.* se, quanquam regno pulsus esset, cum haud

¹ P. cf. xxvi, 10, 2. D.—*summam* [ant. Edd.] or *summa* or *summi* cet. Mss. ² F. five L. B. G. A. ant. Edd. ed. cf. vi, 28. D.—om. al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C. ³ om. B. ant. Edd.—ad. A. ⁴ om. er. G. ed. DJ. CL. ad. H. C. D. ⁵ 1 P. V. 1 L. HV. L. N. al. Mss. 1 Ed. viz. Hannibal and Mago. G.—*suos* pl. Mss. cet. ant. Edd. ⁶ *agitabantque, quum* RH. H. RH. ⁷ om. F. V. H. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. ⁸ *certum* 3, 5 L. B. G. A. ant. Edd. ⁹ em. G.—*habere* pl. Mss.—*abere* V.—*haberet*, 3, 4 L. H. B. G. A. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvi, 28. R. pr. DCE.

¹ To the examples in xxiv, 20, 1; add *iterum revocare*, Ov. A. A. iii, 63; *iterum reverti*, xix, ep. Virg. Æ. vi, 720; *rursus reverti*, ib. 751; DU. *rursum reducere*, xliii, 20; D. cf. xxi, 20, f. Thus *ὑποτρέφω* and *ὑπάρχω* are redundant in Greek, Her. iv, 1, n. 2; v, 118,

n. 14; vi, 91, n. 78; St Luke xi, 38.

² Observe this passive followed by active verbs, as, on the other hand, *pergere* by *acciri* in iii, 46; cf. ib. 50, 2. D.

³ ‘ Whom he represented to be hesitating and undecided.’ RS.

‘contemnendis copiis affuturum peditum equitumque. P. C. Scipio
 ‘nec ipsi Lælio morandum in Africa esse: classem cre- P. L. Crass.
 ‘dere profectam a Carthagine, cum qua absente Scipione
 5 ‘non satis tutum esse¹ contrahi certamen.’ ab hoc sermone
 dimisso Masinissa, Lælius postero die naves præda onustas
 ab Hipponē solvit, reiectusque in Siciliam mandata Masi-
 nissæ Scipioni exposuit.

Eisdem ferme diebus naves quæ ab Carthagine ad
 Magonem missæ erant, inter Albingaunos Ligures¹ C. i, 24.
 Genuamque^a accesserunt. in iis locis tum forte Mago
 tenebat classem; qui legatorum auditis verbis jubentium
 ‘exercitus quam maximos comparare,’ extemplo Gallorum Mago’s ad-
 et Ligurum (namque utriusque gentis ingens ibi multitudo dress to the
 erat) concilium habuit. ‘et missum se ad eos vindicandos Gauls and
 ‘in libertatem’ ait, ‘et ut ipsi cernant, mitti sibi ab domo Ligurians.
 ‘præsidia. sed quantis viribus, quanto exercitu id bellum
 ‘geratur, in eorum potestate esse. duos exercitus Roma-
 ‘nos, unum in Gallia, alterum in Etruria esse. satis scire
 ‘Sp. Lucretium se cum M. Livio juncturum. multa millia
 ‘ipsis^b etiam^b armanda esse, ut duobus ducibus, duobus
 ‘exercitibus Romanis resistatur.’ Galli ‘summam ad id Their reply.
 ‘suam voluntatem esse’ dicere: ‘sed cum una castra
 ‘Romana intra fines, altera in finitima terra Etruria
 ‘prope in conspectu habeant, si palam fiat auxiliis adjutum
 ‘ab sese Pœnum, extemplo infestos utrinque exercitus in
 ‘agrum suum incursuros. ea ab Gallis desideraret, quibus
 ‘occulte adjuvari posset. Liguribus, quod procul agro urbi-
 ‘busque eorum castra Romana sint, libera consilia esse.
 ‘illos armare juventutem et capessere pro parte² bellum
 ‘æquum esse.’ Ligures haud abnuere; tempus modo duo-
 rum mensum^c petere ad delectus habendos. interim Mago
 milites, Gallis^d diuissis, clam per agros eorum mercede

¹ F. V. al. Mss. ed. GR.—esset pl. Mss. ed. G.—om. HV. ^a Liguresque Genuam
 B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxii, 48, 1. adv. RH. Otherwise the name of the place at which
 they landed would be wanting. DCE. R. ^{b b} om. three P. F. V. five L. H. HV.—ipsis
 om. GA. ^c P. F. as partum Cæs. cf. Charis. i, 114. ED.—mensium pl. Mss. ed. G.
 C. D. ^d Gallos BR. F. H. five L. HF. HV.

¹ The Albingauni were Ligurians. RH. 68; D. CR, A. I. i, p. 24.
 The spot at which they came to shore was ² ‘Their share of the war;’ C. Cic. V. iv,
 probably Savo, xxviii, 46. CV, I. A. i, 9, 59. Und. rata.

P. C. Scipio **P. L. Crass.** **conducere.** commeatus quoque omnis generis occulte ad eum a Gallis^a populis mittebantur. M. Livius exercitum volonum ex Etruria in Galliam traducit, junctusque Lucretio, si se^f Mago ex Liguribus propius urbem moveat, obviam ire parat, si Poenus sub angulo Alpium quietus se contineat, et ipse in eadem regione circa Ariminum^g Italiae praesidio futurus.

Locri re-
covered by
Scipio.

Post reditum ex Africa C. Laëlii et Scipione stimulat⁶ Masinissae adhortationibus, et militibus, praedam ex hostium terra cernentibus tota classe efferri, accensis ad trajiciendum quam primum, intervenit majori minor cogitatio Locros urbem recipiendi, quae sub defectionem¹ Italiae desciverat et ipsa ad Poenos. spes autem affectandae ejus rei^a ex minima re^b affulsit. 'latrociniiis magis^d quam justo bello in Brutiis gerebantur res, principio ab Numidis facto, et Brutiis^e non societate magis Punica quam suopte ingenio congruentibus^f in eum morem. postremo Romani quoque jam contagione quadam rapt^g gaudentes, quantum per duces licebat, excursiones in hostium agros^h facere. ab iis egressi quidam urbem² Locrenses circumventi Rhegiumque abstracti fuerant. in eo captivorum numero fabri quidam fuere, assueti forte¹ apud Poenos mercede opus in arce Locrorum facere. ii cogniti ab Locrensiu principibus, qui¹ pulsi^k ab adversa factione, quae Hanni-

* P. RE. ME. V. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. 1, 2 P. GB, on vi, 42, 4. as Hor. S. ii, 6, 56; Italae urbes O. iv, 4, 42; vires ib. 15, 13 sq; res E. ii, 1, 2; Italia arma, E. i, 18, 57; Italum caelum O. ii, 7, 4; robur ib. 13, 18 sq; acetum S. i, 7, 32; Itali modi O. iii, 30, 13 sq; C. ED. 2. D.—Galliae conj. G. cf. 3; xxviii, 35, b. D.—Gallicis ant. Edd. ^f om. S. cf. x, 4, 9. D. ^g Arminum ed. D. ^a conj. om. (and und. urbis) G. pr. as spes affectandi regni, i, 46. C. adv. D. ^b minima or minime (and om. re) conj. P. adv. cf. i, 3, 9; ii, 18, 2. D. ^c quod ad. S. B. GA.—quia ad. RH. ^d latrocinii magis more S. pr. cf. below; xxxviii, 32. S. ^e ab and facto, et Brutiis om. RH. H. 3 P. pr. making principio an adverb. RH. adv. GB. G. cf. xxviii, 12. D. ^f promptis 3 P. R. D. pr. RH. S. adv. MD. GB. cf. iii, 24; xxv, 32; xxvi, 2; Sen. N. Q. vi, 1. G. ^g raptu 2 P. 2 L. B. GA. ant. Ed. but cf. xxx, 13; GB. xxii, 39; xxviii, 24. D. ^h om. al. Mss. pr. and conj. hosticum [cf. 2, 1. D.] G. but cf. xxxvii, 8; 21; xxxix, 20; xlii, 54; hostium terra xxxvii, 4. D. ⁱ om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ^j exsulabant Rhegii ad. RH. 2 PE. 2, 3 P. 2 L. B. GA. H. R. two F Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH. ^k pulsis (and om. qui) ME. 1 P. BA. V. 1, 4, 5 L. ed. Rom. Parm.

1 That is *sub tempus* (i, 35) *defectionis*. R. ED.

2 To the examples in xxiii, 1, 2; 16, 4; of verbs compounded with *ex* being followed by an accusative, add *egredi* xxii, 55; *exsul-*

tare Tac. A. ii, 28. G. cf. iii, 68, 2; xxviii, 2, j; DV, on C. T. Q. i, 7; CO, on S. J. 35; and H. 1, p. 954; BU, on Ph. iii, 16, 17; and Su. ii, 91; D. Her. v, 103, n. 79; *effugere* Phaed. iv, 1, 17.

bali Locros tradiderat, ¹ Rhegium se contulerant^m, cum ^{P. C. Scipio} cetera percunctantibus, ut mos est qui diu absunt, ^{P. L. Crass.} quæ
 ‘domi agerentur’ exposuissent, spem fecerunt, ‘si redempti ^{7; xxiii, 16}
 ‘ac remissi forent, arcem se iis tradituros. ibi se habitare,^{2.}
 ‘fidemque sibi rerum omnium inter Carthaginienses esse.’
 itaque ut qui simul desiderio patriæ angerentur, simul
 cupiditate inimicos ulciscendi arderent, redemptis extemplo
 iis remissisque, cum ordinem agendæ rei composuissent
 signaqueⁿ quæ^o procul edita observarent, ipsi ad Scipionem
 Syracusas profecti, apud quem pars exsulum erat, referentes
 ibi promissa captivorum cum spem ab effectu haud abhor-
 rentem consuli fecissent, tribuni militum cum iis M.
 Sergius et P. Matienus missi, jussique ‘ab Rhegio tria
 ‘millia militum Locros ducere;’ et Q. Pleminio proprætori³
 scriptum ut ‘rei agendæ adesset.’ profecti ab Rhegio, scalas
 ad editam^p altitudinem arcis fabricatas portantes, media
 ferme nocte ex eo loco unde convenerat signum dedere
 proditoribus arcis; qui parati intentique et ipsi scalas ad
 id ipsum factas cum demisissent pluribusque simul locis
 scandentes accepissent, priusquam clamor oreretur^q, in
 vigiles Pœnorum ut in nullo tali metu⁴ sopitos impetus est
 factus. quorum gemitus primo morientium exauditus;
 dein^r subita consternatio ex somno et tumultus, cum
 causa ignoraretur; postremo certior res^s, aliis excitantibus
 alios. jamque ‘ad arma’ pro se quisque vocabat: ‘hostes
 ‘in arce esse et cædi vigiles.’ oppressique forent Romani
 nequaquam numero pares, ni clamor⁵ ab iis qui extra

¹ qui ad. 5 L. ^m Rhegium se contulerant om. H. R. RH. adv. cf. vi, 4; xxii, 55; xxiii, 17. G.
ⁿ signa three P. B. GA. 1, 4 L. ant. Edd.—quoque ad. B. GA. ant. Edd.
^o om. F. V. 2, 3 L. HV. 3 P. ^p RH. al. Mss. cf. xxi, 62, m. D.—
 deditam P. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV. N.—debitam 5 L. HF. L.—edictam S.—dictam 3 L. B. GA.
^q H. cf. xxiii, 16, d. D.—oriretur ed. G. C. D. ^r F. V. 4, 5 L. II. HV.—deinde ed. G. C. D. ^s certiores pl. Mss. em. RH.

³ PG thinks he was sent out to Rhegium as proprætor extraordinary, without having previously held office, 548 Y. R. p. 215. But in 8; 9; 16; he is called Scipio's lieutenant. (What is said of Sempronius in xxxv, 8, is obscure.) Besides, if Pleminius had been appointed to military command by the people, how could Scipio have thrown him into chains, 21? Cf. xxii, 8, 1; GC, R. ad. p. S, D. 5. DU. Pleminius himself led the troops from Rhegium to Locri. It is

probable that he commanded the garrison at the former town, and that the 3000 men now mentioned were detached from that garrison. If so, we are not to understand that the military tribunes here named commanded the detachment, but merely that they carried Scipio's orders for Pleminius to march with such a force to Locri. C.

⁴ ‘As being under no apprehension of any such danger.’ R.

⁵ ‘The shouts raised by those without the

P. C. Scipio arcem erant sublatus incertum¹ unde accidisset², omnia
P. L. Crass. vana augente nocturno tumultu³, fecisset. itaque velut
plena⁴ jam hostium arce territi Poeni, omisso certamine,
in alteram arcem (duæ sunt haud multum inter se distantes)
V.Æ. v, confugiunt. oppidani urbem habebant, victoribus præmium
109—111; in medio positam. ex arcibus duabus præliis quotidie levi-
292; 486. bus certabatur. Q. Pleminius Romano, Hamilcar Punico
præsidio præerat⁵; arcessentes ex propinquis locis subsidia
copias augebant. ipse postremo veniebat Hannibal. nec
sustinuissent⁶ Romani, nisi Locrensiū multitudo exa-
cerbata superbia atque avaritia Poenorum ad Romanos
inclinâsset.

Scipioni⁷ ut nuntiatum est 'in majore discrimine Locris
'rem verti ipsumque Hannibalem adventare,' ne præsi-
dium⁸ etiam periclitaretur haud facili inde receptu, et ipse
a Messana, L. Scipione fratre in præsidio ibi relicto, cum
primum æstu fretum inclinatum est¹, naves² mari secundo³
C. ii, 413. misit⁴. et⁵ Hannibal ab Alece⁶ amni (haud procul is ab
urbe Locris abest) nuntio præmisso ut 'sui luce prima
'summa vi prælium cum Romanis ac Locrensibus con-
'sererent, dum ipse aversis omnibus in eum tumultum ab
'tergo urbem incautam aggrederetur,' ubi luce coeptam
invenit pugnam, ipse nec in arcem se includere, turba
locum artum impediturus⁷, voluit, neque scalas, quibus
scanderet muros, attulerat. sarcinis in acervum coniectis,

¹ incertus S.—incertos conj. G 1st. ² accidens conj. G 2d. ³ augens nocturnus
tumultus conj. G 3d. ⁴ om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. L. ⁵ præerat conj. G.—
præerat; et ant. Edd. G. C. ⁶ Scipio, S. 3 P. H. pr. S. ⁷ præsidio 1, 3 P. V.
1, 4 L. H. GA. cf. xxxviii, 25, 7. D. ⁸ nalles P. ⁹ commisit (HV. pr. DCE. cf.
Hor. O. i, 3, 11. ED.) or transmisit S. but mitto is often used for its compounds. ED.
¹⁰ om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ¹¹ em. from Strabo vi, 1, 9, p. 260; G. Thuc. iii, 99.
D. pr. C.—abuloto P. F.—var. cet. Mss.—a Butroto ed. G. C. D. pr. (from Barrio): it is now
the Novito. DJ. cf. CR, ii, 404.

citadel had made it doubtful to the Cartha-
ginians, whence the outcry proceeded. They
were uncertain whether it arose from the
citadel itself or only from its vicinity: every
trifle being swelled into importance by its
being night when this tumult occurred.' cf.
xxx, 6, 2; C. ib. 18; xli, 2; Tac. A. iv,
50. G.

⁶ Und. hostium impetus or vim. ED. The
verb is used absolutely, Cic. Fam. xii, 6;
Cæs. B. G. ii, 2. R.

¹ 'As soon as the tide turned in his
favour, [cf. xxvi, 45, 7; R.] he took advan-
tage of it by putting out to sea.' C. Scipio
himself went with the fleet. GL. Compare
mittere equum Hor. O. iv, 14, 24; Ov. A.
iii, 2, 9 sq; T. v, 12, 26; carpentum mittere
in aliquem Var. L. L. iv; with equos immit-
tere 32; classi immittre habenas Virg. Æ.
vi, 1.

² Cf. G, on Tac. G. 2. D.

³ 'So as to choke up.' RS.

n haud procul muris ad terrorem hostium aciem ostendit, cum equitibus Numidis circumequitabat^a urbem, ^{P. C. Scipio} ^{P. L. Crass.} in scalæ quæque alia ad oppugnandum opus erant paratur, ad visendum qua maxime parte aggredieretur. ingressus ad murum, scorpione icto^b qui proximus eum⁶; xxiii, te steterat⁴, territus¹ inde tam periculoso casu 'receptui¹⁵, 2. anere' cum jussisset, castra procul ab ictu teli commisit. classis Romana a Messana Locros aliquot¹ horis⁵ ¹ superante¹ accessit; expositi omnes e navibus et ante casum solis urbem ingressi sunt. postero die coëpta ex e a Poenis pugna, et Hannibal jam scalis aliisque omnibus ad oppugnationem paratis^m subibat muros, cum repente eum nihil minus quam tale quicquam timentem patefacta ta erumpunt Romani. ad ducentos improvidos cum in-issent occidunt. ceteros Hannibal, ut consulem adesse-rit, in castra recipit; nuntioque misso ad eos qui in arce-ant, ut 'sibimet ipsiⁿ consularent,' nocte motis castris-rit. et qui in arce erant, igni injecto tectis quæ tenebant, is tumultus hostem moraretur, agmen suorum fugæ simili-ssu ante noctem assecuti sunt. Scipio ut et arcem relictam hostibus et vacua vidit castra, vocatos ad concionem crentes graviter ob defectionem incusavit; de auctori- bus supplicium sumpsit, bonaque eorum alterius factionis-incipibus ob egregiam fidem adversus^a Romanos con-stit. 'publice¹ nec dare nec eripere se quicquam Lo-rensibus' dixit. 'Romam mitterent legatos: quam-enatus æquum^b censuisset², eam fortunam habituros.

circumequitat F. V. 2, 3 L. HV.—circumquietat 1, 5 L. ^b ictus pl. Mss. ¹ abs-
 itus conj. G. cf. v, 41, 6. D. ¹ multa (and om. horis) 3 P. al. Mss. ant. Ed.
 iei 1 P. P. V. F. 1, 5 L. which would make *superante horis* an archaism, as *absente nobis*.
¹ insuperante 3 L. ^m ad oppugnationibus emparatis P. combining two read-
 ings. D.—var. al. Mss. ⁿ G. P. RE. 4, 5 L. HV. L. D. al. Mss. pr. G. ed. C. D.—
 pl. Mss. but cf. xxii, 57, 2. RS. ^a erga H. R. but *adversus* is often used in a
 durable sense; iii, 33; v, 35; MN, on Cic. F. ix, 22. D. ^b om. B. ant. Edd.
 MD.

'The person who happened to be stand-
 next him being hit.' C.

The dative according to DCE. but it is
 per the ablative and equivalent to *quod ad*
 us; [cf. Her. i, 1, n. 32; where I cannot
 prove of *avarities*, which NE reads. ED.]
 s *vix decima parte die reliqua*, Sall. J. 97;
 here Gell. ix, 14; takes *die* for the geni-
 ve; 'the day being left by hardly a tenth

part of it;' so here, 'the day yet lasting by
 some hours,' 'the day having still some hours
 to last,' i. e. 'when some hours were still
 wanting to the close of day,' G. 'while there
 were yet some hours of daylight.' F.

1 'With respect to the Locrians as a
 body, or the people of Locri; whatever he
 might do as to individual inhabitants.' C.

2 Und. eos habere. R.

P. C. Scipio ^c illud satis scire, etsi male de populo Romano meriti
 P. L. Crass. ^c essent, in meliore statu sub iratis Romanis futuros quam
^c sub amicis Carthaginiensibus fuerint.' ipse Q. ^c Pleminius
 legato praesidioque, quod arcem ceperat, ad tuendam
 urbem relicto, cum quibus venerat copiis, Messanam
 trajecit.

Pleminius,
 the governor
 of Locri,
 treats the
 inhabitants
 with great
 cruelty.

His sacri-
 lege.

C. ii, 410.
 18.

Ita superbe et crudeliter habiti Locrenses ab Carthagini-
 ensibus post defectionem ab Romanis fuerant, ut modicas
 injurias non aequo modo animo pati sed prope libenti
 possent. verum enimvero tantum Pleminius Hamilcarem
 praesidii praefectum, tantum praesidiarii milites Romani
 Poenos scelere atque avaritia superaverunt, ut non armis
 sed vitiis videretur certari. nihil omnium quae inopi
 invisas opes potentioris ^c faciunt, praetermissum in oppi-
 danos est ab duce aut a militibus: in corpora ipsorum,
 in liberos, in conjuges infandae contumeliae editae. nam
 avaritia ne sacrorum quidem spoliatione abstinuit. nec
 alia modo templa violata, sed Proserpinæ etiam intacti
 omni ætate thesauri ^d, praeterquam quod a Pyrrho, qui
 cum magno piaculo ^e sacrilegii sui manubias rettulit, spo-
 liati dicebantur. ergo sicut ante regiae naves laceratae
 naufragiis nihil in terram integri praeter sacram pecu-
 niam deae ^f, quam asportabant ^g, extulerant ^h, tum quoque
 alio genere cladis ⁱ eadem illa pecunia omnibus contactis ^j

^c om. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. HV. N. ^d 2, 3 L. H. B. GA. HV. pl. ant. Edd.—
libenti 1 P. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*jubenti* 2 P.—om. (with *sed prope*) 1 L.—*videri* ad. B.
 GA. 1 Ed. ^e *potentiores* F. 1, 4, 5 L. V. H. GA. HV.—*potentiorum* V int. ^f pl.
 and opt. Mss. cf. Ov. M. vi, 273; viii, 530. G. This particle, like *jam*, serves for connec-
 tion and transition; xxxix, 26; PZ, on V. M. i, 6, 10; DU, on Fl. pr. 2. D. cf. xxi, 40,
 6; R. xxii, 5, 1. RS. It has the force of *quin etiam* 'nay even,' 'nay yet more,' 'nay fur-
 ther than this;' *quid memorem infandas caedes?...morta quin etiam jungebat corpora*
vicis! Virg. Æ. viii, 483; 485; yet retains its original signification, by understanding *neque*
id mirum est, or words to that effect: as *ὁ λαμπρότερος ἔσσι* before γὰρ, Her. vii, 46, n. 39.
 ED.—*jam* H. RH. but cf. ix, 17, 5. D. ^g *de ea* 3 P. ^h S. 2 P. al. Mss. ed.
 A.—*asportabat* 1 P. F. V. 4 L. L. Mss of G.—*asportaverant* H. RH.—*exportabant* ant.
 Edd.—*absportaverant* 3 P. ⁱ 2 P. H. al. Mss. ant. Edd. A.—*extulerat* 1 P. F. V.
 4 L. L. Mss of G.—*extulerunt* RH.—*abstulerant* 3 P. ^j 'Contaminated, polluted,
 defiled;' vi, 1; vii, 6; DCE. viii, 17; xxi, 48, 1; R. Juv. v, 128 n. ED.—*contacti* F.

3 'To the defenceless and helpless.' C. ix, 1; Var. L. L. iv, 17.

4 Either 'the treasures;' or 'the treasure chambers' attached to large temples, wherein individual states deposited their respective offerings separately; cf. *SIV*, on Ap. It. fr. 8; *VK*, on H. iv, 162; R. see also Arabian

Nights, n. 61; Her. i, 30, n. 35; Job xxxviii, 22; PK, on 11 K. xx, 13; 11 Chr. xxxii, 27.

5 'After suffering severe retribution for the impiety.' C.

6 'By inflicting a different kind of punish-ment.' C.

ea¹ violatione¹ templi furorem objecit², atque inter se P. C. Scipio
P. L. Crass.
ducem in ducem, militem in militem rabie hostili vertit.
summae rei Pleminius praeerat; militum pars sub eo, A fray
among the
Roman
soldiers.
quam ipse ab Rhegio abduxerat³, par sub tribunis erat¹.
rapto poculo argenteo ex oppidani domo Pleminii miles
fugiens, sequentibus quorum erat², obviis forte Sergio^{6, 3.}
et Matieno tribunis militum fuit; cui cum jussu tribu-
norum ademptum poculum esset, jurgium inde et clamor,
pugna postremo orta inter Pleminii milites tribunorumque,
ut suis quisque opportunus advenerat, multitudine simul
ac tumultu crescente. victi Pleminii milites cum ad
Pleminium, cruorem ac vulnera ostentantes, non sine
vociferatione atque indignatione concurrissent, probra in
eum ipsum jactata in jurgiis referentes, accensus ira
domo sese proripuit, vocatosque tribunos nudari ac virgas
expediri jubet. dum spoliandis³ iis (repugnabant enim
militemque^b implorabant^c) tempus teritur, repente milites
feroces recenti victoria ex omnibus locis, velut adversus
hostes 'ad arma' conclamatum esset, concurrerunt. et cum
violata jam virgis corpora tribunorum vidissent, tum vero
in multo impotentiore subito rabiem accensi⁴, sine re-
spectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, in
legatum impetum, lictoribus⁵ prius indignum in modum
mulcatis^d, faciunt. tum ipsum ab suis interceptum et Pleminius
in an at-

¹ *as* F.—om. 1, 2, 4 L. V. HV. R. ¹ *adulatione* 1 P. F. 1 L.—*adulationem* V. 4 L. HV.—*ad ultionem* 2 L. R.—but cf. *violata* above; 20; *violatores* 18. D. ² *cf.* MK, on H. f. 2. D.—*injecit* 5 L. B. GA.—*adjecit* 3 L. ³ *pl.* and *opt.* Mss. ed. G. C. D. *cf.* 10, n. ED.—*adduxerat* 3, 5 L. B. HV. T. pr. C. *cf.* xxvii, 20, 4. D. ed. BK. ⁴ *V?* ed. *cf.* Cic. V. [ii, 5, 48; 59; 72 twice, *cf.* xxiv, 38, 8; ED.] Prop. ii, 21, 22; G. Ov. H. 12, 195; M. xiii, 65; Just. xxii, 2; *implorare est auxilium cum miseratione deprecari*, SV, on Æ. x, 19. D. xxv, 37. ED. adv. (because of the numerous omissions in P. in xxix [cf. 12, e] and xxx. C.—*militumque* cet. Mss.—*fidem* ad. 3 P. 3 L. H. R. D. RE. RH.—*auxilium* ad. F marg. ed. Mo. ⁵ *auxilium* ad. 1, 2 P. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. L. N. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*auxilia* ad. B. ⁶ P. F 2d. L, on T. A. i, 32. GB, on viii, 24, 15. G. xxviii, 30, k. D.—*mulcatis* F. V. 1 L.—*multatis* or *mulctatis* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—*vulneratis* HF. from gl. D.

1 Scipio, when he sent the tribunes, probably sent with them a body of troops, which was to be under their immediate command: C. the 3000 mentioned in 6, according to R. Our author omits the origin of the quarrel between Pleminius and the tribunes, which is given by Diod. exc. Peir. p. 285. DU.

2 'The owners of the cup.' RS.

3 'In stripping,' ii, 55 twice; RS. Nep.

viii, 2; Luc. vii, 627; Cic. Ver. vi, 40.

4 Cf. xlv, 36; Sil. iv, 169; v, 258; *accensus ira* above; *rabie* xxv, 37. D.

5 A lieutenant, in the absence of his general or by his express order, was allowed to have lictors, with their axes, as the badges of military command; Cic. Fam. xii, 30; Ver. i, 26; 28. cf. MN. HT, and LM, on C. V. i, 22; L. M. R. ii, 11. DU.

P. C. Scipio P. L. Crass.
 tempt to quell the riot is severely maltreated. Scipio investigates the affair and acquits Pleminius: who takes ample vengeance on his opponents.
 seclusum hostiliter lacerant, et prope exsanguem naso auribusque mutilatis relinquunt. his Messanam nuntiatis, Scipio post paucos dies Locros hexeri⁶ advectus, cum causam Pleminii et tribunorum audisset, Pleminio noxa liberato relictoque in ejusdem loci praesidio, tribunis sontibus judicatis et in vincula coniectis, ut Romam ad senatum mitterentur⁷, Messanam atque inde Syracusas rediit⁸. Pleminius impotens iræ, neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter⁹ latam⁸ suam injuriam ratus⁸, nec quemquam aestimare alium eam litem⁹ posse nisi qui atrocitatem ejus patiendo sensisset, tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, laceratosque omnibus quæ pati corpus ullum potest suppliciis interfecit; nec satiatum vivorum poena insepultos projecit. simili crudelitate et in Locrensiu[m] principes est usus, quos ad conquerendas injurias ad P. Scipionem profectos audivit. et quæ antea per libidinem atque avaritiam foeda exempla in socios ediderat, tunc ab ira multiplicia¹⁰ edere; infamiae atque invidiae non sibi modo sed etiam imperatori¹⁰ esse.

An epidemic breaks out in Licinius's army.
 Jam comitiorum appetebat tempus, cum^a P. Licinii¹⁰ consulis^b litteræ Romam allatæ^c, 'se exercitumque suum gravi morbo affectari^d; nec sisti^e potuisse, ni eadem vis mali aut gravior etiam in hostes ingruisset. itaque quoniam ipse venire ad comitia non posset, si ita patribus videretur, se Q. Cæcilium Metellum dictatorem comi-

^a F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. D.—redit al. Mss. ed. FR. G. C.
^b leniter 4 L. H. which is equally correct: cf. BU, on Su. x, 13. D.
^c 8 punitam BR. from gl. D.
^d h multiplici F. V. 1, 3, 4 L.
^e a ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. om. 1 P. P. ME. V. HV. L. N. al. Mss.
^f 2 P. HV. L. N.—Licinio consule or Licinio pl. Mss. ant. Edd.
^g sunt ad. V int. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. om. P. ME. F. V. H. L. N.
^h pl. and opt. Mss. This is an unusual phrase. DU. The verb occurs, Plant. Bac. iii, 1, 10; C. but the construction there is different. It may be derived from affici morbo, Lucr. i, 133. D.—affectum one Ms. pr. DJ.—afflictari 3—5 L. H. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. cf. Cic. Cat. i, 13; DU. Suet. xi, 2; BU, on Su. vi, 16. D.—attentari conj. cf. Apul. Ap. p. 312. (ed. Elm.) Cic. At. x, 17; xvi, 7. G.
ⁱ Cf. ii, 29; C. iv, 12. G.—resisti 2 L.—subsisti R. H. RH.

6 This was probably a Syracusan galley, as this description of vessel was more in use among the Greeks than among the Romans: cf. SF, M. N. ii, 2; PZ, on Æ. V. H. vi, 12; DU, xxxiii, 30. R. The same word occurs, xxxvii, 23; V. Max. i, 8, 2; as moneris does in xxxviii, 38; trieris xxx, 25, b. D. It is of Greek origin; ἑξήναις 'a galley of six tiers of oars,' from ἑξ and ἰστέον. C.

7 He seems to have regarded it rather as an act of rebellion against the state, than as a breach of military discipline. DU.

8 Ὁ δὲ ἰχθυήσαντι, ἔτι, αὐτοῦ ἐλίου διήσαντος καταλιπεῖναι, πρὸς λίγαι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος Xen. A. i, 5, 14.

9 'To assess the damages;' C. xxxviii, 55; xlv, 24. R.

10 Viz. 'from his not interfering to stop such proceedings.' R.

‘tiorum causa dicturum. exercitum Q.’ Cæcili⁸ dimitti P. C. Scipio
 ‘e re publica esse: nam neque usum ejus ullum in præ- P. L. Crassa.
 ‘sentia esse, cum Hannibal jam in hiberna suos receperit,
 ‘et tanta incesserit in ea castra vis morbi, ut nisi mature xxviii, 46.
 ‘dimittantur¹, nemo omnium superfuturus videatur.’ ea
 consuli a patribus ‘facienda, ut e re publica fideque sua
 ‘duceret,’ permissa.

Civitatem eo tempore repens² religio invaserat, invento The Sybil-
 carmine in libris Sibyllinis propter crebrius eo anno de line oracle:
 cælo lapidatum inspectis, ‘quandoque¹ hostis alienigena CH. 13; PL.
 ‘terræ Italiæ bellum intulisset, eum pelli Italia vincique vii, 35;
 ‘posse, si mater¹ Idæa² a¹ Pessinunte³ Romam advecta⁴ OF. iv, 249
 ‘foret.’ id carmen ab decemviris inventum eo magis —348;
 patres movit, quod et legati, qui donum Delphos porta- AHn. 56;
 verant, referebant ‘et sacrificantes ipsos⁵ Pythio Apollini He. i, 11;
 ‘litavisse⁶, et responsum oraculo editum, majorem multo DC. fr. 63,
 ‘victoriam quam cuius ex spoliis dona portarent adesse populo p. 606; S.
 ‘Romano.’ in ejusdem spei summam⁷ conferebant P. Sci- xvii, 1—45;
 pionis velut præsagientem animum de fine belli, quod D. (exc.
 depoposcisset provinciam Africam. itaque quo maturius Peir.) p.
 fati⁸ ominibus⁹ oraculisque⁵ portendentis sese victoriæ 381.
 The Py-
 thian oracle.

¹ exercitumque V. 4, 5 L. HV.—exercitumque Q. B. GA. ⁸ Cæcilianum HV. conj.
 G.—Sicilia non V. N. tr. 4 L.—in Siciliam non 5 L. ^h 1 Ed....Pa. A. ‘sudden.’
 R.—recens P. ed. Fr. but cf. viii, 29, 1. D.—gens F 1st.—ingens F 2d. V. 1—3, 5 L. HF.
 HV. N. al. Mss. ¹ pl. and opt. Mss. 1 Ed....Pi. cf. i, 31, 4; D. xxiii, 11, 8. R.—
 quando 1 L. HV. ed. BK.—quandocunque L. from gl. ED. ¹ opt. Mss. RH.—matris
 1, 2? P. GA. L. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF. N. B. ant. Edd.—matrem 3 P. ² opt. Mss.
 RH.—Idæa GA. ant. Edd.—Ydæa L.—Idæa B.—Idæum 3 P.—om. 1, 2? P. V. 1—3, 5 L.
 HF. HV. N. ¹ opt. Mss. RH. cf. epit. D.—om. 1, 2? P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF.
 N. GA. B. ant. Edd. FR. ³ These are coins with the inscriptions ΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ
 and ΒΟΥΛΗ ΠΕΣΣΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ in HD, N. P. U. cf. 11; DQ, O. pt. ii, “Pessinunta;”
 CE, G. A. iii, 4, p. 108; HL, on St. D. It was the capital of the Tolistoboian Celts or
 Gauls in Galatia, a part of the greater Phrygia, in which are the mountains Ida, Berecynthus,
 and Dindymus; from these Cybele (also called Rhea and Ops.) the mother of the gods,
 derived well-known epithets. C. R.—numen ad. 1, 2? P. GA. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.
 HF. N. B. ant. Edd. ⁴ opt. Mss of G. [D says arrecta but this is an error. Cf. 9, a.
 ED.] RH. advecta mater Juv. ix, 23. ED.—advectum 1, 2? P. GA. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. HF.
 N. B. ant. Edd.—advectassent 3 P. pr. cf. 11. GB.—advectasset H. ⁵ esset RH.—om.
 3 P. H. pr. GB. ⁶ em. G.—sacrificantibus ipsis Mss. pr. ED. ⁷ em. G, Obs.
 iv, 15, p. 243. cf. xxiii, 36, 2. ED.—læta fuisse pl. and opt. Mss.—læta exta fuisse 2 P.—
 omnia læta exta fuisse 3, 4 L. H. B. GA.—omnia esto læta fuisse L.—litatum esse conj. ED.
 ‘factis RH.—faustis conj. RH. ed. Par. ⁸ em. RH. G, Obs. iv, 15, p. 244.—omnibus
 Mss. but cf. D, on S. ix, 4; SCA, on V. Cul. 165; PA, Conj. 1; nn, on Suet. ii, 97 sq;
 Cic. Cat. i, 13; (LM. adv. MN. SYL.) SCO, ii, 7; on Ter. An. i, 1, 69. DU.

¹ This verb may refer either to castra, as we have prætorium misum xxi, 54, 4; or to exercitus, cf. xxv, 5, e; D. see also xxiv, 31, 2.

² The Sibylline oracle and the response of

Apollo constituted a certain ‘stock’ of hope; ‘they added Scipio’s sanguine anticipations to the same fund.’ C. cf. xxvi, 10, 2.

³ ‘The fates’ are the Sibylline books; [cf.

P. C. Scipio compotes fierent, id cogitare¹, quæ ratio transportandæ²
P. L. Crass. Romam deæ³ esset. nullas dum⁴ in Asia civitates socias⁵
x, 47; xi, habebat populus Romanus⁶. tamen memores Æsculapium
ep. O. iii, quoque ex Græcia quondam haud dum ullo foedere sociata
22; PQ. valetudinis populi causa arcessitum, et⁷ jam cum Attalo
93, 286 or rege propter commune adversus Philippum bellum coeptam
153; OM. amicitiam esse, ⁸facturum eum quæ possit⁹ populi Romani
xv, 622—744. causa, legatos ad eum decernunt, M. Valerium Lævinum,
Embassa- qui bis¹⁰ consul fuerat ac res in Græcia gesserat, M. Cæci-
dors sent to lium Metellum prætorium, Ser. Sulpicium Galbam ædili-
bring the cium, duos quæstorios, Cn. Tremellium Flaccum et M.
Mother of Valerium Faltonem. his quinque naves quinquere-
the Gods to mes, ut ex dignitate populi Romani adirent eas terras ad quas
Rome. concilianda majestas nomini Romano esset, decernunt.
legati Asiam petentes protinus¹¹ Delphos cum escendissent¹²,
oraculum adierunt consulentes, ‘ad quod negotium domo
‘missi essent, perficiendi ejus quam sibi spem populoque
‘Romano portenderet.’ responsum esse ferunt ‘per At-
‘talum regem compotes ejus fore quod peterent: cum
‘Romam deam devexissent, tum curarent ut eam, qui
‘vir optimus Romæ esset, hospitio exciperet¹³.’ Pergamum
King Atta- ad regem venerunt. is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem
lus gives

¹ *agitare* conj. GB, and G 1st, on xxv, 36, a.—*atque agitare* ad. 4 L. H. B. R. D. 3 P. ant. Edd. ² *portende* (and om. *portendentis...ratio* pr. RH.) RH.—*portanda* conj. RH. ³ *de a* RH.—*dea* conj. RH. ⁴ P. R. om. F. ⁵ *tunc* F. V. 1—4 L. H. GA. HV.—*tum* 5 L. ⁶ *posset* F. V. 1, 2 L. B. HV. some ant. Edd. ⁷ 3 P. P. cf. 37; xxx, 17; 18; 25; xxxiv, 28; [xxi, 7, 8; D. and to the examples there add *extruere*, as in xxi, 8, 10; ED.] The site of the temple also [xlii, 15; G.] confirms this reading. GB.—*essendissent* H.—*exscendissent* ed. FR.—*ascendissent* F. from gl.—*descendissent* pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

ex fati Sibyllinis aruspicumque responsis, Cic. Cat. iii, 5; (CA.) Virg. Æ. iii, 444; vi, 45; 72; ED.) ‘the omens’ are the presages of Scipio; ‘the oracles’ are the Pythian responses and the auspicious sacrifices. G.

1 ‘None as yet,’ RH. v, 34; R. vii, 33; ix, 12; Ascon. in arg. Cic. p. Mil. *haud dum* below; ii, 52; *omnes dum* iii, 60; *nihil dum* xxiv, 20, 5; *vix dum* xxxii, 28; *nec dum* xxxix, 16; *is dum*, Pliny xxv, 2. (HD.) D.

2 Und. ‘thinking;’ which is implied in *memores*. R.

3 Cf. xxx, 23. S and PG (533 Y. R.) suppose Lævinus to have been consul (for the first time) with M. Æmilius Lepidus, in the year when L. Veturius Philo and C. Lutatius Catulus abdicated owing to a flaw

in their election. But in xxvi, 22, Livy speaks of Lævinus, not as being consul for the second time, but as being a ‘new’ candidate for the office; [but cf. xxvi, 22, 4; ED.] in opposition to Fabius and Marcellus, who bore their “blushing honours thick about” them. From this discrepancy it would seem, that in xxvi, our author consulted different annals from those which he here uses. PZ, A. H. 8, p. 356. D.

4 ‘In their way:’ It did not lie far out of their line. C.

5 *Excipere* and *accipere* are used indifferently in this sense: the former in i, 22; xxvii, 46; and below; the latter in [xxvii, 46; ED.] xlii, 17; and below; cf. BU, on O. H. 12, 29. D.

in Phrygiam^a deduxit, sacrumque iis lapidem⁶, quam^f P. C. Scipio
 'matrem deum esse' incolæ dicebant, tradidit ac 'depor-^{P. L. Craut.}
 'tare Romam' jussit. præmissus⁸ ab legatis M. Valerius them a
 Falto nuntiavit 'deam apportari; quærendum virum opti- stone, which
 'mum in civitate esse, qui eam rite hospitio exciperet⁷.' name.

Q. Cæcilius Metellus dictator ab consule in Bruttis¹⁰.
 comitiorum causa dictus, exercitusque ejus dimissus;
 magister equitum L. Veturius Philo. comitia per dicta- Election of
 torem habita. consules facti M. Cornelius Cethegus P. magistrates.
 Sempronius Tuditanus absens, cum provinciam Græciam¹².
 haberet. prætores inde creati Ti. Claudius Nero, M. Mar-
 cius Ralla, L. Scribonius Libo, M. Pomponius Matho.
 comitiis peractis^b dictator sese magistratu abdicavit.

Ludi Romani ter, plebeii septies instaurati. curules
 erant ædiles Cn. et L. Cornelii Lentuli. Lucius Hi-
 spaniam provinciam habebat: absens creatus absens eum
 honorem gessit. Ti. Claudius Asellus¹ et M. Junius Pen-
 nus plebeii ædiles fuerunt. ædem Virtutis eo anno ad
 portam Capenam M. Marcellus dedicavit, septimo decimo C. i, 365.
 anno postquam a patre ejus primo consulatu vota in Gallia^{xxi, 48;}
 ad Clastidium fuerat. et flamen Martialis⁸ eo anno est^{xxv, 40;}
 mortuus M. Æmilius Regillus.^{xxvii, 25;}
^{530 Y. R.}

¹² Neglectæ eo biennio res in Græcia erant¹. itaque Philip- The Æto-
 pus Ætolos desertos ab Romano^a, cui uni fidebant auxilio, lians make
 peace with
 Philip.

^a in Phrygiam conj. tr. before ad GR. adv. cf. xxix, ep. xxxiv, 3. Besides, the two
 Phrygias are distinct from the domains of Eumenes, who succeeded Attalus, and were
 bestowed upon him by the Romans, after the defeat of Antiochus, xxxvii, 54 sq. D. ^f P.
 RE. ME. C. F. cf. xxiv, 42, 6; xxxii, 4; GR. ib. 30; D. aspice hoc sublime candens, quem
 invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Fest. and Cic. C.—quem pl. Mss. xxi, ep. D. ed. G.
 8 remissus cf. 14, g; RH. Cic. Cat. iii, 5. ED. ^h pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. xlvii,
 ep. G.—perfectis ed. FR. ¹ Asilus opt. Mss. and throughout this chapter Mss var. as
 to the proper names. ^a 1, 2 P. P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. N. cet. Mss of G. ant. Edd. pr. GB.

⁶ This was a square stone; cf. Herod. i, 11; App. B. Han. 56; Amm. xxii, 22; Arnob. vi, p. 196; vii, p. 253. The first representations of the gods were quite rude and shapeless; trunks of trees, stones, and meteoric stones, λίθαι ἱμψυχοι, βασιύλια, ἑῶνα, &c. cf. PC, ii, 2; FLC, d. Bæt. MU, Bæt. and Epit. in Leipz. N. Lit. Zeit. sc. 73, p. 1163 sq. 1805; CP, ad SS. de M. P. 11. R.

⁷ To make Livy consistent with himself in 14, we must understand this to refer to his going 'to meet the goddess and receive her with a hospitable welcome on her arrival on

the shores of Italy.' C.

⁸ M. Æmilius Regillus is spoken of as flamen Quirinalis xxiv, 8. Unless this Æmilius (38) was another person or a pluralist, our author is inaccurate. PG, on 529 Y. R. C.

¹ In 545 Y. R. Sulpicius held the command in Greece, xxviii, 5. When Sempronius succeeded him is not mentioned. But, as nothing was done by the Romans during these two years; it seems rather unreasonable that they should be angry with the Greeks, for seeking safety in peace from the ambitious designs of Philip. GL.

P. C. Scipio quibus voluit condicionibus ad petendam et paciscendam
P. L. Crasa. subegit pacem. quod nisi omni vi perficere maturâset,
bellantem eum cum Ætolis P. Sempronius proconsul,
successor imperii missus Sulpicio cum decem millibus
peditum et mille equitibus et triginta quinque rostratis
navibus, haud parvum momentum ad opem ferendam
sociis, oppressisset. vixdum pace facta nuntius regi venit
‘ Romanos Dyrrachium venisse, Parthinosque² et propin-
‘ quas alias gentes motas esse ad spem novandi res, Dimal-
‘ lumque oppugnari.’ eo^b se^c verterant^d [Romani ab^e
Ætolorum, quo missi erant,]^e †auxilio^f, irati^g quod sine
auctoritate sua adversus foedus^h cum rege pacem fecissent.
ea cum audisset Philippus, ne qui motus major in finitimis
gentibus populisque oriretur, magnis itineribusⁱ Apollo-
niam contendit, quo Sempronius se receperat, misso
Lætorio legato cum parte copiarum et quindecim navi-
bus in Ætoliā et^b ad visendas res pacemque, si posset,
turbandam. Philippus agros Apolloniātium vastavit, et ad
urbem admotis copiis potestatem pugnae Romano fecit;
quem postquam quietum muros tantummodo tueri vidit,
nec satis fidens viribus ut urbem oppugnaret, et¹ cum

C.—Romanis 3 P. V. cet. Mss of D. RH. ed. G. C. D. BK. ^b eos P. 1 PE. RE.
ME. V. F. 1, 5 L. N. ^c om. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N. ^d ecer-
terant 5 L.—adverterant 4 L.—averterant al. ^e om. P. 1 PE. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 5 L.
HV. L. N. Mss (exc. VI.) of C. pr. G. adv. cf. 9, b. C. I have bracketed the passage.
ED. ^f auxilia RE. L. pr. (or conj. auxiliarii but adv.) G. ^g populisque...
itineribus om. F. (and ad. esset) V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. N. but cf. v, 34, 5. D. ^h 1 Ed.
ed. G 3d. D.—om. L. N. two Mss of C. all of D. ed. C. DCE. pr. R. but where there are two
words connected by a double conjunction, et is often followed by que, as iv, 2; v, 46; xxiv,
2, f; xxxvii, 24; V. Max. iii, 2, 20; or que by et, as 22; v, 49; (nn.) x, 30; xxi, 30;
xxii, 44; xxiii, 26; xxiv, 39; 47; xxv, 14; 16; 37; xxvi, 48; xxvii, 21; xxxv, 41.
(nn.) D. ¹ om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Ed.

2 Παρθινοί, Παρθυνοί, or Παρθυνοί, cf. xxxiii, 34; xlv, 30, 13; Suet. ii, 19; nn, on Strabo vii, 7, 8, p. 326; SW, on P. ii, 11, 11; vii, 9, 13; ix, fr. (U.) xviii, 30, 12; FC, on D. xli, 49; Cæs. B. C. iii; [ii, 41; 42 twice; Dio; Mela; ED.] App. II. p. 757; Pliny iii, 22 sq; Capit. Marbles; PM, G. A. i, 34; Steph. “Πάρθος.” (nn.) SB. GL. RH. S. D. R.

3 ‘From carrying succours to the Ætolians.’ RS.

4 Irati would agree with Romani implied in auxilia. The corruption of the passage might have arisen from ignorance of this construction; which, however, is not rare:

thus quæ servitia:...qui..., eos xxxviii, 34; scelus, qui Ter. An. iii, 5, 1; altera ala, qui Hirt. B. Afr. 78; Germanica vexilla, eos præmissos atque ægros Tac. H. i, 31; illa furia, qui est assecutus Cic. Fam. i, 9; (VC. adv. MN.) G. castella, eos xxxiv, 16; auxilia prægressum adorti ib. 28; præsidium, quos xxxv, 3; septem millia impositos xl, 41; (adv. S.) illum senium, qui moratus est Ter. Eu. ii, 3, 1; altum pectus et ingens dextera, quem Sil. x, 306; (adv. HS.) παίδιον, αὐτόν St Luke i, 59; 62; ἐπίκουρος, αὐτός Lxx, Gen. iii, 15; cf. xxxvii, 39, 12; D. familie prosecuti sunt, 31. R.

5 Cf. si Ætoli &c, xxvi, 24. D.

Romanis quoque, sicut cum Ætolis, cupiens pacem, si ^{P. C. Scipio} posset, sin¹ minus, indutias facere, nihil ultra irritatis novo ^{P. L. Crass.} certamine odiis in regnum se recepit. per idem tempus ^{The Ro-} tædio diutini belli Epirotæ, tentata prius Romanorum ^{mans make} voluntate, legatos de pace communi ad Philippum misere, ^{peace with} 'satis confidere conventuram eam' affirmantes, 'si ad col-
'loquium cum P. Sempronio imperatore Romano venisset.' facile impetratum (neque enim ne⁶ ipsius quidem regis abhorrebat animus) ut 'in Epirum transiret.' Phœ- ^{P. ii, 5; 8} nice urbs est Epiri: ibi prius collocutus rex cum Aeropo ^{sq; xvi, 27;} et Darda et Philippo Epirotarum prætoribus⁴, postea cum ^{xxxii, 22;} P. Sempronio congreditur. affuit colloquio et¹ Amynder ^{24; Str.} Athamanum rex et magistratus alii⁷ Epirotarum et Acar- ^{vii, 7, 4,} nanum. primus Philippus prætor verba fecit, et petiit^m ^{324; Pt.} simul ab rege et ab imperatore Romano ut 'finem belli ^{CG. ii, 13,} 'facerent darentque eam Epirotis veniam⁸.' P. Sempronius ^{696.} condiciones pacis dixit ut 'Parthini et Dimallum et Bar-
'gulumⁿ et Eugenium^o Romanorum essent, Atintania⁹,
'si^p missis Romam legatis ab senatu impetrâsset^q, Mace-
'doni' accederet¹.' in eas condiciones cum pax conveniret, ab rege foederi adscripti Prusia Bithyniæ rex, Achæi, Boeoti, Thessali, Acarnanes, Epirotæ, ab Romanis Ilien-
ses¹⁰, Attalus rex, Pleuratus, Nabis Lacedæmoniorum xxxiv, 26.

¹ si 1, 2 P. F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Ed. ^k prætor F. V. 1 L. HV. N. E.
^l om. F. V. 2 L. H. B. HV. ^m petit F. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV. But Mss often
substitute the termination -it for -iit (which is written -It) a very common form of the perfect,
as ii, 20 v. l. v, 40; vi, 20; 25 v. l. xiii, ep. xxii, 2 v. l. xxiv, 40; xxvii, 42; xxviii, 45;
xxx, 36 v. l. xxxi, 29; xxxv, 31; xxxvii, 45 twice; xxxix, 4; xlv, 5; 20 twice; lxii, ep.
cf. BU, on Su. i, 30; appetiit vii, 26; repetiit xl, 58; (repetiimus v, 51;) audiit iv, 1;
xxx, 29, d; impediit i, 37; xxxviii, 32; communiit 7; ii, 51 v. l. xxiv, 7; xxviii, 16; per-
muniit xxx, 16 v. l. nequiit 34; v, 10; viii, 12; xxxii, 30; xxxiv, 19; xxxix, 32; cf.
xxvii, 19, j. D. ED. ⁿ Burgullum F. V. GA. N. ant. Edd.—Bargillum H. R.—
Bargala conj. cf. Hier. Synec. p. 621; W'E. Constant. de Them. ii, p. 87. DU. pr. D. R.
ED.—Pyrgus conj. DJ. adv. D. ^o Emgenium GA.—Etugenium 3 L.—Egennium
N.—Leusinium or rather Æginium conj. DJ. adv. D. cf. xxiii, 27, a. ED. ^p pl. and
opt. Mss. cf. xxvii, 30, i. G.—addito quod S. pr. S. but this is a Gallicism "joint que." G.—
var. cet. Mss. ^q und. Philippus. C.—impetrassent S. pr. S. adv. G.—ut ad. S. 1 P.
al. Mss. pr. S. ^r S. pr. S.—Macedoniæ pl. and opt. Mss. pr. R. ED. ^s em. G.—
accederent S. pr. S.—cederet pl. and opt. Mss.

⁶ Cf. xxviii, 27; xxxi, 38; G. i, 10, 3.
D. The double negative has a corroborative
force as in Greek; i, 26; Cic. At. v, 14;
Ver. ii, 24; RS. Virg. E. iv, 55 sq; v, 25.

⁷ Athamania, according to Strabo, being
a part of Epirus. C.

⁸ 'Favour.' C.

⁹ Thuc. ii, 80. (AO.)

¹⁰ This is the first mention of this people
in Livy. Elsewhere, the Romans acknow-
ledge their origin to be derived from them,
xxxvii, 37; xxxviii, 39. C.

P. C. Scipio tyrannus, Elei, Messenii, Athenienses. *hæc conscripta*
P. L. Crass. consignataque sunt, et in duos menses indutiæ factæ;
 donec Romam mitterentur legati, ut ‘populus in hæc con-
 ditiones pacem juberet.’ jusseruntque omnes tribus, quia
 verso in Africam bello omnibus aliis in præsentia levare
 volebant bellis. P. Sempronius pace facta ad consulatum
 Romam decessit.

B.C. 204— P. Sempronio M. Cornelio consulibus (quintus decimus 13
Y. R. 548. is annus belli Punici erat) provinciæ Cornelio Etruria cum
Consuls, M. Corne-
lius Ce- vetere exercitu¹, Sempronio Bruttii, ut² novas scriberet
thegus, p. legiones, decretæ. prætoribus M. Marcio urbana, L. Scri-
Sempronius bonio Liboni peregrina et eidem Gallia, M. Pomponio
Tuditanus. Mathoni Sicilia, Ti. Claudio Neroni Sardinia evenit.
 P. Scipioni cum eo exercitu, cum ea classe quam habebat,
 prorogatum in annum imperium est. item P. Licinio, ut
 ‘Bruttios’ duabus legionibus obtineret, quoad eum in
 ‘provincia cum imperio morari consuli e re publica visum
 ‘esset.’ et M. Livio³ et Sp. Lucretio cum binis legionibus,
 quibus adversus Magonem Galliæ præsidio fuissent, proro-
 gatum imperium est. et Cn. Octavio, ut ‘cum Sardiniam
 ‘legionemque Ti. Claudio tradidisset, ipse navibus longis
 ‘quadraginta maritimam oram, quibus finibus senatus
 ‘censuisset, tutaretur.’ M. Pomponio prætori in Sicilia
 Cannensis exercitus duæ legiones decretæ. ‘T. Quintius’
 ‘Tarentum, C. Hostilius Tubulus Capuam proprætores,
 ‘sicut priore anno, cum vetere uterque⁴ præsidio, obti-
 ‘nerent.’ de Hispaniæ imperio, ‘quos in eam provinciam
 ‘duos proconsules mitti placeret,’ latum ad populum est.
 xxviii, 38. omnes tribus ‘eosdem, L. Cornelium Lentulum et L.

¹ hoc F. V. 1 L.—modo eorum ad. GA. ² modo ad. five L. V. B. HV. N. ³ et
 GA.—et ut conj. DU. cf. xli, 6, 5; lxxiii, ep. D. ⁴ RH. three P. F. V. five L. H.
 GA. HV.—cum ad. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ⁵ et Quintius F. HV.—et Quintus 1, 3 L.
 V.—et Q. 4 L.—et 2 L.—Q. Claudius conj. (for it is not T. Quintius Flaminius, xxii, 7.)
 R. cf. xxviii, 10, g. C. ⁶ om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.

1 Consisting of the two city legions, which
 Lævinus was ordered to lead to Arretium the
 year preceding, when M. Livius, after lead-
 ing an army of the volunteer slaves into
 Gaul, had joined forces with Lucretius who
 held the command in Gaul; 5; xxviii, 46.
 DU.

2 Livius went into Gaul, by order of the

senate, from Etruria, which was previously
 his province; 5; xxviii, 10; 46. In all
 probability, he returned to Rome very soon,
 (after delivering the province of Gaul into
 the hands of Scribonius,) to stand for the
 censorship; 37; xxx, 1. His command
 might have been prolonged only till his
 successor should arrive. DU.

‘**Manium Acidinum** proconsules, sicut priore anno ^{M.C. Ceth.}
^{P.S. Tudita.}
 tenuissent, obtinere eas provincias’ jusserunt. consules
 delectum habere instituerunt et ad novas scribendas in
 Bruttios legiones et in^s ceterorum (ita enim jussi ab
 senatu erant) exercituum supplementum.

1 **Qu**anquam nondum aperte Africa provincia decreta erat,
 occultantibus id, credo, patribus, ne præsciscerent^a Cartha-
 ginienses, tamen in eam spem erecta civitas erat, in Africa
 eo anno debellatum^b iri^c finemque bello Punico adesse.
 impleverat ea res superstitionum^d animos, pronique et ad ^{Prodigies.}
 nuntianda et ad credenda prodigia erant. eo¹ plura
 vulgabantur: ‘duos soles visos, et nocte² interluxisse^e,
 ‘et facem³ †Setiæ’ ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi
 ‘visam; Tarracinæ portam, Anagninæ et portam et multis
 ‘locis murum de cælo tactum; in æde Junonis Sospitæ ^{viii, 13, 5.}
 ‘Lanuvii cum horrendo fragore strepitum editum.’ eorum ^{Expiation}
 procurandorum causa diem unum supplicatio fuit; et no- ^{of them.}
 vendiale sacrum, quod de cælo lapidatum esset, factum.
 eo accessit consultatio de matre Idæa accipienda, quam
 præterquam quod M. Valerius unus ex legatis præ-
 gressus^f ‘actutum in Italia fore’ nuntiaverat, recens^g
 nuntius aderat ‘Tarracinæ jam esse.’ haud parvæ rei
 judicium senatum tenebat, ‘qui vir optimus in civitate^h 11.

^a 2, 3 P. 2 L. marg. 4 L. H. B. N. D. ant. Edd. pr. RB. G. xxvi, 33, p. C.—*præscirent*
 B. 1 P. 2d. 3, 5 L. R. GA. HV.—*præscriberent* P. RE. ME. 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. L.—*resci-*
sserent conj. G. which signifies ‘to know a secret:’ cf. DN, on T. Hec. ii, 1, 11; iii, 1, 4;
 v, 4, 29. D.—*rescirent* ed. GR. CL. ^b *bellatum* F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. B 2d.
^c *ire* F. V. 1, 5 L. GA. HV. ^d P. RE. ME. two P. V. F. 1, 2 L. GA. cf. xxxv,
 35; xxxvi, 12; Plaut. An. iii, 6, 15; Men. v, 5, 3; Mer. ii, 3, 74; G. i, 46; iii, 63; iv,
 41; v, 28; x, 14; xxv, 40; xxvi, 19; D. Virg. Æ. i, 215. ED.—*superstitione* cet. Mss.
 vulg. ed. CL. cf. iii, 69, 2. D. ^e *et internoctu luxisse* conj. FN, on Fl. iv, 2, 45; as
 L, on Gel. iii, 2; but adv. cf. xxvii, 45, 7. G. ^f *em.* RH.—*sotiæ* H.—*seris* GA.—
Stellæ P. C. F.—*stellæ* ME. 1 P.—*stellæ* 2 P. PE. V. G. five L. B. HV. L. ant. Edd. pr.
 cf. *stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit*, Virg. Æ. ii, 694; GR. xli, 21. Obsequens
 generally gives the name of the place; as 70; 71; 83; 105; D. xxx, 2; xli, 16; xliii,
 13; xlv, 16. R. but the name of the place would seem to be rather required before *duos soles*
visos, ED.—*septies* 3 P.—*septies* ad. al. ant. Edd. ^g *regressus* 2 P. 4 L. H. B. D.
 1 Ed....Mo. pr. cf. 11, g. RH.—*progressus* GA. ^h *reges* F 1st. V. 1 L.—*regis* F 2d.
 2 L 2d. 5 L. HF.

3 Livy likes to vary his prepositions thus; cf. vi, 28, 3. D.

1 Und. quo *proniore* erant animi &c. [cf. xxvi, 20, a. D.] or *eo* may be simply put for *ex de re* or *ideo* ‘therefore;’ cf. 28. RS.

2 ‘During the night there was an interval

of light.’ G.

3 This was a larger meteor of that kind which is commonly designated ‘a falling star;’ C. cf. HY, on V. G. i, 365; and on Æ. ii, 694. C. R. *emicant faces, non nisi cum decidunt visæ*, Pliny ii, 20.

M. C. Cetb. 'esset.' veram certe victoriam ejus rei sibi¹ quisque mallet¹
P.S.Tudita. quam ulla imperia honoresve suffragio seu patrum seu
P. Scipio plebis delatos. 'P. Scipionem Cn. filium,' ejus qui in
Nasica Hispania ceciderat, adolescentem nondum quæstorium⁴,
judged to be "the best man." judicaverunt 'in tota civitate virum bonorum^k optimum
'esse.' id quibus virtutibus inducti ita judicârint, sicut
proditum^l a proximis memoriæ temporum illorum scrip-
toribus libens posteris traderem, ita meas opiniones con-
jectando rem vetustate obrutam non interponam. P. Cor-
nelius 'cum omnibus matronis Ostiam ire' jussus 'obviam
'deæ, isque eam de nave accipere et in terram elatam
'tradere^m ferendamⁿ matronis.' postquam navis ad ostium
amnis Tiberini accessit^o, sicut erat jussus, in salum nave
evectus ab sacerdotibus deam accepit extulitque in terram.
Claudia matronæ primores civitatis, inter quas⁵ unius Claudie
Quinta. Quintæ⁶ insigne est nomen, accipere; cui dubia, ut
traditur, antea fama clariorem ad posteros tam religioso
ministerio^p pudicitiam fecit. eæ per manus⁷, succedentes
deinceps^q aliæ aliis, omni effusa civitate obviam, turibulis⁸

¹ om. 4 L. pr. (and om. quisque) RH. ^l malle G. which would require *quemque* P. and remove the inverted comma from *esset*: to *delatos*.¹ ED.—*cupias* conj. and und. *potius* or *magis*, as *μᾶλλον* in *θίλω τέχνης σταλαγμὸν ἢ φρενῶν πίδακα*. RH.—om. (with *quam*) RH.
^k em. cf. *hunc . oinom . plurimum . consensient . bonorum .* [DIONORIUM ? C.] OPTI-
MOM . FVISSE . VIROM . a Marble; [cf. RE, S. I. vi, 34; GA, V. Peir. iii, p. 96. D.] *riri*
primorum principes, Plaut. Am. i, 1, 49; *homo pauperum pauperrimus*, Au. ii, 2, 50. G. The
inscription is perhaps taken from that on L. Scipio, who reduced Corsica 55 years before this:
hunc . oino dionoro . optumo . fvisse . viro . DU. i. e. *hunc unum plurimi con-*
sentiunt bonorum optimum fuisse virum. C.—*bonum* pl. and opt. Mss.—*bonum et* HF.—om.
ant. Edd. ^l RH. F. 'if it had been recorded'; cf. G, on ix, 18. DU.—*traditum* vulg.
cf. iii, 47; vi, 12; xxv, 11. G. ^m *acciperet...traderet* ed. FR. sqq. cf. xxv, 15, n. D.
ⁿ *ferendacum* P. RE.—*cum* ad. F 1st. GA. V. 1, 2, 5 L. ^o *accessisset* ed. FR....G.
P If *fama* be the ablative, und. *dea* or read *religiosum ministerium*. DU. ^q ed. FR.
sqq.—*deinde* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. pr. cf. v, 17, 4. D.

4 'Not yet of age for the quæstorship:' cf. xxv, 2, 3. DU.

5 Prop. iv, 11, 51 sq; (BKH.) GB. Cic. de A. R. 13; S. p. Cæl. 14; (AB.) M. Fel. vii, 42; 72; (GR.) Suet. iii, 2; Ov. F. iv, 295 sq; 305—313. Herod. i, 11; 35; A. Vict. de V. I. 46; and other later authors (especially poets) represent her as a vestal; cf. D, on Sil. xvii, 33; GR, on M. F. l. c. but this mistake might easily arise from the celebrated exploit of another Claudia, and from the circumstance that vestals had often been found guilty of incontinence. DU. V. Max. i, 8, 11; (PG.) Tac. A. iv, 64, 4;

(nn.) D. Arnob. vii, 253; Jul. Or. v, 159; ED. Sil. xvii, 16; 33 sqq. This Claudia was granddaughter of Ap. Claudius Cæcus. R.

6 GT, decccliv, 5; S. S, de N. R. 3; and Em. i, 17. DU. Two sisters were distinguished by the addition of *major* or *minor* to the name; if there were several, they were called *secunda*, *tertia*, *quarta*, *quinta*, &c, according to the order of their birth. R. ED.

7 'Handed from one to another in succession,' *διαδοχαῖς ἀρτίζουσας χεραῖν*, Eur. Hec. 1159; ED. i, 3; v, 51; ix, 17. R.

8 CS, on Suet. iv, 13. DU.

ante januas positis qua præferebatur, atque accenso^r ture M. C. Ceth.
 precantibus⁹ ut 'volens propitiaque urbem Romanam P.S.Tudita.
 'iniret,' in ædem Victoriæ, quæ est in Palatio, pertulere¹⁰ C. i, 451;
 deam pridie idus^r Apriles^r; isque dies festus fuit. populus^{446.}
 frequens dona deæ in Palatium tulit; lectisterniumque et
 ludi fuere, Megalesia^r [*jam]^r appellata¹¹. The Mega-
 lesian
 games.

5 Cum de supplemento legionum quæ in provinciis erant
 ageretur, 'tempus esse' a quibusdam senatoribus subje- Decree of
 ctum^r est, 'quæ dubiis in rebus utcunque tolerata essent, the senate
 'ea dempto jam tandem deûm benignitate metu non ultra respecting
 'pati¹.' erectis expectatione patribus, subjecerunt 'colo- the 12
 'nias Latinas² duodecim, quæ Q. Fabio et Q. Fulvio Latin Co-
 'consulibus abnuissent milites dare, eas annum jam ferme lonies,
 'sextum vacationem militiæ quasi honoris et beneficii which had
 'causa habere, cum interim boni obedientesque socii pro refused
 'fide atque obsequio in populum Romanum^r continuis their con-
 'omnium annorum delectibus exhausti essent.' sub hanc tingent of
 vocem non memoria magis patribus renovata rei prope jam troops;
 oblitteratæ quam ira irritata est. itaque nihil prius referre xxvii, 9 sq.
 consules passi³ decreverunt ut 'consules magistratus de-

^r F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. R. GA. HV. ant. Edd. D.—accenso ed. GT. G. C. ^s nonas
 conj. according to the fasti, and Spart. Car. 7; [(CS.) pr. cf. Ov. F. iv, 179; (NP.) PG,
 on 549 Y. R. p. 216: DU.] or, rather, the day of the festival was subsequently altered;
 MN, on C. F. ii, 11. C. on account of its interference with the festival of Ceres, which fell
 on the former day. Besides which the verb fuit is used, and not est. D. ^t em. cf. iv,
 37, 3; D. xxv, 1. ED.—Apr. F. al. opt. Mss.—Aprilis vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^u Megalesi
 F. V marg.—Megale 1 L.—Megalesa 2 L.—Megalsensia HV. ^v ad. F. V marg. 2 L.
 HV. pr. D.—suam 1 L.—om. vulg. ed. G. C. D. BK. ^a suggestum V. from gl. cf.
 below; D. xxvi, 41, 15. or 'mention was made in addition,' cf. xxxv, 14. R. ^b em.
 SM. ed. C. D.—in p. r. P. F.—impar 5 L.—imperii V. 1, 2 L.—var. cct. Mss.—imperii
 Romani vulg. ed. G.

⁹ Civitate...precantibus cf. G, de P. V. i,
 3, p. 76; DU. xxxviii, 39, 11; D. Hor. O.
 iv, 2, 50 sq.

¹⁰ But cf. xxxvi, 36, 2. R.

¹¹ Ἀπὸ τῆς μεγάλης μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν.
 C. cf. Cic. de A. R. 12. S. Und. solennia or
 festa. Thus ludi Consualia, i, 9; an old
 verve in Var. de V. P. R. i; and Non.
 "carnuus;" A. Vict. de V. I. 2; l. Cere-
 alia, xxx, 39, 8; l. Taurilia, xxxix, 22; l.
 Olympia, Var. de G. P. R. iii, in Sosip. p.
 76; l. Compitalia Pliny xxxvi, 27; quædam
 faciem solæcismi habent, et dici vitiosa non
 possunt: ut "ludi Floralia ac Megalesia,"
 nunquam aliter a veteribus dicta, Quint. I. O.
 i, 5; (BU.) ἀγῶνα ἀγούσιν Ἡφαῖα and Ἐρμῖα,

Paus. v, 16; viii, 14; cf. BY, on A. P.
 583; [ἀπὸ τῆς μεγάλης ἀνάγουσι, ἢ πίπληται
 μαγοφόνια, Her. iii, 79, nn. 25 sq. ED.] nn,
 on Juv. vi, 69; and Tac. A. iii, 6, 9. Dra-
 matic entertainments were added to these
 festivities, Megalesia ludi scenici, xxxiv, 54;
 xxxvi, 36; G. R. Saturnalia dies festus, ii,
 21. D.

¹ Joshua v, 9.

² That they were 'Latin colonies' does
 not appear from any other authority: and
 that they could be so called from being in
 Latium, is very questionable. HY, O. A. t.
 iii, p. 90.

³ 'Not allowing the consuls to bring for-
 ward any question till this had been dis-
 cussed.' C.

M. C. Colb. ' nosque principes⁴ Nepete, Sutrio, Ardea, Calibus, Alba,
P. S. Tudna. ' Carseolis, Sora^c, Suessa, Setia, Circeiis, Narnia, Inter-
xxvii, 9, 1; ' amna' (eae namque coloniae in ea causa erant) ' Romam
C. i, 233;
234; ii, 21; ' excirent; iis imperarent, quantum quaeque earum colo-
196; i, 329; ' niarum militum plurimum dedisset populo Romano ex
323; ii, 112;
192; 107; ' quo hostes in Italia essent, duplicatum ejus summæ
89; i, 277; ' numerum peditum daret, et equites centenos vicenos.
ii, 117.
' si qua eum numerum equitum explere non posset, pro
' equite uno tres pedites liceret dare. pedites equitesque
' quam locupletissimi legerentur, mitterenturque, ubicun-
' que extra Italiam supplemento opus esset. si qui ex iis
' recusarent, retineri^d ejus coloniae magistratus legatosque
' placere; neque si postularent, senatum dari, priusquam
' imperata fecissent. stipendium præterea iis coloniis in^e
' millia^f æris^g asses singulos^h imperari exigique quotannis;
xxii, 57, 15. ' censumque in iis coloniis agi ex formula ab Romanis
' censoribus data. dari autem placere eandem quam po-
' pulo Romano; deferriqueⁱ Romam ab juratis censoribus
' coloniarum, priusquam magistratu abirent.' ex hoc sena-
tus consulto, accitis Romam magistratibus primoribusque
earum coloniarum, consules cum militem^j stipendiumque
imperâssent, alii aliis magis^k recusare ac reclamare. negare
' tantum militum effici posse; vix, si simplum ex formula
' imperetur, enisuros^l.¹ orare atque obsecrare ut ' sibi sena-
' tum adire ac deprecari liceret. nihil se, quare perire¹
' merito deberent¹, admisisse: sed si pereundum etiam
' foret, neque suum delictum neque iram populi Romani,
' ut plus militum darent quam haberent, posse efficere.'
consules obstinati ' manere legatos Romæ' jubent, ' magi-

^c cf. xxvii, 9, b. D.^d *retinere* F 2d.—*retineret* HV.—*retinerent* F 1st. V. 1, 5 L.^e opt. Mss. pr. GL.—*tria* al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. HT, de R. N. p. 88.^f *mille* conj.

GL.

^g *æris*: *asses* in *singulos* conj. i. e. 'per head.' HT.^h opt. Mss of G.—*militum* V 2d.—*milites* cet. Mss. ant. Edd.ⁱ *perirent* F 2d.^j om. F.

⁴ These are called *legati* and *primores* below; GL. and also *decemprimi*, Cic. Ver. ii, 67; cf. NO, de C. P. i, 3, p. 40; nn, on Cic. p. Ros. Am. 9. (GV.) They were 'the ten senior and principal senators,' in the colonies, municipalities, and other free cities, who ranked next to the magistrates. E, C. C. D. R.

⁵ 'One as for every thousand.' cf. xxii, 36; xxx, 17; xxxvii, 45; xxxix, 7; 44;

xxxi, 13; Curt. v, 5. G. We must recollect that this assessment was on the capital; we shall otherwise underrate it. ED. cf. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 91. R.

⁶ 'And that the lists of the census, when completed, should be forwarded to Rome;' cf. 37, 12. R.

⁷ 'Each vied with the other.' C.

⁸ 'Could they accomplish it by using the utmost exertions.' R.

^astratus. irē^a domos¹ ad delectus habendos: nisi summa ^{M.C. Ceth.}
^cmilitum, quæ imperata esset, Romam adducta, neminem ^{P.S. Tudis.}
^hiis senatum daturum.' ita præcisa spe senatum adeundi
deprecandique, delectus in iis duodecim coloniis, per
longam vacationem numero juniorum aucto, haud diffi-
culter est perfectus.

6. Altera item^a res, prope æque^b longo^c neglecta silentio, ^{The public}
relata a M. Valerio Lævino est, qui 'privatis collatas ^{debt paid}
'pecunias se ac M. Claudio consulibus reddi tandem ^{off.}
'sequum esse dixit. nec mirari quemquam debere in
'publica^d obligata fide suam præcipuam curam esse¹:
'nam præterquam quod aliquid proprie ad consulem ejus
'anni quo collatæ pecuniæ essent pertineret, etiam se
'auctorem ita conferendi fuisse, '† inopi^f † ærario^g nec
'plebe ad tributum sufficiente.' grata ea patribus admo-
nitio fuit; jussisque referre consulibus decreverunt ut
'tribus pensionibus² ea pecunia solveretur; primam præ-
'sentem ii qui tum essent, duas tertii et quinti consules
'numerarent.'

Omnes deinde alias curas una occupavit³, postquam ^{A deputa-}
Locrensiū clades, quæ ignoratæ^b ad eam diem fuerant, ^{tion arrives}
legatorum adventu vulgatæ sunt. nec tam Q. Pleminii ^{from Locri;}
scelus quam Scipionis in eo aut ambitio⁴ aut negligentia ^{8 sq.}
iras hominum irritavit. decem legati Locrensiū obsiti ^{15; xxiv,}
squalore et sordibus, in comitio⁵ sedentibus consulibus ^{39; xxxvii,}
^{49.}

^a *irent* 4 L. ¹ *domum* F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. GA. HV. ^a pl. and opt. Mss.—
itidem ed. G. C.—om. 2 P. ^b *æquo* F. 1, 2 L.—*Altera...res proxime, eaque* conj. cf.
xxvi, 36; xxvii, 9. R. For the silence was longer; as the transaction occurred during the
preceding year. C. ^c *longe* F. 1—4 L. HV.—*longiore* conj. R. ^d *publice* conj.
R. ^e in ad. ant. Edd. Mo. A. ^f 3 P. ed. FR. pr. C. und. the participle of a
substantive verb. cf. iv, 47, 7. D.—*inopia*, 2 P. P. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ED.—*inopia*
1 P. F. H. al. Mss. ^g 3 P. ed. FR. pr. C.—*ærariac* P.—*ærariæ* F.—*ærarii* pl. Mss.
ant. Edd.—*ratio* H.—*ærarii ac* conj. (i. e. 'and because that not even the people had where-
withal &c.) G. pr. ED. ^h P. F.—*ignotæ* pl. Mss.

1 'That he had taken this care upon him-
self.' R.

2 'By three equal instalments;' E. cf.
xxx, 37, 5. R.

3 'Swallowed up,' 'absorbed.' R.

4 'A culpable desire of acquiring popu-
larity by over leniency,' C. or 'of securing
the favour of any one by obsequiously for-
warding his views and conniving at his mal-
practices:' cf. ii, 27; 41; iii, 47; (D.) v,

36; xxxviii, 32; xlv, 36; G. R. xxviii, 40,
2: *legati gratia apud imperatorem* 19; RS.
minime ambiciose 36; 'without any partiality,
favour, or respect of persons.' C.

5 It was a mark of disrespect to be re-
ceived in the *comitium* only; xlv, 20; and
not in the senate, xlii, 26; xxviii, 39, 5. The
middle course was to give an audience, with-
out the walls, in the temple of Bellona,
xxxiii, 24. DN.

M.C.Ceth. velamenta supplicum, ramos oleæ, ut Græcis mos est, P.S.Tudita. porrigentes, ante tribunal cum flebili vociferatione humi

xxiv, 20, 7. procubuerunt. quærentibus⁶ consulibus ' Locrenses se' dixerunt ' esse, ea passos a Q. Pleminio legato Romanis-
' que militibus, quæ pati ne Carthaginienses quidem velit
' populus Romanus. rogare uti¹ sibi patres adeundi deplo-
Speech of ' randique ærumnas suas potestatem facerent.' senatu dato¹⁷
the dele- maximus natu ex iis " scio², quanti æstimentur nostræ
gates, set- " apud vos querelæ, patres conscripti, plurimum in eo
ting forth " momenti esse, si probe sciatis¹ et quomodo proditi Locri
their griev- " Hannibali sint et quomodo pulso Hannibalis præsidio
ances. " restituti in dicionem vestram: quippe si et³ culpa
" defectionis procul a publico consilio absit, et reditum
" in vestram dicionem appareat non voluntate solum sed
" etiam ope ac virtute nostra, magis indignemini bonis
" ac fidelibus sociis tam atroces⁴ atque⁴ indignas⁵ injurias
" ab legato vestro militibusque fieri. sed ego causam²
" utriusque defectionis nostræ in aliud tempus differen-
" dam¹ arbitror⁵ esse⁶ duarum¹ rerum gratia¹, unius, ut
" coram P. Scipione, qui Locros recepit⁷ omnium¹ nobis
" recte perperamque factorum⁸ testis⁹, agatur; alterius,
" quod qualescunque sumus, tamen hæc quæ passi sumus
" pati non debuimus. non possumus dissimulare, patres
" conscripti, nos, cum præsidium Punicum in arce nostra
" haberemus, multa fœda et indigna et a præfecto præsidii
" Hamilcare et ab Numidis Afrisque passos esse. sed quid
" illa sunt collata cum iis quæ hodie patimur? cum bona
" venia, quæso, audiat, patres conscripti, id quod invitus
" dicam. in discrimine est nunc humanum omne genus

¹ ut ed. HN. G. ² ait ad. 1, 2 P. V. 3—5 L. GA. HV. L.—inquit ad. vulg. ed. G. C. but cf. xxiii, 45, 6. D. ³ om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. ⁴ om. 1, 2 P. F. V. five L. GA. HV. N. ⁵ om. RH. three P. H. F. V. five L. GA. HV. N.—tam or et tam conj. ED. ⁶ om. RH. 3 P. H. ⁷ differendum 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. GA. ⁸ puto 1 P. from gl. ⁹ sed 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ¹⁰ harum 1 P. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—harum duarum GA.—aurum F. ¹¹ gratiam F. HV. 1, 2 L. ¹² quique ad. B. GA. ant. Edd. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. RH. G. C. D. ¹³ omniumque 2 L.—om. B. ant. Edd.—perinde ad. B. GA. ant. Edd. ¹⁴ est ad. pl. and opt. Mss. om. RH. G. C. D. ¹⁵ teste conj. RH 2d. pr. G.

⁶ Und. ' qui essent?' R.

¹ ' It is of the highest importance to your allowing their due weight to our complaints, that you should be correctly informed'—or ' The value which you will attach to our

complaints depends chiefly on your knowing exactly.' C.

² ' The discussion of the case,' or ' cause' in its legal sense. C. Cf. Cic. Top. 21; Inv. i, 6; Quint. I. O. iii, 5.

“ utrum vos an Carthaginienses principes^o terrarum videat. M.C. Ceth. P.S. Tudita.
 “ si ex iis quæ Locrenses aut ab illis passi sumus aut a
 “ vestro præsidio nunc cum maxime patimur, æstimandum xxiv, 29 ;
 “ Romanum ac Punicum imperium sit, nemo non illos sibi xxviii, 19.
 “ quam vos dominos præoptet. et tamen videte quemad- z; xxvii, 9.
 “ modum Locrenses in vos animati sint. cum a Cartha-
 “ giniensibus injurias tanto^p minores acciperemus, ad
 “ vestrum imperatorem confugimus: cum a vestro præ-
 “ sidio plus quam hostilia patiamur, nusquam alio quam
 “ ad vos querelas detulimus. aut vos respicietis perditas
 “ res nostras, patres conscripti, aut ne ab diis quidem
 “ immortalibus quod precemur quicquam superest. Q. Ple-
 “ minius legatus missus est cum præsidio ad recipiendos^q
 “ a Carthaginiensibus Locros, et cum eodem ibi relictus
 “ est præsidio. in hoc legato vestro (dant enim animum
 “ ad loquendum libere ultimæ miseriæ) nec hominis quic- xxxiv, 24 ;
 “ quam est, patres conscripti, præter figuram et speciem, CCl. 72.
 “ neque Romani civis præter habitum^s vestitumque^r et
 “ sonum Latinæ linguæ. pestis ac bellua immanis, quales^r
 “ fretum quondam, quo ab Sicilia dividimur, ad perniciem
 “ navigantium circumsedissee fabulæ ferunt. at si scelus
 “ libidinemque et avaritiam solus ipse exercere in socios
 “ vestros satis haberet, unam profundam quidem vora-
 “ ginem tamen patientia nostra expleremus. nunc omnes
 “ centuriones militesque vestros (adeo in promiscuo⁴ licen-
 “ tiam atque improbitatem esse voluit) Pleminius⁵ fecit;
 “ omnes rapiunt, spoliant, verberant, vulnerant, occi-
 “ dunt; constuprant matronas, * * * virgines^u, ingenuos^v

^o *orbis* ad. G. C. cf. xxxiv, 58. GR. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. cf. præf. xlii, 39 ; v, 48. GR. om. D. P 3 P. V. H. cf. BU, on Ph. i, 24, 8. D.—*manto* P. F 1st.—*multo* F 2d. pl. Mss. vulg. cf. HS, on O. F. v, 693. D. ^q *recuperandos* RH. 3 P. 3, 4 L. H. D. pr. RH. r om. RH. 3 P. H. D. pr. RH. adv. cf. xxviii, 27 ; MD. xxx, 33 ; GB. xxxvii, 54 ; Cic. V. iv, 3 ; Suet. ii, 40 ; *habitus...vestis* xxviii, 12. G. besides Livy often connects the first and second of three substantives by *que*, the second and third by *et* ; cf. below, twice ; ii, 30, 1 ; v, 17, 9. D.—*vestimentumque* 1, 2 P. ^s *qualis* P. RE. ME. V. F.—*quale* B. GA. L. some Edd.—*qualem* (viz. *Scyllam* S.) 2 L. HF. HV. ed. AS. cf. Virg. E. vi, 74—77. (MY.) ED. but *Charybdis* is also meant; cf. Cic. Ph. ii, 27 ; GB. and the Cyclops also, cf. Cic. V. ii, 5, 56. ED. ^r *fuerint* ad. 1 P. al.—*fuit* P. F. al.—*fuint* 5 L. al.—*fiunt* HV. B. GA. 2 L. al. Mss. 2 L. ant. Edd.—*furiunt* 3 L.—*simul et* 2 P.—*in* ad. 2, 3 L. B. GA. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*filias* ad. 5 L. ^u *virginum* HV.—om. H. ^v *ingenuas* B. GA. (and tr.) 2 P.—*incensuos* F.—*incensuros*

3 ‘ The style or fashion ;’ *habitus* is sometimes followed by *cultusque*, cf. BU, on Su. i, 44. D.

4 For *promiscuam*. RS.

5 Cf. G, de P. V. iii, 17 ; DU. nn, on Sil. viii, 318 ; D. and 345. R. The following passage is a fine instance of the figure called *asyndeton*: see also St Luke xvii, 28.

M.C. Ceib. "raptos" ex complexu parentum. quotidie capitur urbs
P.S. Tudha. "nostra, quotidie diripitur; dies noctesque omnia passim
" mulierum puerorumque, qui rapiuntur atque asportantur,
" ploratibus sonant. miretur qui sciat¹, quomodo aut nos
" ad patiendum sufficiamus, aut illos qui faciunt nondum
" tantarum injuriarum satietas ceperit. neque ego exsequi
" possum, nec vobis operæ⁶ est audire singula quæ passi
" sumus. communiter omnia amplectar⁷. nego domum
" ullam Locris, nego quemquam hominem expertem in-
" juriae esse; nego ullum genus sceleris libidinis avaritiae
" superesse, quod in ullo qui pati potuerit prætermis-
" sit. vix ratio iniri potest⁷ uter casus civitatis sit detesta-
xxvii, 23; "bilio, cum hostes bello urbem cepere, an cum exitiabilis
xxx, 7. "tyrannus vi atque armis oppressit. omnia quæ captæ
" urbes patiuntur, passi sumus et cum⁸ maxime patimur,
" patres conscripti; omnia quæ crudelissimi atque impor-
" tunissimi⁸ tyranni scelera in oppressos cives edunt,
" Pleminius in nos liberosque nostros et conjuges edidit.
" unum est de quo nominatim et nos queri religio infix¹⁸
" animis⁹ cogat, et vos audire et exsolvere rem publicam
xxii, 61, 1. "vestram religione, si ita vobis videbitur, velimus, patres
" conscripti. vidimus enim cum quanta cerimonia non
14. "vestros solum colatis deos, sed etiam externos accipiat.
" fanum est apud nos Proserpinæ, de cujus sanctitate
" templi credo aliquam famam ad vos pervenisse Pyrrhi
" bello, qui cum ex Sicilia rediens Locros classe præ-
" terveheretur, inter alia foeda quæ propter fidem⁹ erga

1 P. V.—incesuros 1 L.—incensi 2 L.—incestant 5 L.—om. HV. ant. Ed. ¹⁸ raptus B.
GA. HV. ant. Edd.—raptas 5 L.—vi pueros rapiunt 2 P. ² nesciat RH. H. R. D. ³ P.
F. cet. Mss of D. ant. Edd. GR. C. D.—complectar ed. FR....G. pr. DCE. ⁴ nunc cum
one Ms of G. RH. FR. as above; Ter. Ad. iv, 1, 2; (FAE. FC.) Cic. Sen. 11; (GR.)
DU. xxvii, 9; QVOD. OPVS. QVAM. ARDVVM. SIT. NOBIS. NVNC. QVVM. MAXIME. MINIS.
MAGNO. EXPERIMENTO. COGNOSCIMVS. Insc. on a Brass Tablet in GT, dii, 2; cf. LV, on
M. P. 2; RH, on T. H. i, 29. nunc is often added as a synonyme; GV, on C. Of. ñ, 7;
though 2 (P. C. 22) always condemns it as gl. tum cum maxime occurs xl, 13, 4. D. cf. E.
C. C. "cum-maxime." R.—nunc quam ed. AS. ⁵ animo 4 L. VI.—animos P. RE.
ME. V. 1, 2 L. L. N. cf. xxii, 12, g. G. adv. C. from combining the two readings. D—
animis nos HV. for animis-mos D. ⁶ nostram ad. B. D. L. N. adv. D. from gl. R.

6 'The details are not such as you would wish to have your time and attention occupied by;' either because you have no leisure, or because they are quite immaterial, or because you have more urgent business to engage you, or from any other cause what-

ever. RS. cf. xxi, 9, 4. C.

7 'It is no very easy matter to say upon calculation.' RS.

8 'Hard to deal with, harsh, vexatious and harassing,' v, 2; xxxviii, 14; as oppor-
tunus signifies 'easily managed, &c.' R.

“**vos in civitatem nostram facinora edidit**¹, **thesauros** M. C. Ceth. P. S. Tudita.
 “**quoque Proserpinæ intactos ad eam diem spoliavit**;
 “**atque ita, pecunia in naves imposita, ipse terra^c est**
 “**profectus**^d. **quid ergo evenit, patres conscripti?** classis V. i, 1, 21 &c.
 “**postero die foedissima tempestate lacerata, omnesque**
 “**naves quæ sacram pecuniam habuerunt in littora nostra**
 “**ejectæ sunt. qua tanta clade edoctus tandem deos esse**
 “**superbissimus rex pecuniam omnem conquistam^e in**
 “**thesauros Proserpinæ referri jussit. nec tamen illi un-**
 “**quam postea prosperi quicquam evenit; pulsusque Italia**
 “**ignobili atque inhonesta morte, temere nocte ingressus**
 “**Argos occubuit. hæc cum audisset legatus vester tribu-** xxxv, 7; J. xxv, 5; PP. Judges ix, 50—54.
 “**nique militum, et mille alia, quæ non augendæ religionis**
 “**causa sed præsentis deæ numine sæpe comperta nobis**
 “**majoribusque nostris referebantur, ausi sunt nihilo minus**
 “**sacrilegas admoveere manus intactis illis thesauris, et**
 “**nefanda præda se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas et**
 “**milites vestros. quibus², per vos³ fidem^f vestram, patres**
 “**conscripti^g, ne quam^h remⁱ gesseritis^j, ne quod piaculum**

^c *Tarentum* conj. cf. App. exc. Peir. 8, p. 553; Dion. II. exc. Peir. p. 542; Plut. Pyr. p. 399; as we expect to be told whither the king went. GR, Geog. iv, p. 31. adv. JA, Ap. p. 36. The pronoun *ipse* seems to show that he did not go with the fleet. D. *terra Tarentum* would obviate this objection. ED. ^d or *profectus* conj. GR. ^e Cf. 19; RH. 21; GB. xxv, 22; xxvii, 11; *conquisitio* 34; 35; xxiii, 32; xxv, 5; 22; *conquisitor* xxi, 11, 12. D.—*inquisitam* RH. 3 P. 4 L. H. D. pr. RH. adv. D. ^f em. cf. note 3; G. nn, on Sil. v, 82; D. Virg. Æ. iv, 314 sqq. C.—*fidemque* Mss. ^g om. L.—*pacata erant* *quæ* ad. HV. ^h em. G.—*priusquam* (and om. *ne*) pl. and opt. Mss. vulg. ed. G. C. D.—*priusque* V.—*prius* L.—*eorum scelus expietis neque in Italia neque in Africa quidquam* aff. VI. vulg. ed. G. C. D. Some copyist added this, to whom it occurred, that any crime might be expiated provided that a sufficient atonement were offered: *omne nefas omnemque mali purgamina causam tollere*. Whereas others did not allow *tristia crimina piaculis aboleri*; G. cf. *credebant hoc grande nefas et [solu] morte piandum*, Juv. xiii, 54. ED. The latter supposition accords better with the case of Pyrrhus and his troops. D. ⁱ em. G.—*rei* 4 L.—as HV.—eo P. RE. ME. three F.—eo go V.—cogo BS.—pro L.—om. 5 L. ^j *congratularitis* 5 L.—*gesserint* HV.

1 Pyrrhus was enraged with the Locrians for having put to the sword his governor and garrison, from whom they had suffered much ill-treatment: cf. App. Sam. exc. xii, 1 sq; HY, O. A. t. ii, p. 58. R.

2 ‘With whom.’ S.

3 The accusative after *oramus*, *admonemus*, or some similar verb understood, GL. as *precemur*, *obtestamur*, [*obsecramus*; ED.] and not the nominative. (cf. CO, on S. J. 14, 25.) D. Between the preposition and its case sometimes two pronouns are inserted, as *ego te* or *vos* xxiii, 9; Plaut. Mos. iii, 2, 56;

Rud. iii, 2, 13; Fab. Math. Decl. iv, 22; 23; Curt. iv, 14, 24; (MD.) v, 8, 16; sometimes one only, the nominative being suppressed, as xl, 9; *per te mea alumna tuumque | expertum multis miseræ mihi rebus amorem, | per te et sacra precor, per luminaque Ilithyæ*, Virg. Cir. 324 sqq; together with its verb, in Luc. x, 370; Stat. Th. xi, 708; Sall. J. 24; 14; (in Ov. Am. ii, 16, 44, *me* means *caput meum*; in Mart. ii, 14, 17, *per perque* is indicative of urgent importunity, as *iterum iterumque*, [*iterumque iterumque iterumque*, ib. 13; ED.] *etiam etiam-*

M. C. Ceth. " commiserunt, non suo solum sanguine sed etiam publica
 P.S.Tudita. " clade luant. quanquam ne nunc quidem, patres con-
 " scripti, aut in ducibus aut in militibus vestris cessat
 " ira deæ. aliquoties jam inter se signis collatis concu-
 " currerunt^k. dux alterius partis Pleminius, alterius duo
 " tribuni militum erant. non acrius cum Carthaginensibus
 xxii, 57, 2; " quam inter se ipsi ferro dimicaverunt. præbuissemque
 xxvi, 36, f. " occasionem furore suo Locros recipiendi Hannibali, ni
 " accitus ab nobis Scipio intervenisset. at hercule milites
 " contactos sacrilegio furor agitat: in ducibus ipsis puni-
 " endis nullum deæ numen apparuit. immo ibi præsens
 " maxime fuit. virgis cæsi tribuni ab legato sunt. legatus
 " deinde insidiis tribunorum interceptus, præterquam quod
 " toto corpore laceratus, naso quoque auribusque decisis,
 " exsanguis est relictus. recreatus deinde legatus¹ ex vul-
 " neribus tribunos militum in vincula coniectos, dein
 " verberatos^m servilibusqueⁿ omnibus suppliciis^o cruciatis^p
 " trucidando^q occidit⁵; mortuos deinde prohibuit sepeliri.

^k P. ME. pr. GR. ed. cf. 1, 12, 8. D.—concurrerunt C. V. G. five L. B. R. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. ed. G. C.—concurrunt al. Mss. ed. CU. sqq. ¹ om. VI. CL. pr. G. C. adv. D. ^m RH. 3 P. F. D. opt. Mss. pr. RH.—verberibus affectos pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ⁿ servilibus conj. RH. ^o S. 1 L. GA. pr. RH 2d.—cruciandos 3 P. H.—om. RH. pr. RH 1st.—trucidatos pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. vulg. pr. C. DCE. R. ED. ^p (or trucidando) 2 P.—trucidandos GA.—cruciando pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. vulg. pr. RH 1st. C. DCE. R. ED.—om. 3 P. H. 4 L. pr. RH 2d.

que, &c.) frag. orat. Cot. cf. also iii, 40; Ov. Am. iii, 11, 45; Pon. iv, 13, 43 sq; (with which compare xxix, 23; Luc. iv, 3;) Sil. ix, 44. In other passages the order of the words is varied, but the preposition still separated from its case, as in Virg. Æ. iv, 314; Stat. Th. vi, 169; Sil. v, 81; L's conjecture seems right in Sen. Apocol. G.

4 Cf. Cic. p. L. Man. 5; S. liber fustibus verberatur, servus flagellis cæditur, Marc. l. 10, D. de Pœn. Callist. l. 28, § 1, D. Pol. vi, 35. [Her. iv, 3 sq. ED.] In the former case the sufferer was not stripped; nor did the punishment, though fatal, fetch blood. § " si quis aliquem, de Pace ten. ii, Feud. tit. 27. The latter was considered the severer punishment; Accurs. l. 7, D. de Pœn. Paul. l. 4, D. de Inc. Ruin. et Nauf. cf. Hor. S. i, 3, 119 sqq; Virg. Æ. viii, 703; Juv. vi, 414 sqq; Ecclus xxviii, 17; Acts xxii, 24 sqq; Cic. p. Rab. 4. Some scourges (μάστιγες) were made of cords and used by charioteers; Mart. xiv, 55, 1; others of leathern thongs, with which slaves were pu-

nished; Ter. Ad. ii, 1, 27; Ulp. l. 1, § 33, D. ad SC. Sil. Callist. JC. in l. 7, D. de Pœn. These thongs had at their extremities bullets of lead or iron, or sometimes hooks, to render the punishment severer. Such instruments of torture had the name of 'scorpions.' [1 Kings xii, 11; 14. ED.] A rascally slave was called by the Romans verbero; by the Greeks, στυγματίας or μαρτυρίας: barbarus, stigmatias; Cic. Of. ii, 7; Xiph. Aug. cf. RG, xxv, 24. See St Matthew xxvii, 26; St Mark xv, 15; St John xix, 1; DN. Philippians ii, 7; St Luke xii, 47 sq.

5 This is a sort of tautology noticed in xxii, 10, 3; nn, on Sil. ix, 99; xi, 198. cf. CO, on S. J. 26, 3; D. 19, 4; τὸν δέμαρ, Xen. An. i, 8, 18; 19; (BEL.) ἀπορρίξεν πάλῳ, ib. 27. ED. 'He put them to death not only with torture, but with every species of barbarity, which savage ingenuity could devise:' cf. xxi, 13, 4; frag. in Sen. Sena. 6; V. Max. ix, 2, 2; G. Cic. p. L. Man. 3; Hor. A. P. 185. R.

“ has dea poenas a templi sui spoliatoribus habet, nec M. C. Ceth.
 “ ante desinet omnibus eos agitare furiis quam reposita P. S. Tudita.
 “ sacra pecunia in thesauris fuerit. majores quondam J. xx, 2 sq;
 “ nostri gravi Crotoniensium bello, quia extra⁶ urbem Str. vi, p. 400; CN.
 “ templum est, transferre in urbem eam pecuniam volu- ii, 2; HY,
 “ erunt. noctu⁷ audita ex delubro vox est⁷, *abstinerent* O. A. t. ii, pp. 55 sq;
 “ manus : *deam sua templa defensuram*⁷. quia movendi 184 sqq.
 “ inde thesauros incussa erat religio, muro circumdare⁸
 “ templum voluerunt. ‘aliquantum jam altitudinis excitata
 “ erant moenia, cum subito collapsa ruina sunt. sed et
 “ nunc et sæpe alias dea suam sedem suumque templum
 “ aut tutata est aut a violatoribus gravia piacula exegit.
 “ nostras injurias nec potest nec possit alius ulcisci quam
 “ vos, patres conscripti. ad vos vestramque fidem supplices
 “ confugimus. nihil nostra interest utrum sub illo legato⁹,
 “ sub illo præsidio⁹ Locros esse sinatis, an irato Hannibali
 “ et Pœnis ad supplicium dedatis. non postulamus ut ex-
 “ templo nobis, ut de absente, ut indicta causa credatis.
 “ veniat, coram ipse audiat, ipse diluat⁸. si quicquam
 “ sceleris, quod homo in homines edere potest, in nos
 “ prætermisit, non recusamus quin et nos omnia eadem
 “ iterum, si pati possumus, patiamur, et ille omni divino
 “ humanoque liberetur scelere.”

- 19 Hæc cum ab legatis dicta essent, quæsissetque ab iis Fabius
 Q. Fabius ‘detulissentne eas querelas ad P. Scipionem?’ takes a
 responderunt ‘missos legatos esse, sed eum belli apparatu decided
 ‘occupatum esse, et^a in Africam aut jam trajecisse aut part in the
 ‘intra paucos dies trajecturum. et legati gratia^b quanta senate
 ‘esset apud imperatorem, expertos esse, cum inter eum against
 ‘Scipio.

⁹ P. F. cf. i, 13, 4; BU, on Ph. iii, 10, 20. D.—nocte vulg. ^r om. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV.
^a circumdari F. 2, 3, 5 L. HV. ^t pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xxv, 35; xxviii, 13; xxxi, 24; xxii, 47; xxv, 11; i, 25; nn, on xxxvii, 57. GR.—ad ad. G. C. D. cf. xlii, 15. GR.
^u legatos F 1st.—sub...legato om. er. G. GR. DJ. CL. but the chief complaint lay against the governor, without whose connivance the garrison could not have acted so abominably. As *legatus* and *præsidium* are joined here, so *Hannibal* and *Pœni* are joined in the next clause. cf. also, vii, 2, 4; xxxviii, 18, 12. D. ^v præsidio (1st) præsidii (2nd) and om. sub illo F. ^a om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ^b gratiam, V. 1, 3—5 L. B 1st. GA. ant. Edd. cf. xxiii, 10; D. καὶ γὰρ ἤδη αὐτὸν, ὅτι μίσην ἔχει τοῦ στρατεύματος, Xen. An. i, 8, 21. (BEL.) ED.

6 ἢ ἐν πύλῃ, Dion. exc. Peir. p. 542. It seems improbable that ἢ should here signify ‘near.’ DU. of Apollo (περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων,) ὁ θεὸς σφίσι οὐκ ἔα κινεῖν, φᾶς “ αὐτὸς ἱκανὸς εἶναι τῶν ἰουτοῦ προκατηύδει.”

7 Cf. Her. viii, 36, n. 36, and the answer

8 Und. crimina ‘the charges.’ RS.

M.C.Ceth. 'et tribunos cognita causa tribunos' in vincula conjecerit,
P.S.Tudita. 'legatum æque sontem aut magis etiam in ea¹ potestate
xxiii, 10, 3. 'reliquerit.' jussis 'excedere ex^d templo' legatis, non Ple-
minius modo sed etiam Scipio principum orationibus
xxxix, 1. lacerari. ante omnes Q. Fabius 'natum eum' ad corrup-
'pendam disciplinam militarem' arguere. 'sic et in Hispania
'plus prope' per^e seditionem^b militum quam bello amis-
'sum. externo et regio more et indulgere licentiæ militum
'et sævire² in eos.' sententiam deinde æque¹ trucem
orationi adjecit: 'Pleminium legatum vinctum Romam
'deportari placere, et ex vinculis causam dicere, ac si vera
'forent quæ Locrenses quererentur¹, in carcere necari
'bonaque ejus publicari. P. Scipionem, quod de provincia³
'decessisset^k injussu senatus, revocari; agique cum tribunis
'plebis ut de imperio ejus abrogando ferrent ad populum.
'Locrensibus coram senatum respondere^l, *quas injurias sibi*
'*factas quererentur, eas^m neque senatum neque populum Ro-*
'*manumⁿ factas velle.* viros bonos sociosque et amicos eos
'appellari; liberos, conjuges, quæque alia erepta essent,
'restitui; pecuniam, quanta ex thesauris Proserpinæ sub-
'lata esset, conquiri, duplamque pecuniam in thesauros^o
'reponi; et sacrum piaculare fieri, ita^p ut prius ad col-
'legium pontificum referretur, quod sacri thesauri moti¹
'violati¹ essent, quæ piacula quibus diis, quibus hostiis
'fieri placeret. milites qui^r Locris essent, omnes in Sici-
'liam transportari; quattuor cohortes sociorum Latini

^c cognita...tribunos om. F. V. 1 L. cf. ix, 11, 11. D. ^d e RH. pr. D. cf. xxvi, 33.
RS.—om. F. but cf. xxxvii, 30, 10; viii, 4, 12; D. xxvi, 30, o. RS. ^e om. 3 P. H.
RH. ^f om. 1 P. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. pr. D 1st. ^g RH. pr. cf. xxxviii, 39, 10.
D 2d.—propter 1 P. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV. pr. D 1st.—om. GA. V. B. ant. Edd. ^h sedi-
tions GA. ant. Edd. ⁱ om. 3 P. H. D. RH. adv. cf. above. GB. ^j cf. below;
20; GB. ii, 55; iv, 16; v, 36; x, 24; xxxi, 49; conqueri x, 23 n. D.—dicerent 3 P.—
fererentur H.—fererent RH.—assererent conj. RH. but this verb is not used for affirmare (as
supposed by both the BOR.) CE. D. ^k decessit RH. H. cf. xl, 14, 10. D.—decesserit
conj. RH. but cf. xxvii, 10, b. D. ^l responderi F 2d. 3, 4 L. ^m om. H. RH.
ⁿ om. F. V. five L. GA. HV. ^o opt. Mss. cf. 18; xxxi, 13. GB.—thesauros F 1st.
cf. vi, 14, 11. D.—thesauris al. Mss. cf. 18; 21; GB. xxvi, 15; which is equally correct;
DU. as imponere in caput or in capite, i, 18, 8. D. ^p et...ita om. H. pr. cf. 21. RH.
adv. D. ^q aperti ad. B. H. GA. 4 L. RH. ^r violatique B. ant. Edd. ^s quique
P 1st. pr. cf. xxvii, 28, c. C.

1 Viz. 'that of legate.' R.

2 An invidious allusion to the punishment
of the thirty-five ringleaders of the mutiny at

Sucro; C. xxviii, 29.

3 Which was Sicily; in the hope of re-
covering Locri, cf. 6. R.

- ‘nominis in præsidium Locros adduci.’ perrogari⁴ eo M. C. Ceth.
 die sententiæ, accensis studiis pro Scipione et adversus P. S. Tudita.
 Scipionem¹, non potuere. præter Pleminii facinus Locren- Other
 siumque cladem, ‘ipsius etiam imperatoris non Romanus grounds of
 ‘modo sed ne militaris quidem cultus’ jactabatur⁵: ‘cum complaint
 ‘pallio crepidisque⁶ inambulare^u in gymnasio, libellis⁷ against
 ‘eum’ palæstræque operam dare; æque segniter mol- Scipio.
 ‘literque^v cohortem⁸ totam Syracusarum amoenitate frui;
 ‘Carthaginem atque Hannibalem excidisse de memoria;
 ‘exercitum omnem licentia corruptum, qualis Sucrone xxviii, 24
 ‘in Hispania fuerit, qualis nunc Locris, sociis magis quam sqq.
 20 ‘hosti metuendum.’ hæc quanquam partim vera partim Metellus
 mixta eoque¹ similia veris jactabantur, vicit tamen Q. suggests a
 Metelli sententia, qui de ceteris Maximo assensus de less harsh
 Scipionis causa dissensit. ‘qui enim convenire², quem measure;
 ‘modo civitas juvenem admodum’ recuperandæ Hispaniæ which is
 ‘delegerit^b ducem’, quem recepta ab hostibus Hispania adopted.
 ‘ad imponendum Punico bello finem creaverit consulem, xxviii, 14,
 ‘spe destinaverit Hannibalem ex Italia detracturum^d, g; 24.

¹ et...Scipionem om. RH. H. pr. RH. adv. G. ^u inambulantem conj. G, Obs. iv, 25.
^v etiam RH. G.—etiam eum B. ant. Edd. ^w molliter F. 2—4 L. H. ^a unum ad.
 RH. 1 P. pr. RH. ed. G. C. ^b RH. 3 L. HV.—delegarit pl. and opt. Mss. pr. cf.
 22; xxxix, 28; Suet. iii, 16; (BU.) 63; G. xxviii, 42, 1; D. but cf. Suet. vii, 10. DU.
^c cui...juveni...ducatur conj. G. adv. for ducatus is only found in authors later than the
 Augustan age. (VO. adv. BOR, C. L. L. on Manil. 363.) DU. as in the author of the epit.
 Suet. Just. &c. cf. nn, on Just. ix, 6, 8. D. ^d cf. 26, k; Cic. de Prov. 8; S. xxx,
 20; 30; GB. Flor. ii, 2, 12; DU. iii, 23; xxviii, 41. D.—retracturum RH. 2, 3 P. H.
 pr. RH. cf. xxx, 20; ix, 10, 6; PZ, on V. M. iii, 2, 19. D.

4 ‘They could not all be gone through,’
 C. ‘they could not all be asked in their
 order;’ xxxii, 22 sq; CO, on P. E. iv, 22,
 3; thus perscribere præf. xxxi, 1; persalutare
 &c; ordine is added, Suet. ii, 35; R. cf. 18,
 5; xxviii, 45, 2.

5 ‘Was freely discussed.’ RS.

6 Cf. xxiv, 10; Virg. Æ. vi, 645; G,
 Obs. iv, 25; [G, on iii, 47, 1; D, on iv, 19,
 2; D.] CS. on A. E. B. ix, 2; BR, J. C.
 A. i, 13. DU. The toga and calcei were the
 Roman dress. R. The pallium was worn by
 philosophers, DCE. and this, as well as the
 crepidæ, was peculiar to the Greeks; Pers. i,
 127 n. stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani
 cum pallio purpureo, Cic. Ver. ii, 5, 33; soleæ
 and crepidæ were much the same; iis plan-
 tarum calces tantummodo infime tegebantur:
 cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta,
 Gell. xiii, 20. Germanicus was censured by
 Tiberius for walking about in Egypt, pedibus

intectis (i. e. ‘with nothing but sandals on’)
 et pari cum Græcis amictu, Tac. A. ii, 59, 6
 sq. (nn.) C.

7 ‘Philosophical commentaries,’ such as
 Lucian represents philosophers as carrying
 about with them; or ‘treatises on rhetoric or
 other literary subjects.’ Neither were, at that
 time, held in estimation at Rome; DU. and
 were most probably Greek: E. cf. Cic. de
 Or. i, 105. C.

8 ‘All the friends and ministers of the
 proconsul.’ Cohors signifies those who attend
 a magistrate in his province, as counsellors,
 aids-de-camp, &c. as in Cic. Verr. often. C.
 ‘His retinue, or suite;’ Tac. A. i, 29, 3;
 R. ‘staff, or COURT,’ Juv. viii, 127; cf. οἱ
 ἀποτράπεζοι καλούμενοι, Xen. An. i, 8, 25.

1 ‘A mixture of truth and falsehood, and
 on that account &c.’ DJ.

2 ‘How could it be consistent with their
 dignity and justice?’ R.

M.C.Ceth. ^a Africam subacturum, eum ^b repente tanquam Q. Ple-
P.S.Tudita. ^c minium, indicta causa prope damnatum, ex provincia
^d revocari, cum ea quæ in se nefarie facta Locrenses
^e quererentur, ne præsentem quidem Scipione facta dicerent,
^f neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor^g, quod ^h legato
ⁱ pepercisset, insimulari possit? sibi placere M. Pom-
^j ponium prætorem, cui Sicilia provincia sortis^k venisset,
^l triduo proximo in provinciam proficisci; consules decem
^m legatos, quos iis videretur, ex senatu legere, quos cum
ⁿ prætore mitterent, et duos tribunos^o plebei^p atque ædi-
^q lem. cum eo consilio prætorem cognoscere^r. si ea quæ
^s Locrenses facta quererentur, jussu aut voluntate P. Sci-
^t pionis facta essent, ut eum *de provincia decedere* jube-
^u rent. si P. Scipio jam in Africam trajecisset, tribuni
^v plebis atque ædilis cum duobus legatis, quos maxime
^w prætor idoneos censuisset, in Africam proficiscerentur,
^x tribuni atque ædilis, qui reducerent inde Scipionem,
^y legati, qui exercitui præessent, donec novus imperator
^z ad eum exercitum venisset. sin M. Pomponius et decem
^{aa} legati comperissent neque jussu neque voluntate P. Sci-
^{ab} pionis ea facta esse, ut ad exercitum Scipio maneret,
^{ac} bellumque ut proposuisset gereret. hoc facto senatus
^{ad} consulto cum tribunis plebis actum^{ae} est ut^{af} ^{ag} compararent^{ah}
^{ai} qui duo cum prætore ac legatis irent; ad collegium^{aj}
^{ak} pontificum relatum^{al} de expiandis quæ Locris in templo
^{am} Proserpinæ tacta violata elataque^{an} inde essent. tribuni
^{ao} plebis cum prætore et decem legatis profecti M. Claudius
^{ap} Marcellus et M. Cincius Alimentus. ^{aq} ædilis plebis^{ar} datus,
^{as} xxi, 38, 3.

^a om. F. V. 1, 3 L. HV. ^f quo conj. R. ^g P. V. F. 1—3 L. B. GA. L. cf. xxviii, 45, a. D. pr. R.—sorte vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^h P. V. F. 1—3, 5 L. cf. Just. xiii, 4; (GV.) DU. vii, 6, 8; viii, 37, 3; ix, 12, 1; &c. D. pr. R. 1st.—evenisset vulg. ed. G. C. D. pr. R. 2d. ⁱ P. ME. V. F. cf. xxii, 30, 4; xxxv, 40, 5. D.—plebis vulg. ed. G. j factum F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. ^k aut F. 1st. and und. ut RH. ^l P. RE. ME. PE. V. F. 1 L. HV. pr. cf. xxviii, 45, q. G.—inter se aut sorte legerent ad. vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^m concilium P. RE. ME. V. F. 1 L. HV.—consilium 2, 3 L. ⁿ et ad. opt. Mas.—est ad. F. 2d. 5 L. L. pr. ED. ^o elataque (only) er. Pa. GH, V. J. P. i, 33.—viola-
^p taque F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.—ac violata elataque H. R. ^q iisque ad. ed. AS.—iis conj. ad. G. ^r plebei conj. G. ^s additus conj. G.—est ad. B. 1st. GA.

3 ^a A feeling of consideration towards his lieutenant.' R.

4 The tribunes were not allowed to leave the city for a night, unless they were sent any where on public business; cf. iii, 20;

App. B. C. ii, 31; Gell. xiii, 12. R.

5 ^a The prætor, with the aid of this coun-
cil, was to hold a court of enquiry and take cognizance of the charges against Scipio.' C.

quem, si aut in Sicilia prætori dicto^a audiens non esset M. C. Ceth. P. S. Tudita.
 Scipio aut jam in Africam trajecisset, prendere^a tribuni
 juberent, ac jure sacrosanctæ potestatis reducerent. prius
 Locros ire quam Messanam consilium erat⁶.

- 21 Ceterum duplex fama est, quod ad Pleminium attinet^a. Pleminius is thrown into chains.
 alii, 'auditis quæ Romæ acta essent, in exsilium Neapo-
 'lim¹ euntem forte in Q. Metellum, unum ex legatis,
 'incidisse et ab eo Rhegium vi retractum' tradunt; alii
 'ab ipso Scipione legatum cum triginta nobilissimis equi-
 'tum missum, qui Q.^b Pleminium in catenas et cum
 'eo seditionis principes conjicerent.' ii omnes, seu ante
 Scipionis seu tum prætoris jussu, traditi in custodiam
 Rheginis. prætor legatique Locros profecti primam^c, The trea-
 sures are restored to the temple of Proser-
 pine.
 sicuti mandatum erat, religionis curam habuere: omnem
 enim sacram pecuniam, quæque apud Pleminium^d quæ-
 que apud milites erat, conquisitam, cum ea quam ipsi
 secum attulerant, in thesauris reposuerunt, ac piaculare
 sacrum fecerunt. tum vocatos ad^e concionem milites
 prætor 'signa extra urbem efferre' jubet, castraque in
 campo locat, cum gravi edicto, 'si quis miles aut in
 'urbe restitisset², aut secum extulisset quod suum non
 'esset', Locrensibus se permittere ut, quod sui⁶ quisque

^a opt. Mss. cf. iv, 26; v, 3; xxxvii, 51; xxxviii, 46; xl, 42; &c; Cic. Fam. viii, 4; (MN.) G. i, 41; viii, 4, 2; LM, on N. xiv, 2; (adv. KE.) SCH, and GB, on N. vi, 1; BU, Syl. Ep. t. iii, p. 153; D. xxii, 25, j. GB.—prætoris edicto al. Mss. ¹ three P. V. F. 2, 3 L. al. Mss. ii, 29, 4; viii, 33; &c; DU.—et prendere P. but cf. xxxix, 18, 8. D.—prehendere S. 1, 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. L. N. cf. Cap. and Var. in Gell. xiii, 12; S.—apprehendere conj. G. adv. DU.—comprehendere ant. Edd. R thinks there is still an error somewhere in this sentence. ² attineat F. five L. B. GA. HV. ^b om. F. 5 L. HV. ^c primum S. 4 L. H. GA. N. pr. on account of tum following. S. adv. cf. Obs. i, 7; G. xxx, 33, b. D. ^d quæque...Pleminium om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. but cf. ix, 11, 11. D. ^e in RH. D. pr. RH. cf. xxiv, 28, a; but ad is equally correct, cf. v, 47, 7. D. ^f quod...esset om. P. ME. RE. V. F. 1, 5 L. HV. N. Mss of C. exc. VI.—est (and om. secum) H.—aut non suum extulisset conj. G. ³ pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Plaut. Cur. iv, 2, 18; Cic. Off. i, 31; quicquam prosperi 18; explorati xxxi, 33; mandati xxxii, 37; præcipui xxxiv, 18; omne id temporis xxxix, 30; nihil mandati xlii, 24; idem officii Ov. F. i, 45; id. Her. 14, 81; hoc signi Pall. Jun. tit. 7; id generis Gell. ix, 12; G. quod impensæ ii, 18; cibi iii, 23; præsidii v, 44; xlii, 20; militum xxiv, 40, f; auri xxvi, 14; muri xxxii, 1; xlii, 63; levis armaturæ xxxii, 5; vini cibique xli, 4; supplementi xliii, 12; quicquam hostium ii, 7, 3; reliqui xxii, 40; aperti xxxi, 39; prædæ ib. 45; vani teli xxxviii, 22: [divini humanive juris xxxi, 24; quicquid navium militumque 24; ED.] patrum ii, 35;

6 'It was settled on consultation.' R.

1 This was one of the cities, in which Roman exiles were permitted to reside; Pol. vi, 12. S, A. J. I. ii, 14. Why Metellus would not suffer Pleminius, to avoid further

punishment by voluntary exile, which Roman citizens were allowed to do, is explained by HR, R. J. A. i, 13, 4. DU.

2 Und. 'with any property in his possession, which was not his own.' DCE,

M. C. Ceth. 'cognosset', prenderet, si quid non compareret, vindi-
P. S. Tudita. 'caret'. ante omnia, libera corpora' placere sine mora
xxvi, 30, n. 'Locrensibus restitui. non levi defuncturum' poena qui
'non restituisset.' Locrensiū deinde concionem habuit,
atque 'iis libertatem legesque suas populum Romanum
'senatumque restituere' dixit. 'si qui' Pleminium' aliumve
'quem accusare vellet, Rhegium se' sequeretur. si de P.
'Scipione publice' queri vellent, *ea quæ Locris nefarie in*
deos hominesque facta essent, jussu aut voluntate P. Scipionis
facta esse, legatos mitterent Messanam: ibi se cum consilio
The Lo- 'cogniturum.' Locrenses prætori legatisque et senatui ac
rians de- populo Romano gratias egerunt. 'se ad Pleminium
cline accu- sing Scipio. 'accusandum ituros. Scipionem, quanquam parum injuriis
'civitatis suæ doluerit', eum esse virum quem amicum
'sibi quam inimicum malint' esse. pro certo se habere
'neque jussu neque voluntate P. Scipionis tot tam nefanda
'commissa: aut Pleminio nimium aut sibi parum credi-
'tum. natura insitum quibusdam esse ut magis peccari
'nolint quam satis animi ad vindicanda peccata habeant'
et prætori et consilio haud mediocre onus demptum erat
de Scipione cognoscendi. Pleminium et ad duo et triginta
homines cum eo damnaverunt atque in catenis Roman
miserunt. ipsi ad Scipionem profecti sunt, ut ea quoque

deorum iii, 25; sancti amantire xxxi, 24; diri xlv, ep. quid integri xxx, 12; sinceri, incu-
taminati iv, 2; veri viii, 18; vani xxxiv, 6; momenti xlii, 12; periculi xlii, 18; reliqui
xlv, 5; hoc solatii xxx, 13; intervalli iii, 25; servitutis v, 2; consilii v, 39; portentii vi, 40;
juris ix, 11; id cognominis vii, 26, 12; idem supplementi xxxvi, 2; certaminis x, 34; negotii
xxv, 22; damni xxxv, 42; aliquid indefensi xxvi, 5; non, on V. Max. ii, 9, 1; BU, on Ph.
ii, 1, 9; and iv, 25, 5; D. quantum militum 25. ED.—suum vulg. h opt. Mss. 25 in
xxii, 3, a; nosset xxii, 38; xxiii, 3; xxxvii, 52; admosse xxxviii, 45; cf. xxiv, 45, f; xlv,
19, j; xxx, 40, j; D. ED. D. Cic. p. L. M. 14; Ver. ii, 8. G.—cognosceret vulg. i em.
G. adv. C.—unde 1 P. RE. ME. V. F.—unum 2 P.—unani HV.—un 1 L.—repetere VI.
al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—repetendum conj. G 1st.—compararet unde ante (all in one) P.
j om. 1 P. F. 1, 2, 5 L. V. HF. HV. k aliumque ad. F. GA. V 1st. l om.
4 L. ed. FR. adv. cf. xlii, 43; S. xxxviii, 2; BU, on Su. iii, 2. D. m two P. P. H.
4 L. al. Mss of G —agere 5 L.—egere ed. G. C. D. n RH.—mallent F. V. 1, 2, 5 L.
B. GA. HV. o sed ad. F. V. H. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. D. L. N. ant. Edd. om. G. cf.
vi, 32, 8. D. p aut ad. F. V. H. 1, 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. om. FR. q om.
F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. r om. F. V. 1, 2 L. GA. HV.

3 'That he should not get off (or be let
off) with a slight punishment;' ii, 35; x,
29; iii, 5; v, 11; iv, 52; viii, 19; x, 13;
xxxix, 46; xlv, 41. R.

4 Si quis means 'if any one of all man-
kind;' si qui 'if any one of a certain number,

or class of men,' either named or implied.
RS. cf. xxviii, 29, 3. R.

5 'In the name of the people;' C. ii, 41;
v, 50. R.

6 'He had shewn less sympathy than
might have been expected.'

quæ vulgata sermonibus erant de cultu ac desidia impe-
ratoris solutaque militiæ disciplina, comperta oculis refer-
rent¹ Romam. venientibus eis Syracusas Scipio res¹, non
verba ad purgandum sese paravit². exercitum omnem eo
convenire, classem expediri jussit, tanquam dimicandum
eo die terra marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset. quo
die venerunt, hospitio comiter acceptis postero die ter-
restrem navalemque^b exercitus^c, non instructos modo,
sed hos² decurrentes, classem in portu simulacrum et
ipsam edentem navalis pugnae, ostendit; tum circa arma-
mentaria^d et horrea^e aliumque belli apparatus visendum
prætor legatique ducti. tantaque admiratio singularum
universarumque^f rerum incussa, ut satis crederent aut illo
duce atque exercitu vinci Carthaginiensem populum aut
alio nullo posse, juberentque, 'quod dii bene verterent,
' trajiceret, et spei conceptæ quo die illum omnes centuriæ
' priorem^g consulem dixissent, primo quoque tempore
' compotem populum Romanum facere^h.' adeoque lætis
inde animis profecti sunt, tanquam victoriam, non belli
magnificum apparatus nuntiaturi Romam essent.

Pleminius quique in eadem causa erant, postquam
Romam est ventum, extemplo in carcerem conditi. ac
primo producti ad populum ab tribunis apud præoc-
cupatos Locrensiū clade animos nullum misericordiæ
locum habuerunt. postea cum sæpius producerentur, jam
senescenteⁱ invidia molliabantur iræ^j; et ipsa deformitas⁹.

¹ S. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. pr. cf. vii, 32, 1; ix, 16, 5. D.—perferrent al.
Mss. RH. ed. G. C. D. ^a reparavit F.—præparavit 1, 2 P. 1 L. H. HV. ant. Ed.
(with se) V. 2, 3, 5 L. B. ^b terrestres navalesque 3 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. em. FR. cf.
2, g. D. ^c exercitum F. 4 L. H. HV. ^d armentaria P. ^e horratum P.—
aliumque...apparatus om. P. F. V. 5 L. HV. ^f singularumque (only) opt. Mss of G.
F 1st.—singularum quoque conj. G. adv. C. D.—singularum F 2d. V. 2, 3 L. HV. N. al.
Mss of G. ^g trajiceret conj. RH. adv. G, Obs. ii, 14, p. 324; and on i, 50. ^h F.
em. G.—faceret V. B. 2d? 1—3 L. RH. sqq. Edd.—facerent 4 L. H. B 1st? GA. HV. ant.
Edd. ⁱ molliabatur ira 3 P. H. R. D. L. RH. adv. G. cf. 16; i, 9; ii, 45; 61; iv,

¹ τοῖς ἔργοις διὲ σκοπεῖν τὴν ἀπάντων διά-
θεσιν· διαβολὴ γὰρ ἀπατᾷ, σαφὴς δ' ἀποδύξιν
εὐνοίας τὰ πραττόμενα· καὶ λόγος μὲν ἐπ'
ἀμφότερα πίθεται, ἀληθὲς καὶ ψευδές· τὰ δὲ
ἔργα γυμνὰ ὑπ' ὧν τὴν διάνοιαν εἶθαι. Jos.
Ant. vi, 14. GB.

² Rather illos or illum: R. but the land
forces were nearer Scipio and the Roman
commissioners.

³ That consul or edile was called *prior*,
whose election was announced 'the first of
the two;' (but cf. BA, Adv. li, 6;) as the
prætor was called *primus*, whose election was
declared 'the first of several;' cf. Cic. Pis.
1; p. L. M. 1; fr. in Tog. Cand. and not
'the city prætor.' MRC (on Su. x, 2) ap-
pears incorrect. DU.

⁴ To the examples in xxi, 63, 3; add

M.C. Ceth. Pleminio^j memoriaque absentis Scipionis favorem^k ad
P.S. Tudita. vulgum conciliabat. mortuus tamen prius in vinculis est

C. i, 429.

quam iudicium de eo populi^l perficeretur. hunc Plemi-
 nium Clodius Licinius^m in libro tertio rerum Romanarum
 refert⁵ ludis votivis, quos Romæ Africanus iterum consul
 faciebat, conatum per quosdam quos pretio corruperat
 aliquot locis urbem incendere, ut frangendi carceris fugi-
 endique haberet occasionem; patefacto dein scelere dele-
 gatum⁶ in Tullianum⁷ ex senatus consulto. de Scipione
 nusquam nisi in senatu actum, ubi omnes legatique et
 tribuni, classem eamⁿ, exercitum ducemque verbis extol-
 lentes, effecerunt ut senatus censeret 'primo quoque tem-
 pore in Africam trajiciendum,' Scipionique permetteretur
 ut 'ex iis exercitibus qui in Sicilia essent, ipse^o legeret'
 'quos in Africam secum trajiceret, quos provinciae relin-
 queret^q præsidio.'

Syphax
 marries
 Sophonisba
 the daugh-
 ter of Has-
 drubal.

Dum hæc apud Romanos geruntur, Carthaginenses²³
 quoque, cum speculis per promontoria omnia positis
 percunctantes paventesque ad singulos nuntios solli-
 citam hiemem egissent^r, haud parvum et ipsi tuendæ
 Africæ momentum adjecerunt societatem^b Syphacis regis,
 cujus maxime fiducia trajecturum in Africam Romanum
 crediderunt. erat Hasdrubali Gisgonis filio non hospitium

30; v, 8; 12; vi, 18; viii, 30; ix, 7; 39; xxiv, 25; xl, 27; D. Virg. Æ. iv, 532.
 ED. j conj. G.—Pleminii Mss. Edd. G. C. D. R. k L. em. RH. pr. G. D. cf.
 xxiii, 4, 6. R.—favorem RH.—fatorem P 1st.—faciliorem P 2d.—var. cet. Mss.—facilius
 ens ant. Edd. l om. H. D. RH. adv. G. m Licinus conj. AU, on F. V. H. P2,
 A. II. 8, p. 349. cf. VO, H. L. i, 8; WS, on fr. H. Sall. p. 235; D. Cic. Leg. i, 2; RS.
 xxv, 39, 7. n om. H. L. D. RH. o ipsi F. five L. B. HV. ant. Edd. p ed.
 AS. cf. G, on xxxix, 52; xxii, 3; Just. xi, 6. D.—liceret F. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. al. Mss.
 ant. Edd.—diceret al. Mss.—liceret eligere 5 L. HV.—eligeret RH. from gl. cf. xxviii, 42.
 q quos ad. P. RE. ME. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. adv. G. D. r gessissent C. cf. Macr.
 Sat. i, 10; Suet. xii, 1; G, Obs. iv, 14; G. Suet. x, 24; (BU.) DU. but cf. xxii, 28; x,
 1. D. b societas ed. GT 4. adv. cf. 12; xxi, 4, 1; xxviii, 17; xxxix, 54; Tac. H. i,
 59. G. GR.

xxxv, 25; GB. xxiii, 43; xxv, 16; nn, on
 Sil. xvi, 135. D.

5 In xxxiv, 44; Livy adopts this account
 as his own. GL. Pleminius is said *απὸ φουλά-
 κης τελευτῆσαι*, Diod. exc. Peir. p. 286; and
teterrimo genere morbi [mortis v. l. pr. VR.)
consumptum esse, V. Max. i, 1, 21; both of
 which verbs seem to indicate a death from a
 natural cause, rather than from being strangled
 by the executioner in the Tullian dungeon;
 DU. cf. Sall. C. 58. G.

6 This is perhaps the word used by Clodius.
 Livy and Sallust (II. cc.) say *demissus*. DU.

7 Inferior carcer, xxxiv, 44; *est in carcere
 locus, quod Tullianum appellatur, circiter xii
 pedes humi depressus: cum muniunt undique
 parietes, atque insuper camera lapideis furni-
 cibus vincta; sed incultu, tenebris, odore, fæda
 atque terribilis ejus facies*, Sall. C. 55. (CO.)
 It was so called from Servius Tullius, by
 whom it was built; C. cf. i, 33; xxviii,
 59; nn, on Tac. A. iv, 29. R.

modo cum rege, de quo ante dictum est, cum ex Hispania ^{M. C. Ceth. P. S. Tudita.} forte in idem tempus Scipio atque Hasdrubal convenerunt, ^{xxviii, 17 sq.} sed mentio quoque inchoata^c affinitatis, ut 'rex duceret^d 'filiam¹ Hasdrubalis.' ad eam rem consummandam^d tempusque nuptiis statuendum (jam enim et^e nubilis erat virgo) profectus Hasdrubal ut accensum cupiditate (et ^{S. xvii, 67} sunt^f ante omnes Numidæ barbaros effusi² in Venerem³)^{sq.} sensit, virginem ab Carthagine arcessit maturatque nuptias; et inter aliam gratulationem³, ut publicum quoque foedus^{i, 1.} privato adjiceretur, societas inter populum Carthaginiensem⁴ regemque, data ultro citroque fide 'eosdem amicos 'inimicosque⁴ habituros,' jurejurando affirmatur. ceterum Hasdrubal memor et cum Scipione initæ regi societatis, et quam vana¹ et mutabilia barbarorum ingenia essent, veritus ne, si trajiceret¹ in Africam Scipio, parvum vinculum eæ nuptiæ essent, dum accensum recenti amore Numidam habet, perpellit, blanditiis quoque puellæ adhibitis, ut legatos in Siciliam ad Scipionem mittat, per ^{He sends an embassy to renounce his friendship with Scipio.} quos moneat eum 'ne prioribus suis promissis fretus in 'Africam trajiciat. se et nuptiis civis Carthaginiensis, filiæ 'Hasdrubalis, quem viderit apud se in hospitio, et publico 'etiam foedere cum populo Carthaginensi junctum optare⁴ 'primum⁵ ut procul ab Africa, sicut adhuc fecerint, bellum 'Romani cum Carthaginensibus gerant, ne sibi interesse 'certaminibus eorum armaque aut hæc aut illa, abnuentem 'alteram societatem, sequi necesse sit. si non⁵ abstineat

^c or inchoata opt. *Mass.* cf. *nn.* on *Suet.* i, 46. *D.*—*inchoatæ* *H. B. R. D. L.* ant. *Edd.*
^d This word is one of doubtful authority: cf. *FE*, on *C. Ph.* xi, 7; *D.* xxviii, 17, b. *R.*—*confirmandam* 2, 3 *P.* 4 *L.* *R.* *H. D. L.* *RH.* ^e om. *F. H. RH.* ^f cf. xxiii, 44, 3; *R.* xxvii, 1, d. *D.*—*ut sunt* *S. Vint.* cf. xxx, 12. *S. adv. MD.*—*at sunt* 4 *L.*—*adsunt* 1 *P.* 2, 3 *L.* *V.*—*sunt* 5 *L.* ^g *libidinem* 5 *L.* from *gl.* *D.* cf. xxx, 12; xlii, 30; in *amorem* *Tac. A.* i, 54. *R.* ^h *Carthaginensium* *F.* 1 *L.* *GA.* cf. xlv, 23. *D.* ⁱ cf. i, 27; xxxiv, 36; xxxv, 47; xxii, 7, d. *D.*—*varia* *N. GA.* 2, 3 *L.* cf. *Virg. Æ.* iv, 569; *Cic. Am.* 25; *CO*, on *S. C.* 5. *D.* ^j *trajecisset* three *P.* *F.* 4 *L.* *H. D.* ^k *pl.* and *opt.* *Mass.* ed. *C.* cf. *nn.* on *Suet.* x, 6. *D.*—*ortare* *H.*—*hortare* 3 *L.*—*hortari* *vulg.* ed. *G.* This would be too arrogant an expression: *C.* and yet the word *moneat* (which precedes) seems to favour this reading; and there is nothing repugnant to it, in what follows. *DCE.*

¹ *Sophonisba* (xxx, 12; 15; called *Σοφονίσβα* by the Greeks, *Pol.* xiv, 7; *SIV*, on *Ap. Pun.* 27.) was betrothed to Syphax by the Carthaginians, without her father's knowledge; who had previously promised her in marriage to Masinissa: and this was the chief cause why the latter prince joined the Romans: *App. Hisp.* 37; *Pun.* 10. *R.* cf.

xxix, 11; xxviii, 16, 3.

² *Aut temperantem eum [dices], qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit,* *Cic. Par.* iii, 1. *RS.*

³ 'Rejoicings, felicitations.' *R.*

⁴ *Und. se, viz. 'Hasdrubal and Syphax.'* *R.*

⁵ *μάλιστα μὲν...ὅτι δὲ μή...* *ED.*

M.C.Ceth. 'Africa Scipio et Carthagini exercitum admoveat, sibi
P.S.Tudita. 'necessarium fore et pro terra¹ Africa, in qua et ipse sit
xxv, 7, 4. 'genitus, et pro patria conjugis suæ proque parente ac
'penatibus⁶ dimicare.'

Cum his mandatis ab rege legati ad Scipionem missi²⁴
Syraculis convenerunt. Scipio quanquam magno mo-
mento rerum in Africa gerendarum magnaque spe desti-
tutus erat, legatis propere^a, priusquam res vulgaretur,
remissis in Africam litteras dat ad regem, quibus etiam
S. xvii, 76 atque etiam monet eum 'ne jura hospitii secum neu cum
sqq. 'populo Romano initæ societatis, ne^b fas, fidem, dextras,
Scipio con- 'deos testes atque arbitros conventorum, fallat.' ceterum
ceals this quando neque celari adventus Numidarum poterat (vagati
fact from enim in urbe obversatique^c prætorio erant), et si sileretur
his soldiers. quid petentes venissent, periculum erat ne vera eo ipso
quod^d celarentur sua sponte magis emanarent, timorque
in exercitum incideret^e ne simul cum rege et Cartha-
giniensibus foret bellandum, avertit a vero falsis^f præ-
occupando mentes hominum, et vocatis ad concionem
militibus 'non ultra esse cunctandum' ait. 'instare, ut
4. 'in Africam quam primum trajiciat, socios reges. Masi-
'nissam prius ipsum ad Lælium venisse, querentem quod
'cunctando tempus tereretur. nunc Syphacem mittere legatos
'idem^g admirantem, quæ tam diuturnæ moræ sit causa,
'postulantemque^h ut aut trajiciatur tandem in Africam
'exercitus, aut si mutata consilia sint, certior fiat, ut et ipseⁱ
'sibi ac regno suo possit^j consulere. itaque^k paratis^l jam
'omnibus instructisque^m, et re jam non ultra recipiente¹

¹ patria 3 L. GA. B. N. ant. Edd. from gl. D. em. A. ^a prope F. 1 L. HV. but
cf. xxxix, 31, 4. D.—quoque 2, 5 L. ^b F. V. 1—3 L. GA. HV.—neu pl. Mss. ed.
G. C. D. ^c obversatique 1 P. five L. HV. D. L. N. cf. vi, 17, 4. D. adv. cf. xxxi, 11;
xxxiv, 60; xxxv, 15. GB. ^d quo F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ^e ant.
Edd. ed. C. D. cf. terror incidit exercitui Cæs. B. C. iii, 13. DU.—in exercitu incederet pl.
and opt. Mss. ed. cf. incessit timor oppidanos xxviii, 3; xxxvi, 16; religio civitatem xxv, 1;
vis morbi in castra 10; incesserat pestilentia in Romanos xxviii, 46; ubi formido incessisset
Tac. H. ii, 63. G. But these examples are rather referable to the verb incessere; DJ. C.
which occurs with the same preposition and the ablative in Cæs. B. C. ii, 29. cf. ix, 24, 10;
D. xxviii, 46, 4. R. ^f elicitas ad. B. GA. ant. Edd. om. RH. ^g item conj. DCE.
pr. R. ^h quæ...postulantemque om. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. ⁱ om. F. V. 3, 5 L.
HV. ^j posset F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. B 1st. GA. ^k ita V. pr. GR. ^l RE.
GR. ed. C. D.—ratis C. F 2d.—satis V. HV. 1—4 L. H. GA. B. F 1st. ant. Edd. pr. G.
^m opt. Mss.—instructis 3, 4 L. HB. GA. HV. L.—instructis, quin conj. G.—apparatisque ad.

⁶ Und. conjugis suæ, which precedes. R.

¹ 'Admitting of.' RS.

‘cunctationem, in animo sibi esse, Lilybæum classe ^{M. C. Ceth.}
‘^{P. S. Tudita.} traducta’ eodemque omnibus peditum equitumque copiis
‘contractis, quæ prima dies cursum navibus daret, deis
‘bene juvantibus in Africam trajicere.’ litteras ad M. ^{He goes to}
Pomponium mittit ut, ‘si ei videretur, Lilybæum veniret, ^{Lilybæum.}
‘ut communiter consulerent quas potissimum legiones et
‘quantum militum numerum in Africam trajiceret.’ item
circum oram omnem^p maritimam misit, ut naves onerariæ
comprehensæ Lilybæum omnes contraherentur^q. quicquid ^{xxvi, 7, 5.}
militum naviumque^r in Sicilia erat, cum Lilybæum con-
venissent^s, et nec urbs multitudinem hominum nec^t portus
naves caperet, tantus omnibus ardor erat in Africam traji-
ciendi, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur sed ad certa
victoriæ præmia. præcipue qui superabant ex Cannensi
exercitu milites, illo, non alio duce credebant navata rei
publicæ opera finire se militiam ignominiosam posse. et ^{xxiii, 25.}
Scipio minime id genus militum aspernabatur, ut qui
neque ad Cannas ignavia eorum cladem acceptam sciret,
neque ullos^u æque veteres milites in exercitu Romano esse,
expertosque non variis præliis modo sed urbibus etiam
oppugnandis. quinta et sexta Cannenses erant legiones.
‘eas se trajecturum in Africam’ cum dixisset, singulos^v
milites inspexit, relictisque quos non idoneos credebat, in
locum eorum subjecit³ quos secum ex Italia adduxerat;
supplevitque ita eas legiones ut singulæ sena millia et
ducenos pedites, trecenos haberent equites. sociorum item
Latini nominis pedites equitesque de exercitu Cannensi
legit.

15 Quantum militum in Africam transportatum sit, non ^{Amount of}
parvo^a numero inter auctores discrepat. alibi decem millia ^{his forces.}
peditum, duo millia et ducentos equites, alibi sedecim

3, 4 L. H. B. GA. F. ant. Edd. ⁿ classem traducere C. ^o om. 4 L. H. RH.
^p ad. D. L. RH. (after *maritimam*) H.—om. pl. Mss. ^q traherentur ed. GT 4. but
cf. xxi, 26; xxxi, 33; xxxiv, 50; xxxviii, 12. D. ^r om. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. L. N.
but the sense of the passage requires the mention of ships in this place. D. ^s convenisset
F. 3, 4 L. B. H. ant. Edil. em. FR. ^t neque F. 4 L. H. HV. cf. ix, 9, 14. D. ^u ullo
conj. DU. but Scipio meant ‘in the Roman army under his command.’ DCE. ^v tricenos
P. V. 1, 3—5 L. but cf. xl, 34, 8. D. The latter word is derived from *triginta*; the other
is for *trecentenos*. V, El. iii, 5. GL. ^a par RH.—*p*ari conj. (as exegetical of the dis-
crepancy) RH.

2 ‘Man by man.’ DCE.

3 ‘Substituted.’ RS.

M.C. Ceth. millia peditum, mille et sexcentos^b equites; alibi parte
 P.S. Tudita. plus dimidia rem auctam^c, quinque et triginta millia
 peditum equitumque in naves imposita invenio^d. quidam
 non adjecere numerum; inter quos me ipse in re dubia
 H. vii, 56 poni malim. Coelius ut abstinet numero, ita ad immensum^e
 n. 12. multitudinis speciem auget. 'volucres ad terram delapsas
 'clamore militum' ait, 'tantamque multitudinem conscen-
 'disse naves ut nemo mortalium aut in Italia aut in Sicilia
 'relinqui videretur.'

Embark-
 ation of his
 troops.

Milites ut^f naves ordine ac sine tumultu conscenderent,
 ipse eam sibi^g curam sumpsit. nauticos C. Lælius, qui
 classis præfectus erat^h, inⁱ navibus^j, ante conscendere^k
 coactos, continuit. commeatus imponendi M. Pomponio
 prætori cura data^l: quinque et quadraginta dierum cibaria,
 e quibus quindecim dierum cocta, imposita. ut omnes
 jam in navibus erant, scaphas circummisit, ut ex navibus
 gubernatoresque et magistri¹ navium et bini milites in
 forum convenirent ad imperia accipienda. postquam con-
 venerunt, primum ab iis quæsit si 'aquam hominibus
 'jumentisque in totidem dies^m quot frumentum imposu-
 'issent.' ubi responderunt 'aquam dierum quinque et
 'quadraginta in navibus esse,' tum edixit militibus ut
 'silentium quieti nautis sine certamine ad ministeria
 'exsequenda bene obedientes præstarentⁿ. cum viginti
 'rostratis se ac L. Scipionem ab dextro cornu, lævum,
 'totidem^o rostratas, et C. Lælium præfectum classis cum

Order of
 the fleet
 during the
 passage.

^b quindecim...quingentos vulg. ant. Edd. adv. App. Pun. 13. S. ^c P. F. 1—4 L.
 H. HV. RH.—parum...dimidia B. GA.—parum parte...dimidia 5 L.—parum...dimidio
 vulg.—parum...dimidiam V.—partem...dimidiam conj. cf. vi, 35 sq; xxxi, 34 sq; xxxvi, 40;
 xli, 12, 8; [xxxiv, 9; G.] minus has a similar construction, iii, 64, 10; x, 37, 3. D.
^d om. pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. (in which case read alii thrice for alibi and und. adjacere
 numerum G.) ad. Mo. ^e immensam F 2d. 5 L. ^f F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. cf. xii,
 19; xxxvi, 29; xxxvii, 11; xliv, 35; 45. D.—in ad. vulg. ed. G. C. (cf. xxi, 49.) D.
^g Scipio conj. or und. (and with circummisit, below) cf. Juv. i, 62; v, 30; na. R.
^h (classis...erat) and om. qui 2 P. pr. ED. ⁱ om. 2 L. H. RH.—et 3 P. ^j naves
 2 P. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. S. but conscendere is often put absolutely, xxi, 49; xxxvii, 11;
 29; xliv, 23; Cic. ad Q. F. ii, 2; cf. CAR, de S. L. p. 101. D. ^k conscenderunt
 3 P. conscenderent? GB. conscenderant? ED. ^l curam dat 1 P. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B.
 ant. Edd.—curam dedit HV. ^m in ad. R. und. RS.

¹ 'The commanders of the ships' com-
 panies,' xliii, 8. C. They were called
 navarchi. DCE.

² The order is 'quieti [ac] bene obedientes

[suis ducibus] præstarent silentium nautis ad
 ministeria [nautica] exsequenda, sine [ullo]
 certamine [adversus eos]. C.

³ 'The left wing consisting of the same

‘ M. Porcio Catone’ (quæstor is tum erat) ‘ onerariis M. C. Ceth.
 ‘ futurum præsidio. lumina in navibus singula rostratæ, P. S. Tudita.
 ‘ bina onerariæ haberent: in prætoria nave insigne no- xxxii, 7;
 ‘ eturnum trium luminum fore.’ ‘ Emporia⁴ ut peterent,’ C. Se. 4;
 gubernatoribus edixit. fertilissimus ager, eoque abundans 13.
 omnium^a copia rerum est regio, et imbelles, quod ple- H. ix, 122
 rumque in uberi^o agro evenit, barbari sunt; priusque n. 45.
 quam Carthagine subveniretur, opprimi videbantur posse.
 iis editis imperiis ‘ redire ad naves’ jussi, ‘ et postero die
 ‘ deis bene juvantibus signo dato solvere naves.’

26 Multæ classes Romanæ e Sicilia atque ipso illo portu Interest ex-
 profectæ erant. ceterum non eo bello solum (nec id cited by
 mirum: prædatum enim tantummodo pleræque classes^a this expe-
 ierant) sed ne priore quidem ulla profectio tanti spectaculi¹ dition.
 fuit, quanquam si magnitudine^b classis^c æstimaretur^d, et
 bini consules² cum binis exercitibus ante trajecerant, et
 prope totidem rostratæ in illis classibus fuerant quot
 onerariis Scipio tum trajiciebat: nam præter quadraginta^e
 longas naves³, quadringentis ferme onerariis exercitum
 transvexit. sed et bellum bello secundum *priori^f ut atro-
 cius Romanis videretur, cum quod in Italia bellabatur,
 tum ingentes strages tot exercituum simul cæsis ducibus
 effecerant; et Scipio dux partim factis fortibus partim
 suapte fortuna quadam^g ingentis^h ad incrementaⁱ gloriæ¹

^a omnia F.—omni 3—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. ^o F. H. five L. B. HV.
 cf. VO, Gr. iv, 12. ed. D.—ubere vulg. ed. G. C. ^a conj. om. G. adv. D. ^b magni-
 tudinem F. ^c pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—classes 2, 3 P. H. R. D. RH. ^d RE.
 PE. 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. N. ant. Edd.—æstimarentur 2 P.—æstimaret 1 P. P. ME. V. F. 1 L.
 HV. L.—extimares 3 P. or æstimares (pr. RH.) H. R. D.—existimares 4 L. ^e three
 P. F. V. 2—5 L. B. R. GA. HV. cf. 25; xxx, 2, 2; 41, d. D.—L S. al. Mss. pr. cf. App.
 Pun. 13. S. ed. G. C. ^f F. V. five L. B. GA. HV.—priori vulg. ed. G. C. D. BK.
^g celebratus tr. hither; or om. conj. D. ^h F. V. five L. H. B. GA. HV. D. L. N.
 RH. ⁱ gloria F 2d.

number &c; instead of *ab lævo cum totidem*
rostratis C. Lælium &c. C. cf. xxii, 41, d;
 G. xxx, 8, e; xl, 36, 9. D.

4 This district of Africa (xxxiv, 62;) is
 called thus by Livy in the neuter gender, 33.
 There was a town of Spain named *Emporiæ*;
 xxi, 60, 1; *Phocaicæ Emporiæ* Sil. iii, 369.
 The Greeks called the place in Africa *Ἐμπόριον*
 or *Ἐμπόριον* [Pol. i, 82; iii, 23; S.
 xxxii, 2; App. Pun. 72. R.] CS's conjecture
 (on Str. iii, p. 159) is inadmissible. DU.
 GL.

1 ' Which afforded such a grand spec-

tacle.' RS.

2 L. Manlius Vulso and M. Atilius Re-
 gulus crossed, with a fleet of 330 decked
 vessels of war and 140,000 troops, in 496 Y.
 R. M. Æmilius and Ser. Fulvius with 364
 or 464 ships in 497 Y. R. cf. Pol. i, 25 sq;
 36 sq; (SW.) Eut. ii, 22; Oros. iv, 9. C. R.

3 Hence and from xxi, it appears that the
 same ships were *longæ*, *rostratæ*, and *quin-*
queremes. The ships of burthen were wider,
 shorter, and higher, xxx, 10. GL. cf. SF, M.
 N. ii, 2. D.

4 ' Raised by celebrity to the augmen-

M.C. Ceth. celebratus¹ converterat animos; simul et mens ipsa trajici-
P.S. Tudita. endi², nulli ante eo bello duci tentata, quod 'ad Hannibalem
' detrahendum³ ex Italia¹ transferendumque et finiendam
' in Africa bellum se^m transire'^a vulgaverat^o. concurrebat
ad spectaculum in portum omnis turba, non habitantium
modo Lilybæi, sed legationum^p omnium ex Sicilia; quæ
et⁴ ad prosequendum Scipionem officii causa conveniant,
et prætorem provinciæ M. Pomponium secutæ fuerant.
ad hoc legiones quæ in Sicilia relinquebantur, ad prose-
quendos commilitones processerant; nec classis modo pro-
spectantibus e terra, sed terra etiam omnis circa referta
Scipio's in- turba spectaculo navigantibus erat. ubi illuxit, Scipio e²⁷
vocation of prætoria nave, silentio⁵ per præconem facto, " divi^b divæ-
the gods: AP. 13, 8. " que^c inquit, " maria terrasque^d qui^e colitis^f, vos precor
xvii, 50 sq. " quæsoque uti^g, quæ in^h meo imperio gestaⁱ sunt^j
" geruntur^k postque^l gerentur^m, ea mihi, populo ple-
" bique Romanæ, sociis nominique Latino, qui populi
" Romani quique meam sectam¹ imperium auspiciūque
" terra mari amnibusque sequuntur, bene verruncentⁿ;

¹ elatus conj. DCE.—elevatus c. R. ^k duci trahendum (and om. the rest) P. RE.
ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. D. L. N.—duci, trahendus Hannibal conj. G. adv. DJ. C. cf. 20,
d. D. ¹ Sicilia P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. D. L. N. ^m om. B. ant. Edd. pr. G.
ad. A. ^a om. conj. G. ^o F 2d. VI.—vulgaverat P.—vulgata erat F 1st. pr. G.—
vulgatum erat pl. Mss. ^p lationum F 1st.—nationum F 2d.—Latinorum V. 1, 2, 5 L.
HF. HV. ^q om. F. and pl. Mss. ad. RH. ² navigantibus...silentio om. F. V.
1 L. ^b RH. S. three P. F. 5 L. which occurs in Plautus, and is a more antiquated
form and therefore harmonizes better with the language of this invocation: RH, which Livy
has taken, as he has other ancient formularies, from documents still extant in his days. D.
Virgil uses the contracted form *Dī* for the metre's sake, *Æ.* v, 235; *S.* vi, 64; 264; &c.
ED.—*dii* vulg. ^c RH. S. three P. V. 4, 5 L.—*deæque* vulg. ^d terras F 2d.
B 1st. ^e quæ 3 P.—om. 1 P. F 1st. GA. (and tr. before *maria*) RH. ed. G. but cf.
xxviii, 12, p. D. ^f incolitis HV. but cf. viii, 16, 1: D. the celestial gods are called
cœlicolæ. ED. *urbem colentes deos* xxxi, 30; xxiv, 38, 9; Cic. *ii* Ver. v, 72; Plaut. *Poen.* v,
1, 17; *ἡοὶ πολισσοῦχοι* *Æsch.* Th. 272; *πολιοῦχοι* ib. 318; G. Virg. *E.* ii, 61; (*BU.*) *SN*,
on C. H. P. 53; D. nn, on Sil. i, 27. R. ^g ut 4 L.—*utique* (and om. *quæ*) F. 1 L.—
om. 3 P. H. D. RH. ^h om. H. 1 L. ⁱ acta RH. 3 P. H. 4 L. ^j et ad.
1 P. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. ^k om. 3 L. ^l om. 1 P. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. ^m om.
1 P. F. V. 1, 5 L. HV. ⁿ P. em. RH. pr. GB. *verruncent, verlant, Fest. te, sancte,*
venerans precibus, invicte, invoco, | portenta ut populo, patriæ verruncent bene, Att. Dec. in
Non. 2, 895; *perpropinqua hæc bene verruncent populo,* Att. Cic. Div. i, 22; *precor veniam, |*
petens ut, quæ egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pacuv. Perib. in Non. [These examples refute

tation of a glory derived partly from brave exploits and partly from the favour of fortune.' G. 'Rendered illustrious as being a man whose glory knew no bounds to its increase:' cf. *ipse capti quadam superstitione animi*, xxvi, 19; *notus in fratres animi paterni*, Hor. O. ii, 2, 6. C.

5 'He was the first commander who had

given out any such intention; and this very circumstance added much to the eclat of the expedition.' G.

1 'My side,' 'the party of which I am the leader:' xxxv, 49; xxxvi, 1; xlii, 31: *R. est tuæ prudentiæ sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus es*, Cic. Fam. xiii, 4. DCE.

“^a eaque^a vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus^a auxitis^a, M. C. Ceth.
 “^a salvos incolumesque, victis perduellibus victores, spoliis^a P. S. Tudita.
 “^a decoratos, præda onustos^a triumphantesque mecum do-
 “^a mos^a reduces sistatis; inimicorum hostiumque ulciscendo-
 “^a rum copiam faxitis; quæque populus Carthaginiensis in
 “^a civitatem nostram facere molitus est, ea ut mihi populoque
 “^a Romano in civitatem Carthaginensium exempla^a edendi
 “^a facultatem^a detis.” secundum eas preces^a cruda^a exta^a
 victimæ^a, uti mos est^a, in mare porricit^a, tubaque signum
 dedit^a proficiscendi. vento secundo vehementi satis profecti^a
 celeriter e^a conspectu terræ ablati^a sunt; et a meridie

BM, who derives the word from *runco* βετανίζω, whence *errunco* (i. e. *exrunco*) as *arrodo*, *offidio*, &c: hence *averrunco* for *aberrunco* Gloss. (as *aufero* for *abfero*) with a double preposition. O. L. L. “*runcina*.”] It comes from *λύειν*, (as *λαρ*, *ἔρ*, *ver*; *ἱστία*, *Vesta*; *ἱστίρα*, *vespera*; *ἰδω*, *video*; &c; with the insertion of *n*, as *θησαυρός*, *thensaurus*; *σκαπτησὺλη*, *scaptensula*; *γλυκὺς*, *lucens*;) which sometimes signifies ‘to keep from harm or going wrong.’ Hom. Il. A, 48; Ω, 657; τοῦ δὲ ἱρυκίμιν πρωτόθιτον τὸ ἱρύιν ὃ ἱστὶ ἱλκύνιν ὥς γὰρ ἰπὶ πωλὶδ ἱρύονται ἱσπαι καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἰν τῇ πωλύσειλαι σαφίστιρον δὲ ἰπτιῶν τὰ ἰπασσῶν ἱρυόμενα ἔχον ἱλκίμιν ζῶα ἱσίωνται τοῦ θίιν ἄντα. ἱσος δὲ καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἱρύω τὸ φυλάσσω γίνεται τὸ ἱρύκω, Eust. on H. p. 761. From *λύκω* we have *ἀπέρύκω*, *averrunco*; viii, 6; x, 23; Cato R. R. 142; Cic. At. ix, 2; Apul. de D. S. p. 51; a *vertendo* [the ancients, it is to be noticed, were but indifferent etymologists] *averruncare*; ut *deus*, qui iis rebus præest, *Averruncus*, Var. L. L. vi, 81; thus *promo*, *promus*; *condo*, *condus*; *carpo*, *carpus*. cf. VO. Et. L. L. Here *se* is und. as with *verto* put absolutely, *hos illi, quod nec bene vertat, mittimus hædos*, Virg. E. ix, 6. G.—RH doubles the word.—*vertuntent* 3 P.—*verrunque* F.—*vertundo* S. R. pr. S.—*vertunt* 2 P. 4 L. pr. DJ.—*verrunto* RM.—*vertunt* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. from gl. ° om. 1 P.—*æque* conj. S. P ed. FR 2. cf. iv, 2; xxvii, 26, 10; nn, on Tac. H. iv, 28. D.—*auctionibus* L.—*avibus* ed. Mo. sqq.—*auctoribus* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. 9 ed. FR 2. for *auxeritis*, as *defexit* for *defecerit*, i, 24; *faxitis* for *feceritis*, [below; ED.] xxv, 12. D.—*assitis* 3 L. B. R. ant. Edd. 1 præda onustos om. RH. S. 3 P. H. D. but cf. iii, 29; G. 5; i, 4; Cic. Ver. v, 17; Nep. vii, 5; V. Pat. ii, 115; Curt. v, 12; ix, 2; Tac. A. xii, 28; i, 21; Front. S. i, 4, 2. (TN.) 2 domum 5 L.—*domo* conj. RH. pr. S. but cf. *redux* in *putriam*, Ter. Heau. ii, 4, 18; in *hædon*, Hec. v, 4, 12; *reducere domum*, iv, 4, 43. The plural *domos* occurs, iii, 68; xxvii, 51; D. xii, 7; iii, 5; G. xxi, 21 twice. ED. 1 exempla...facultatem om. S. pr. and und. *facere*; but cf. xxxviii, 43; S. adv. cf. 17; Cæs. B. G. i, 31; Ter. Eu. v, 7, 21; G. xiii, 8; *facere in aliquem exempla* Ter. Eu. v, 5, 6. D. 2 crudam ME. V. 2, 3 L. N. v. RE. 4, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV.—*esta* L.—*extam* ME. V.—*ex tam* 1 L.—*extram* P.—*crudaxtam* (in one word) F.—*dextera* or *dextra* 3 L. N.—om. 2 L.—*cæsum* ad. 4 L. H. B. L. ant. Edd.—*cæsa* ad. GA. ed. Mo. G. C. w RE. pr. G. ed. D.—*victimam* pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—*victima* ed. Mo. G. C. x om. G. C. y ed. AS. pr. cf. Macr. S. iii, 2; Virg. Æ. v, 238; 776; (nn.) S. R. GB. STE, Sch. p. 64. *exta deis cum dabant, porricere dicebant*, Var. R. R. i, 29; U, on C. R. R. 134. DU. PZ. A. H. 10, p. 427. D.—*projecit* Mss. ant. Edd. pr. on account of *dedit* following: RH. but cf. xxii, 21, 6; ED. to which add *potuit...locat...habuit* xxii, 3; *conspiciuntur...nuntiatum est* xxiii, 19; *victa [ext]...occupantur* xxviii, 19; G. ix, 41; xxiv, 14; xxv, 14; xxxi, 29; iii, 46, 9; BU, on V. Æ. ii, 12. D. 2 profectis ed. er. Pa. Fr. pr. CD. a om. one Ms of G. H. RH. CD. adv. cf. Virg. Æ. i, 34. S.—*terræ* F. b ablata conj. CD. but cf. xl, 21; xxvii, 47, v; Cic. Leg. ii, 11. D.

2 ‘To wreak exemplary vengeance,’ ‘such as shall be a warning to other nations;’ C. *adversarium exemplum severitatis*, Cic. ad Q. F. i, 2, 2; cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 31; Ter. Eu. v, 5, 4 sqq. ED. παραδείγματα. R.

3 In other sacrifices the entrails were boiled in a pot, which Plautus calls *aula extaris*; cf. G. on xxv, 16, c; *semicruda exta rapta foco prosequit*, Suet. ii, 1. (CS.) DU.

4 Cf. SL, on P. 9. DU.

M.C. Ceth. nebula^c exstitit^d, vix ut concursus navium inter se vita-
P.S. Tudita. rent. lenior ventus in alto factus. noctem insequentem

eadem caligo obtinuit: sole orto est discussa^e, et addita
vis vento. jam terram cernebant. haud ita multo post^f
gubernator Scipioni ait ' non plus quinque millia passuum
' Africam abesse; Mercurii promontorium^g se cernere.
' si jubeat eo dirigi, jam^h in portu fore omnem classem.'
Scipio, ut in conspectu terra fuit, precatusⁱ uti ' bono rei
' publicæ suoque Africam viderit, dare vela et alium infra^j
' navibus accessum petere' jubet. vento eodem ferebantur.
ceterum nebula sub idem ferme tempus quo pridie exorta
conspectum terræ ademit, et ventus^k premente nebula
cecidit. nox deinde incertiora^l omnia fecit. itaque ancoras,
ne aut inter se concurrerent naves aut terræ inferrentur,
jecere. ubi illuxit, ventus idem coortus, nebula disjecta,
aperuit omnia Africæ littora. Scipio, ' quod esset proxi-
mum promontorium,' percunctatus, cum ' Pulchri pro-
montorium⁹ id vocari' audisset, " placet omen" inquit;
" huc dirigite naves." eo classis decurrit, copiæqueⁱ omnes
in terram expositæ sunt.

The Roman
fleet makes
" Cape
Fair."

Prosperam navigationem sine terrore ac tumultu fuisse
permultis Græcis Latinisque auctoribus credidi. Coelius
unus præterquam quod non^j mersas fluctibus naves, ceteros
omnes cælestes maritimosque terrores, postremo ' abreptam
xxx, 24. ' tempestate ab Africa classem ad insulam Ægimurum,
' inde ægre correctum cursum' exponit; ' et prope obrutis
' navibus, injussu imperatoris, scaphis, haud secus quam

^c or *nebule* pl. and opt. Mss.—*nebulæ* F 1st? V 1st. ^d em. cf. Pliny ii, 60. G. pr. C.—*cepit* pl. and opt. Mss.—*occepit* RH. ed. G. C. D.—*occeperat* ant. Edd.—*cepit* D. L. N.—*cepte* (2 L.) or *excepti* al. Mss. of C.—*ita* ad. pl. and opt. Mss. Edd. G. C. D.—*excepti* *ita* conj. ED. ^e *discussa* F 1st. V 1st. 1 L.—*dies visa* F 2d. V 2d. 2 L. HV. ^f T. Posthumius ad. al. Mss. ant. Edd. ^g *deos* ad. G. C. as in iv, 13; but cf. v, 21. GR.—om. opt. Mss. D. pr. GR. C. ^h *vento* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 5 L. B 2d. HV. L. N. pr. S. adv. cf. Virg. G. i, 354; Ov. M. viii, 2; Sen. Ag. 676; Pliny ii, 47; G. xxxvi, 43; D. xxv, 27; xxvi, 39; DU. and xxii, 6, 8; ED. and *vixitum satis certa lucis et eam ipsam premente caligine [ex nebula]* x, 32. DU. ⁱ F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*copiæ* ed. FR 2. G. C. D. ^j om. F. V. five L. HV.

⁵ ἡ 'Ερμαία ἄκρα, ' Cape Bon or Ras Adder.' R. xxx, 24, 4.

⁶ ' Presently;' ii, 19. R.

⁷ ' Further in shore and nearer Carthage.' R.

⁸ *Incerta* are properly those things which are not capable of being discerned [*cerni*] or

seen clearly: RS. see the quotation in note h.

⁹ Probably ' the promontory of Hercules,' SHA, Tr. pl. to p. 148; p. 158: καὶ Καλὴν ἄκραν ἔχει, Pol. iii, 22 sqq. It might have been named after Ap. Claudius Pulcher. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 47 sq. R. xxx, 24, 4.

‘ naufragos, milites sine armis cum ingenti tumultu in M. C. Ceth.
 ‘ terram evasisse.’ P. S. Tudita.

8 Expositis copiis Romani castra in proximis tumulis Alarm in
 metantur. jam non in maritimos modo agros conspectu Africa.
 primum classis, dein tumultu egredientium in terram
 pavor terrorque pervenerat, sed in ipsas urbes. neque
 enim hominum modo turba, mulierum puerorumque
 agminibus¹ immixta², omnes passim compleverat vias,
 sed pecora quoque præ se agrestes agebant, ut^a relinqui^b
 subito Africam diceres. urbibus vero ipsis majorem quam iii, 11, 2.
 quem secum attulerant terrorem inferebant. præcipue
 Carthaginis^c prope ut captæ tumultus fuit. nam post
 M. Atilium Regulum et L. Manlium consules^d, annis
 prope quinquaginta³, nullum Romanum exercitum vide-
 rant præter prædatorias classes, quibus exscensiones^e in
 agros maritimos^f factæ erant; raptisque quæ obvia fors
 fecerat, prius recursum semper ad naves, quam clamor
 agrestes conciret, fuerat. eo major tum fuga⁴ pavorque
 in urbe fuit. et hercule neque exercitus domi validus
 neque dux quem opponerent erat. Hasdrubal Gisgonis
 filius genere, fama, divitiis, regia tum etiam affinitate, 23.
 longe primus civitatis erat: sed eum ab illo ipso^g Scipione
 aliquot præliis fusum pulsumque in Hispania meminerant,
 nec magis ducem duci parem quam tumultuarium exerci-
 tum suum Romano exercitui esse. itaque velut si urbem
 extemplo aggressurus Scipio foret, ita ‘ ad arma’ est con-
 clamatum; portæque raptim^h clausæ et armati in muris
 vigilæque et stationes dispositæ, ac nocte insequenti

^a P. 3, 5 L. H. B. HV.—agebantur F.—agebant ed. [er? cf. viii, 13, 3. D.] GR.
^b reliqui P. F. ^c Carthagini 3 L. H. B. D. ant. Edd. but cf. non fuit tumultus ille nec
 pavor, qualis captarum urbium [i. e. in captis urbibus DCE.] esse solet, i, 29. Yet why not præci-
 pius? DU. ^d M. Atilium (or Attilium) consulem F. V. HV. N. L.—M. Atilium Regulum
 consulem 1, 2 L.—Atilium (only) 5 L. ^e RH. pr. LT. DU. exscendere is ‘ to disembark,’
 ascendere ‘ to embark,’ cf. xxii, 20, f; xxviii, 8. G, on viii, 17, 9.—excursiones S. R. D. pr.
 S. adv. GB.—descensiones V. 1, 2, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N. L. ant. Edd.—excessiones 3 L.—
 ascensiones F.—escensiones conj. SAL. ^f maritimos om. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. HV. ^g om.
 F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. but cf. ii, 56, 12. D. ^h partim P. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.
 L. N.

1 Multis passim agminibus per omnes vias
 cum clamore curritur, ii, 23. DU.

2 For the simple mixta, as in xxvi, 36;
 xxxv, 34. DU.

3 Prope LX or plus quam L conj. R. This
 being the 53d year: cf. xxviii, 43, p. C.

4 ‘ Running to and fro about the streets in
 haste,’ DU. διὰ δρόμων or διὰ δρόμῳ.

M.C.Ceth. vigilatum est. postero die quingenti¹ equites, speculatum
P.S.Tudita. ad mare turbandosque egredientes ex navibus missi, in
stationes Romanorum inciderunt. jam enim¹ Scipio, classe
Uticam missa, ipse haud ita multum progressus a mari
tumulos proximos ceperat, equites et in stationibus locis
The Ro- idoneis posuerat et per agros miserat prædatum. ii cum 29
mansavage the enemy's Carthaginensi equitatu prælium cum commisissent, paucos
territory, in ipso certamine, plerosque fugientes persecuti, in quibus
after dis- præfectum quoque Hannonem, nobilem juvenem, occide-
persing the runt¹. Scipio non agros modo circa vastavit, sed urbem²
cavalry. etiam proximam Afrorum satis opulentam cepit; ubi
præter cetera, quæ extemplo in naves onerarias imposita
missaque in Siciliam erant, octo millia liberorum³ servo-
Masinissa rumque capitum sunt capta. lætissimus tamen Romanis⁴
comes to in principio rerum gerendarum adventus fuit Masinissæ,
Scipio; 33. quem quidam 'cum ducentis haud amplius equitibus,'
plerique 'cum duûm millium equitatu' tradunt 'venisse.'
ceterum cum longe maximus omnium ætatis suæ regum
hic fuerit plurimumque rem Romanam juverit, operæ
pretium videtur excedere⁵ paullulum ad enarrandum
quam varia fortuna usus sit in amittendo recuperandoque
paterno regno.

xxvii, 18, 6. Militanti⁶ pro Carthaginensibus in Hispania pater ei
His vicis- moritur: Galæ nomen erat. regnum ad fratrem regis
situdes of fortune: Cæsalcem⁴ pergrandem⁴ natu (ita mos apud Numidas est⁵)
AP. 11 sq. pervenit. haud multo post Cæsalce quoque mortuo, major
ex duobus filiis ejus Capusa, puero admodum altero, pater-

¹ om. P. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N.—*de* (and om. *die*) conj. G. adv. D.—*m* conj. (*χίλιους* App. Pun. 14) for *∞* might very likely be omitted; cf. xxxix, 42, 3. D. pr. ED. ² tamen (only) F. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—*tum* (only) 5 L.—*nam* V int. ³ virorum F. ⁴ omnibus VI. conj. G 1st. pr. D. adv. C.—*omnis* P. V. F. 1 L. cet. Mss of C.—*animis* 5 L.—*lætissimi...ominis* conj. cf. Ov. F. i, 178; Stat. Th. viii, 705. G 2d. ⁵ PE. GA. F 2d. D. L. N. pl. Mss of D.—*militandi* P. RE. V. ME. F 1st. V 1st.—*militandique* H.—*militando* HF. 4 L. HV.—*militante eo* B. ant. Edd.—*et ad* GA.—*ei* tr. hither (or om.) conj. DE. ⁶ *prægrandem* 2 L. pr. cf. xxi, 54, 7; vii, ep. G, diatr. Stat. 14; BU, on Su. iii, 60. D.

¹ According to App. he was taken prisoner by Masinissa, and afterwards exchanged for that prince's mother. D. 35, 1.

² *Λόχα*, App. S. But this town was taken subsequently. It was perhaps either Aquilaria, or Carpos, or Misua, which all lay in the same route. Scipio led his army up the country, to invest Carthage by land,

while his fleet coasted along the shore. HY, O. A. t. iii, p. 47 sqq. R.

³ 'To digress:' R.

⁴ The same name as *Isalces* Sil. v, 289; cf. also xxiii, 18. G.

⁵ See GRO, J. B. P. ii, 7, 24. DU. The same order of succession appears to have been observed in Spain; xxviii, 21. C.

num imperium accepit. ceterum cum magis jure gentis⁶ M. C. Ceth.
quam^a auctoritate^f inter suos aut^g viribus obtineret regnum, P. S. Tudita.
existit quidam^b Mezetulusⁱ nomine, non alienus sanguine
regibus⁷, familiæ⁸ semper inimicæ ac de imperio varia
fortuna cum iis qui^j tum obtinebant certantis. is concitatis
popularibus, apud quos invidia regum⁹ magnæ auctoritatis
erat, castris palam positis descendere regem in aciem ac
dimicare de regno coegit. in eo prælio Capusa cum multis
principum cecidit. gens Massylorum omnis in dicionem^{xxiv, 48, 1}
imperiumque Mezetuli concessit. regio tamen nomine^{and n.}
abstinuit^k, contentusque nomine modico tutoris puerum
Lacumacen, qui stirpis regiæ supererat, regem appellat.
Carthaginiensem nobilem feminam, sororis filiam Hanni-
balis, quæ proxime Œsalci regi nupta fuerat, matrimonio
sibi jungit spe Carthaginensium¹⁰ societatis; et cum
Syphace hospitium vetustum legatis missis renovat, omnia
30 ea auxilia præparans adversus Masinissam. et Masinissa
audita morte patruī, dein nece fratris patruelis, ex Hispania
• in Mauritaniā (Bocchar ea tempestate rex Maurorum
erat) trajicit. ab eo supplex infimis^l precibus auxilium
itineri, quoniam bello non poterat, quattuor millia Mau-
rorum impetravit. cum iis, præmisso nuntio ad paternos
suosque amicos, cum ad fines regni pervenisset, quingenti
ferme Numidæ ad eum convenerunt. igitur Mauris inde,
sicut convenerat, retro ad regem remissis, quanquam ali-

* om. RH. 3 P. pr. RH.—*ceterum cum* and *jure...quam* om. H. ^f *auctoritatis* F.
V. 1—3 L. HV. ^g *quam* RH. 2, 3 P. H. pr. RH. ^h om. C. as in xxxii, 22;
xxiv, 34, a: but cf. ib. 5; xxv, 23. GR. ⁱ S. Μισέτουλος, App. p. 18; S. or Μισέτουλος
Pun. 33. *Lacumaces* is probably the same as Δαπάμας, App. 41. R.—var. Mss. as in almost
all proper names. ^j *id* conj. ad. DU. pr. R. ^k *apsuntit* F 1st.—*assunto* F 2d.—
assumpto 5 L.—*absumpto* HF. V. 4 L.—*spreto* 2 L. HV.

6 The law of the country makes a sovereign legitimate, authority procures him respect, power gives him real security. C. Authority, indeed, affords a precarious safety, so long as a belief prevails that any indignity or violence offered to the prince would be avenged by his subjects. Aratus, Timoleon, and Hiero, by virtue of the authority and influence which they possessed over their fellow-citizens, were almost absolute; they had the substantial power without the invidious name of a monarch: thus *Evander auctoritate magis quam imperio regebat*, i, 7. G.

7 'Connected by blood with the royal

family:' xxxv, 49; Prop. i, 8, 18; [Ov. M. ix, 326: *alienus* is opposed to *propinquus*, Cic. Dom. 27; Ov. M. x, 340. R.] Repeat *regibus* with *inimicæ*. D.

8 'But of a house &c.' R.

9 The genitive case of the object. C.

10 Hence it appears that the Carthaginians favoured Lacumaces and Mezetulus against Masinissa, who was then in Spain; and this would sow the seeds of that prince's enmity to Carthage, which other causes afterwards developed: cf. 23, 1; xxviii, 16, 3. C.

1 As in viii, 2; 'most humble:' RS. cf. Her. i, 90, n. 71; 116, n. 48.

M.C.Ceth. quanto minor spe multitudo, nec cum qua tantam rem
P.S.Tudita. aggredi satis auderet, conveniret, ratus agendo ac moliendo
vires quoque ad agendum aliquid collecturum², proficiscenti
ad Syphacem Lacumaci regulo ad † Thapsum^a occurrit.
trepidum agmen cum in urbem refugisset, urbem^b Masi-
nissa primo impetu capit, 'ex regis alios tradentes se
recipit^c, alios vim parantes occidit. pars maxima cum
ipso puero inter tumultum ad Syphacem, quo primum
intenderant^e iter, pervenerunt. fama hujus modicæ^f rei
in principio rerum prospere actæ^g convertit ad Masinissam
Numidas^h, affluebantque undique ex agris vicisque veteres
milites Galæ, et invitabantⁱ juvenem ad recuperandum
paternum regnum. numero militum aliquantum Mezetulus
superabat: nam et ipse eum exercitum quo Capusam
vicerat, et ex receptis³ post cædem regis aliquot habebat;
et puer Lacumaces ab Syphace auxilia ingentia adduxerat.
quindecim millia peditum Mezetulo, decem millia equitum
erant, quibus cum^j Masinissa^k, nequaquam tantum pedi-
tum equitumve^l habente^l, acie conflixit. vicit tamen et
veterum militum^m virtus et prudentia inter Romana
et Punica arma exercitati ducis. regulus cum tutore et
exigua Masæsyliorum manu in Carthaginiensemⁿ agrum
perfugit. ita recuperato regno paterno, Masinissa quia sibi
adversus Syphacem^o haud paullo majorem restare dimi-

^a *Thapsus* (cf. nn, on Sil. iii, 261; D.) seems quite out of the question, being much too far to the east. GL. P.—*Tapsum* (ant. Edd.) or *Tarsum* or *Trasum* or *Thasum* or *Tasum* or *Chassum* al. Mss.—*Thebestam* or *Tubusuptum* conj. DJ.—*Thalam* or *Capsum* c. cf. CE, G. A. iv, 5, p. 122. D.—*Tipasam* (now 'Tifas') c. ED. ^b *et urbem* 3 P. H. RH.—*eam* conj. R. ^c *et ad*. 3 P. H. RH. ed. G. om. GR. ^d F. al. Mss. ed. GR.—*recepit* ant. Edd....G. ^e *intenderat* F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. em. RH. ^f *hujusmodi* 1 P. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV.—*hujusmodi* F 2d. ^g *acmæ* P.—*agmen* 1 P. V. 1 L. HV.—*actæ agmen* 4 L. ^h *Numidarum* 1 P. V. 1, 4 L. HV. ⁱ *or invitabantque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*et incitabant* H. RH.—*incitabantque* 1 P.—*mutabantque* 2 P. ^j *qui* (i. e. *Mezetulus*) *cum* conj. D 1st.—*quihuscum* vulg. ed. G. C. D. making *Masinissa* the nominative. adv. ED. ^k *equitumque* 4 L. H. RH. pr. DCE. ^l pl. and opt. Mss. ed. er. A. to agree with *Masinissa*; D 2d. or *acie*. C. adv. ED.—*haberet* 2 L.—*habens* al. Mss. ant. Edd. RH. em. A. ed. G. C. D. ^m *veterum* (only) P. RE. ME. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. L. Mss of C. but the substantive is necessary; C. cf. xxvi, 28; xxxi, 4; xxxiv, 17; xlii, 31. D.—*veteranorum* conj. cf. xxxvii, 20; G. adv. but cf. xl, 39; xliv, 34; cxiii, ep. D. ⁿ *Carthaginiensium* ant. Edd. G. (em. GR. cf. 31; vi, 21, 8. D.) er? Ox. ^o *cum Syphace* 2 P. H. D. L. RH.

2 *Viresque acquirit eundo*, Virg. Æ. iv, iii, 39. GL.

175. ED. The account of the marches and countermarches of these princes seems inconsistent with what Polybius states respecting the extent of the Carthaginian dominions,

3 'Of those whom he had received into his service after Capusa's death.' C.

4 The ablative. 'With which forces Mezetulus engaged Masinissa.' D 2d.

cationem cernebat, optimum ratus cum fratre patruele ^{M. C. Ceth.}
 gratiam reconciliare, missis qui et^p puero spem facerent, ^{P. S. Tudita.}
 ‘ si in fidem Masinissæ sese permisisset, futurum eum^a
 ‘ in eodem honore quo apud Galam Œsalces quondam
 ‘ fuisset,’ et [qui]’ ‘ Mezetulo præter impunitatem sua
 ‘ omnia cum fide restitui’ sponderent, ambo^b præoptantes
 exsilio modicam domi fortunam, omnia, ne id fieret, Car-
 thaginiensibus de industria agentibus, ad sese perduxit.

Hasdrubal tum forte, cum hæc gerebantur, apud Sypha- ^{Hasdrubal}
 cem erat. qui Numidæ, haud sane multum ad se pertinere ^{stirs up}
 credenti utrum penes Lacumacen an Masinissam regnum ^{Syphax}
 Massylorum esset, ‘ falli eum magnopere’ ait, ‘ si Masi- ^{against that}
 ‘ nissam eisdem contentum fore quibus patrem Galam ^{young}
 ‘ aut patruum ejus Œsalcem credat. multo majorem ^{prince.}
 ‘ indolem in eo animi ingenique esse quam in ullo
 ‘ gentis ejus unquam^c fuisset. sæpe eum in Hispania
 ‘ raræ inter homines virtutis specimen dedisse sociis
 ‘ pariter hostibusque. et Syphacem et Carthaginienses,
 ‘ nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, ingenti mox ^{F. iii, 5 ;}
 ‘ incendio¹, cum jam nullam^b opem^c ferre^d possent^e, ^{VP. ii, 125.}
 ‘ arsueros. adhuc teneras et fragiles ejus vires esse, vixdum
 ‘ coalescens^f foveatis^g regnum.’ instando stimulandoque
 pervincit ut ‘ exercitum ad fines Massylorum admoveat,
 ‘ atque in agro de quo sæpe cum Gala non verbis modo
 ‘ disceptatum sed etiam armis certatum fuerat, tanquam
 ‘ haud dubie^h juris sui, castra locet. si quis arceat², idⁱ
 ‘ quod maxime opus sit, acie dimicaturum^j: sin per me-
 ‘ tum agro cedatur, in medium regnum eundum. aut sine
 ‘ certamine concessuros in dicionem ejus Massylos, aut

^p et qui tr. conj. ED. ^a pl. and opt. Mss.—om. RH. G. C. D. ^r conj. om. G.
 pr. (unless these envoys were different from the former.) C. adv. cf. note p. ED. ^b pl.
 and opt. Mss. ant. Edd.—ambos ed. A. ^a usquam F. V. 1, 3, 4 L. cf. xxxix, 31, 5. D.
^b nulla F. ^c molem F. 2 P marg.—moram 1, 2 P. V. 5 L. HF. HV.—inoram 2 L. 1st.—
 morem 1 L. ^d ferret 1 L. ^e posset F. 2, 5 L. HF. HV.—poscit 1, 2 P.—om.
 1 L. V. ^f coalescent RE. ME. F. V.—coalescere ant. Edd. ^g foveatis ant. Edd.—
 fovere is ‘ to preserve by dint of care and great attention.’ RS. ^h dubii P. HV. pr.
 ED. cf. xxxiv, 62, 11; DU. 43, 5. D.—dubi F 1st.—ubi RE. V. 1, 4 L.—om. (with haud)
 2; 5 L. ⁱ 2 P. HV. pr. C. ed. cf. vi, 17, 6. D.—ut 1 P. P. RE. ME. V. C. F. 1,
 2 L. L. N. Mss of C. cf. 33; vii, 4; GR. vii, 33; GR, on xlv, 18, 8. D.—tum 5 L.—om.
 ed. G. C. ^j pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd....G. C. D.—dimicaturus ed. [er ?] GR. CL.

1 This is a favourite metaphor with our author; xxxi, 48; xxxvii, 25; GB. vii, 30; x, 24; xxi, 10; R. cf. also Cic. p. Mur. 25; p. Mar. 9; T. Q. iv. 32; de Or. ii, 47.
 2 ‘ If any one should offer to drive him thence.’ R.

M.C. Coth. 'nequaquam pares futuros armis.' his vocibus incitatus
P.S. Tudita. Syphax Masinissæ bellum infert, et primo certamine Mas-
Syphax
defeats
Masinissa. sylos fundit fugatque. Masinissa cum paucis equitibus ex
acie in montem (Balbum incolæ vocant) perfugit. familiæ
aliquot cum mapalibus^k pecoribusque suis (ea^k pecunia^k
illis est) persecuti^l sunt regem; cetera Massylorum mul-
tudo in dicionem Syphacis concessit. quem ceperant
exsules montem, herbidus aquosusque est; et quia pecori
bonus alendo erat, hominum quoque carne ac lacte vescen-
tium abunde sufficiebat alimentis. inde nocturnis primo ac
furtivis incursionibus, deinde aperto latrocinio infesta omnia
circa esse: maxime uri^m Carthaginiensisⁿ ager, quia et
plus^o prædæ^p quam^q inter Numidas, et latrocinium tutius
erat. jamque adeo licenter⁵ eludebant, ut ad mare^r de-
vectam^r prædam venderent mercatoribus appellentibus
naves ad id ipsum, pluresque quam justo sæpe in bello
Carthaginiensium^r caderent caperenturque. deplorabant
ea apud Syphacem Carthaginienses, infensumqueⁿ et
ipsum ad reliquias belli persequendas instigabant. sed
vix regium videbatur latronem vagum in montibus con-
Bocchar is
sent against
Masinissa. sectari. Bocchar ex præfectis regiis^a vir acer et impiger³²
ad id delectus. ei^b data quattuor millia peditum, duo
equitum; præmiorumque ingentium^c spe oneratus^d, 'si
'caput Masinissæ rettulisset aut vivum (id vero inæsti-

^k illa F.—var. al. Mss. ^l 2, 3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. DCE. cf. xlv, 6, 4.
For *persecutæ* 12, 4. R.—*persecuti* pl. and opt. Mss. G. C. v, 40, 4. D. R. ^m P. pl.
Mss of D. cf. xxvi, 21. D.—*juris* 1 L. Mss of G and C. pr. cf. *Asia Persarum juris*, Just. ix,
5; xlii, 5; G. id. ix, 1; *juris Ægyptii civitates*, id. xxxi, 1. adv. D. pr. because *juris* mi
occurs above; and Livy often uses such phrases a second time within a short space. C.—
viri V.—ut H.—*veris* L. ⁿ Carthaginiensium B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. G. em. A. ^o inde
ad. 2 P. HV. (tr. after *quia*) B. ^p de F. V. 1 L.—om. HV. ^q qua F. V. 1 L.—
om. 5 L. ^r male F. ^a delectam F. 1 P. V. 1—4 L. HV. cf. ii, 14, 3. D.—
dejectam 5 L. cf. xxxi, 45, 8. D. ^c Carthaginienses F. V. 1, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N.
ⁿ *intensumque* 1, 2 P. 1 L. V. N. all Mss of G and C. Our author alludes to the Greek
expression "*ἐρίχοντα ὀρεῖναι*" G B.—*intentumque* S. F. H. cf. xxxiv, 15, 5.—*incensumque*
2—5 L. conj. G. cf. i, 25, 2. D. adv. C. ^a regis F. V. five L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxxii,
6, 6. D. ^b et F. 1—3 L. HV. V. ^c em. RH. pr. C. cf. vi, 3, 8. D.—*ingenti*
pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. iv, 8, 6. D. ^d honoratus F. V. 1 L. B 1st. GA. N. ed.
Rom. Parm. adv. cf. iv, 14, 13. D.

3 Cf. nn, on Sil. ii, 85; xiv, 7; xvii, 88
sq; R. Sal. J. 18; (CO.) Virg. Luc. Claud.
&c. BT, G. S. ii, ii, 9. D.

4 'Their wealth and medium of traffic';
'That which stands them in the stead of
money:' cf. Ov. F. v, 279 sqq; *hinc ipsa*
pecunia dicta est ib. 281; from originally

bearing the impression of the cattle, for which
it was substituted: cf. PK, on Deut. xxviii.
4; see also the derivations of *πωλίω*, *ἀτίσμαι*,
&c. C. R. ED.

5 'With such perfect freedom and im-
punity.' ED. The accusative 'those whom
they plundered' is und. RS.

‘mabile¹ gaudium fore) cepisset,’ palatos incurioseque^c M. C. Celb.
P. S. Tudita.
 agentes improvise adortus, pecorum hominumque ingenti
 multitudine a praesidio armatorum exclusa, Masinissam
 ipsum cum paucis in verticem montis compellit. inde
 prope ut jam debellato, nec praeda modo pecorum homi-
 numque captorum missa ad regem, sed copiis etiam^f, ut^g
 aliquanto majoribus quam pro reliquiis^h belli, remissis,
 cumⁱ haud amplius peditibus mille^j ducentisque equitibus,
 degressum jugis Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, fauci-
 bus utrinque obsessis^k, inclusit. ibi ingens caedes Massy-
 lorum facta. Masinissa cum quinquaginta haud amplius
 equitibus per amfractus montis ignotos sequentibus se^l
 eripuit. tenuit tamen vestigia Bocchar, adeptusque eum
 patentibus prope Clupeam^m urbem campis ita circum-
 venitⁿ, ut praeter quattuor equites omnes ad unum in-
 terficeret^o. cum iis ipsum quoque Masinissam saucium
 prope e manibus inter tumultum amisit. in conspectu
 erant fugientes; ala equitum dispersa toto^p campo, qui-
 busdam^q, ut occurrerent, per obliqua tendentibus, quin-
 que^r hostes sequebatur^s. amnis ingens fugientes accepit
 (neque enim cunctanter, ut quos major metus urgeret,
 immiserant equos), raptique gurgite et in obliquum prae-
 lati^t. duobus in conspectu hostium in prae rapidum gurgi-
 tem haustis ipse perisse creditus. at^u duo reliqui equites

He escapes,
with two
other horse-
men, by
crossing a
river.

xxi, 54, 7.

xxx, 38.

* incuriose 1 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV.—se ad. 1 P. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. adv.
 cf. 3; GB. Tac. H. iv, 28. D.—si ad. F. f om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. g om. V.
 1—3, 5 L. B. ant. Edd. ad. RH. h reliquis F. 5 L. cf. xl, 57, 8. D. i P. ME.
 G. V. 1, 2 L. HV. N. F. cet. Mss of G and C. pr. R.—quingentis ad. (after amplius) 5 L.
 ant. Edd. G. C. D. j P. ME. G. V. 1, 2 L. HV. N. pr. R.—om. al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.
 k oppositus P 1st. ed. G 1st.—oppositis P 2d. BS. 1—3 L. V 2d. pr. cf. 34; PZ. xxvi, 46.
 G.—oppositos RE. V. ME. F. 5 L. N.—obseptis conj. G. l sese pl. Mss.—om. F. but
 cf. i, 14. D. m GL suspects this name also: 30, a. ED. n circumdedit H. RH.
 but cf. iv, 28; v, 38; x, 26. D. o interfecerit RH. ed. G. C.—interficeret [interficerent
 er. D.] pl. and opt. Mss. ed. D. p dispersato F. V. al.—dispersæ lato (and alæ) ed.
 FR. but cf. xxvii, 41; xxxvii, 20. G. q opt. Mss. ed. G.—quacumque ant. Edd. r F.
 V. HV. L.—sequebantur opt. Mss of G. ant. Edd.—flectebat (and hostis) ed. FR 2. s opt.
 Mss. ‘carried down the stream, beyond the spot where they had wished to land.’ præ, in
 composition, has often the force of præter, xxxviii, 27; Tac. A. vi, 35; GB. xxi, 55, n;
 ED. præveshi xxiv, 44, m; Tac. H. ii, 2; Luc. ix, 1002; prænavigare V. Max. i, 8, 9;
 Sen. Ep. 51; 70; P. Mela ii, 3; prælabi Col. xi, 1; præfluere Pliny H. N. iii, 5; cf. RG;
 V. L. 14; BU, on Q. I. O. ii, 3, 151; DU, on Fl. iii, 8, 3. G. D.—perlati 2 P. PE. B 2d.
 HV. BR. L.—relati H. GA. B 1st. ant. Edd. RH. t em. G.—ac Mss.

1 ‘To be prized above all things,’ ‘incal- In xxxv, 14, the sense is equivocal.
 culable:’ cf. xxxi, 34; R. V. Max. iv, 8. 2 Viz. ‘of the pursuers.’ G.

M.C.Ceth. cum eo inter^u virgulta ulterioris^v ripæ emergerunt^w. is finis
P.S.Tudita. Bocchari sequendi fuit, nec ingredi flumen auso, nec
habere credenti se jam quem sequeretur. inde vanus
auctor³ absumpti Masinissæ ad regem rediit^z, missique
qui Carthaginem gaudium ingens nuntiarent; totaque
Africa fama mortis⁴ Masinissæ repleta^y varie animos
affecit.

He lies hid
in a cave,
till cured of
his wounds.

Masinissa in spelunca occulta, cum herbis curaret vul-
nus, duorum equitum latrocinio per dies aliquot vixit. ubi
primum ducta^b cicatrix patique^z posse visa^a jactationem,
audacia ingenti pergit ire ad regnum repetendum; atque
in ipso itinere haud plus quadraginta equitibus collectis,
cum in Massylos, palam jam quis esset ferens, venisset,
tantum motum cum favore pristino tum gaudio insperato,
quod quem perisse crediderant incolumem cernebant,
fecit, ut intra paucos dies sex millia peditum armatorum,
quattuor equitum ad eum convenirent, jamque non in
possessione modo paterni regni esset, sed etiam socios
Carthaginiensium populos Massæsylo⁶rumque⁶ fines (id
Syphacis regnum erat) vastaret. inde irritato ad bellum
Syphace, inter Cirtam Hipponemque in jugis opportu-
norum^b ad omnia montium consedit. majorem igitur³³
eam rem^b Syphax ratus quam ut per¹ præfectum^c ageret,
cum filio juvene (nomen Verminæ erat^d) parte exercitus

Syphax
marches
against him.

^u om. 3 P. H. B. RH. ^v interioris 3 P. H. RH. adv. G. ^w tenuerunt 3 P. H.
ed. Rom. Parm. RH. ^x P. F. V. 3—5 L. B. GA. ed. D.—redit RH. ed. G. C.
^y om. (making tota Africa the ablative) conj. C. pr. D.—perlata conj. cf. cum ad eum fama
tanti comparati exercitus perlata esset, xxviii, 13; et literis multorum et sermone omnium
perfertur ad me, Cic. Fam. xiv, 1; clamore ad illos perlato, Curt. v, 12, 13; hasta sub exsertam
perlata popillam hæsit, Virg. Æ. xi, 803 sq. ED. ^z pati conj. G. ^a P. RE. V.
1 P. F. L. al.—est visa 3 L. B. or tr. 4 L. ant. Edd.—visus RH. H. pr. RH. but cf. xxi,
48, g. D. ^b opportuniorum H. RH. ^a jam ad. 1 P. (and om. eam) F. V. 1, 2,
4, 5 L. HV. ^b rex F. V.—rex ad. (and om. Syphax) 3 L. (after Syphax) B. ant.
Edd.—jam ad. L. ant. Edd. ^c præfectos RH. but Bocchar is meant. D. ^d Verminerat
F 1st.—Vermina erat F 2d. 2—4 L. H. HV.

3 'Reporting what was not the fact.' C.

4 For 'the report of his death, which
pervaded all Africa.'

5 A wound is said cicatricem ducere or
inducere, or ad cicatricem perducere. SH.
RHO, L. S. p. 361; MA, L. C. p. 76; R.
tempore ducetur longo fortasse cicatrix; hor-
rent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pon.
i, 3, 15 sq. DCF.

6 Μετὰ τὴν τῶν Μαυρουσίων γῆν τῶν Μασσι-

συλίων ἐστίν. ἀπὸ τοῦ Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ τὴν
ἀρχὴν λαμβάνουσα. τελευτῶσα δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἄλκην,
ἢ καλεῖται ὄριον τῆς τοῦ Μασσισυλίων καὶ τοῦ
Μασσιλιβίων, Strabo xvii, 829; μετὰ δ' αὖ
τρίτον ἡ Μασσυλιαίων ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδονίαν
παρασλησία χώρα, ib. 832. GL.

1 Darius statuit ipse discernere; quippe,
quæ per duces susacta erant, cuncta damnavat,
ratus pluribus curam, omnibus fortunam ab-
fuisse, Curt. iii, 2. GB.

missa, imperat ut 'circumducto agmine in se intentum M.C. Ceth.
'hostem ab tergo invadat'.^c nocte profectus Vermina, ^{P.S. Tudita.}
qui ex occulto aggressurus erat; Syphax autem interdiu
aperto itinere², ut qui signis collatis acie dimicaturus esset,
movit castra. ubi tempus visum est, quo pervenisse³ jam
circummissi videri poterant, et ipse leni⁴ clivo ferente ad
hostem, cum multitudine fretus tum præparatis ab tergo
insidiis, per adversum montem erectam aciem ducit.
Masinissa fiducia¹ maxime loci, quo multo æquiore pu-^{32; xxii,}
gnaturus erat, et ipse dirigit suos. atrox prælium et diu ^{16, 1.}
anceps fuit, loco et virtute militum Masinissam, multi-
tudine, quæ nimio major⁵ erat, Syphacem juvante. ea
multitudo divisa, cum pars a fronte urgeret, pars a tergo
se circumfudisset, victoriam haud dubiam Syphaci dedit;
et ne effugium quidem patebat hinc a fronte hinc ab tergo
inclusis. itaque ceteri pedites equitesque cæsi aut capti⁶: Masinissa
ducentos ferme equites Masinissa circa se conglobatos, ^{escapes}
divisosque turmatim in tres partes, 'erumpere' jubet, ^{with a few}
loco prædicto in quem 'ex dissipata convenirent fuga.'
ipse, qua intenderat, inter media tela hostium evasit.
duæ turmæ hæserē⁶: altera metu dedita hosti, ^{followers.} 'pertina-
cior in repugnando telis obruta et confixa est. Verminam
prope vestigiis instantem in alia atque alia⁷ flectendo iti-
nera¹ eludens¹, tædio et desperatione tandem fessum
abestere sequendo coegit. ipse cum sexaginta equitibus
ad minorem Syrtim pervenit. ibi⁸ cum conscientia egre-

^c illum (for imperat ut)...invadere jubet. RH. H. R. D. pr. RH. ¹ opportunitate
HF. (tr. after loci) HV.—om. F. V. 1, 4 L. ² aut capti om. RH. H. pr. RH.
³ altera ad. 2 P. 5 L. B. GA. HV. al. from gl. adv. RH. cf. x, 29; iii, 37; G. GR, on
Gel. vi. 12; DU. xxxi, 21; D. xxii, 29, e; Tac. A. i, 57, 1. Thus the Greeks omit ἡ μὲν
before ἡ δέ: SH. cf. B, dis. de Th. p. 43. R. ⁴ ed. G. D.—itinere C. V. HF. 1, 2, 4 L.
N. al. Mss. ed. C. flectere iter occurs i, 60; viii, 19; xxxv, 31; (nn.) xxxviii, 22; D. xxi,
31; xxii, 18; xxiii, 2; xxv, 22; xxvii, 43; xxxii, 29: cf. also xxiv, 14, 7. GR.—viam
iter (and in aliam atque aliam transflēctens) HV. ⁵ ludens 1—3 L. HF. V. B 1st
ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 18, 12. R. The preposition's being transferred to the end of the
preceding word seems to have given rise to v. l. in note i. D.

² This is opposed to occultum iter, xxxi, 2;
as apertum prælium to insidiis, [see below,
ED.] xxxi, 36; and apertum discrimen to
improvisus tumultus, x, 14. R.

³ 'To have reached their destination,'
i. e. 'to have arrived in the enemy's rear.'
R.

⁴ Cf. ii, 50, 10; CO, on Pl. v, 6, 14; D. C.

vi, 24; xxv, 36; xxxviii, 20; Cæs. B. G.
[ii, 18; 29; ED.] vii, 19; 83. R.

⁵ Thus nimio plus, i, 2; ii, 37. D.

⁶ 'Were surrounded and unable to extri-
cate themselves.' E.

⁷ Und. loca. R.

⁸ 'Wandering about from spot to spot.'

M.C.Ceth. gia^k sæpe repetiti regni paterni inter Punica Emporia
P.S.Tudita. gentemque^l Garamantum omne tempus usque^m adⁿ C.

25, 4. Lælii classisque Romanæ adventum in Africam con-
29. sumpsit°. hæc animum inclinant ut cum modico potius
quam cum magno præsidio equitum ad Scipionem quoque

xxii, 22, 13; postea venisse Masinissam credam: quippe illa regnantis^p
xxviii, 19, multitudo, hæc paucitas exulis fortunæ conveniens est.
m.

29. The Carthaginians raise a fresh body of horse. Carthaginienses ala equitum cum præfecto amissa, alio^q
equitatu per novum delectum^a comparato, Hannonem
Hamilcaris filium præficiunt. Hasdrubalem subinde ac
Syphacem per litteras nuntiosque, postremo etiam per
legatos arcessunt: Hasdrubalem ‘opem ferre prope cir-
‘cumsessæ patriæ’ jubent; Syphacem orant ut ‘Cartha-
‘gini,’ ut¹ ‘universæ Africæ subveniat.’ ad Uticam tum
castra Scipio, ferme mille passus ab urbe, habebat, trans-
lata a mari^b, ubi paucos dies stativa conjuncta classi
fuerant. Hanno, nequaquam satis valido non modo ad
laccessendum hostem sed ne ad tuendos quidem a popu-
lationibus agros equitatu accepto, id omnium primum egit
ut per conquisitionem^c numerum equitum augeret. nec
aliarum gentium² aspernatus, maxime tamen Numidas
(id longe primum equitum in Africa est genus) conducit.
jam ad quattuor millia equitum habebat, cum Salecam^d
nomine urbem occupavit, quindecim ferme millia ab
Romanis castris. quod ubi Scipioni relatum est, “æstiva³
“sub⁴ tectis^e equitatus!” inquit. “sint vel plures, dum
“talem ducem habeant.” eoque minus sibi^f cessandum⁵

^k egregie D. ed. FR 2. sqq. Edd. pr. cf. xxi, 40. DCE. adv. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. ^l om.
4 L.—Syrтимque or Leptimque cf. xxxiv, 62; conj. G. adv. D. ^m Garamantum...usque
om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. adv. C. D. ⁿ ad om. CO. ^o permansit (1st)
consenuit (2d cf. v, 43, 7) conj. G.—concessit 2 L. HV. would be preferable, cf. v, 39, 7.
But cf. xxvii, 13. 3; xxxviii, 22; Prop. i, 3, 37; (PA, p. 157.) consumere diem iii, 62;
v, 21; x, 22; xxiii, 46; [Juv. i, 4; absumere diem xxx, 8; ED.] annum xxxii, 26;
æstatem xxv, 1. D. ^p regnanti 4 L. H. B 1st. HV. ant. Edd. (and exuli) F. ^a dilec-
tum F. ^b a mare F 1st. V. 1, 2 L.—ad mare 5 L.—mari GA. ^c egit...conquisi-
tionem om. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. (together with id) 5 L. ^d VI. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. N.
ant. Edd. R.—Saleca P. F. al. Mss.—var. cet. Mss. cf. 35, e.—Saleram ed. [er? R.] Ve.
G. C. D.—Appian mentions Θαλαῦρα a town taken by Syphax, Pun. 10; which is perhaps
the same place. S. ^e agere ad. H. GA. B 1st. 3 L. ant. Edd. ed. G. ^f igitur
S.—om. GT. G.

1 On this repetition cf. iv, 4, nn. D.

2 Und. equites. R.

3 Und. agit; cf. xxvii, 8; 21. G.

4 Opposed to sub pellibus, under which
they ought to have been encamped. C.

5 This was the feeling which led Cyrus on

ratus quo ^a illi segnius rem agerent, Masinissam cum M. C. Ceth. equitatu præmissum 'portis obequitare atque hostem ad P.S. Tudita. 'pugnam elicere' jubet. 'ubi omnis multitudo se effu- 'disset, graviorque jam in certamine esset quam ut facile 'sustineri posset, cederet^b paullatim: se in tempore pugnae 'obventurum^c.' tantum moratus quantum satis temporis prægresso visum ad eliciendos hostes, cum Romano equi- tatu secutus, tegentibus tumultis qui peropportune^d circa viæ flexus oppositi^e erant, occultus processit. Masinissa An engage- ex composito, nunc terrentis nunc timentis modo aut ipsis ment of the obequitabat portis, aut cedendo, cum timoris^f simulatio^g cavalry; audaciam hosti faceret, ad insequendum^h temere eliciebat. nondum omnes egressi erant, varieque dux fatigabatur, alios vino et somno graves arma capere et frenare equos cogendo, aliis, ne sparsi et inconditi sine ordine, sine signis omnibus portis excurrerent, obsistendo. primoⁱ in- caute se evehentes^j Masinissa excipiebat; mox plures simul conferti porta effusi æquaverant certamen; postremo jam omnis equitatus prælio cum adesset, sustineri ultra ne- quiere. non tamen effusa fuga Masinissa, sed cedendo sen- sim^k impetus eorum excipiebat^l, donec ad tumultos tegentes Romanum equitatum pertraxit. inde exorti equites, et ipsi xxii, 28, 2. integris viribus et recentibus equis, Hannoni^m Afrisque pugnando ac sequendo fessis se circumfudere; et Masinissa flexis subito equis in pugnam rediit. mille fermeⁿ, qui in which primi^o agminis fuerant, ut^p quibus haud facilis receptus^q the Cartha- ginians are fuit, cum ipso duce Hannone interclusi atque interfecti^r beaten.

^a quod F. 1—3 L. ^b cedere H. BR. 4 L? RH. ed. G. C. DCE. but cf. xxxix, 14. (D.) R. ^c pl. and opt. Mss. used as *occurrere* is in x, 43; xxxi, 29; 48; Plaut. Ps. iv, 7, 100. G.—*venturum* vulg. pr. DJ. but cf. xxi, 61, 1; xxii, 25, 11; R. viii, 7, 5. D. ^d opportune H. RH. but cf. i, 42; vi, 18; (nn.) xxi, 39; xxii, 46; xxx, 4; xliv, 7; peropportunus x, 45, 2. D. ^e RH.—*flexusuppositi* F 1st.—*effusus oppositi* (and *riam*) ^f 3 P.—*flexus suppositi* vulg. ^g timore conj. RH. ^h simulati RH. 3 P. B 1st. ant. Edd.—*simulatii* H.—*simulato* conj. RH.—*spem* ad. B 1st. ant. Ed.—*specie* ad. al. ant. Edd. ⁱ insequentem P. F 1st. (and om. ad) RE. ed. G. C. ^j primos conj. PZ. ^k P em. G. cf. ix, 40; xxii, 45; xxxi, 35. D.—*evehentes* (and *incautos*) RE.—*seuehensis* P.—*seuentis* F 1st.—*sequentis* F 2d.—*sevientis* ME. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HF. HV. L. N.—*se invehentes* 3, 4 L. B. GA. D.—*sine invehentis* H. ^l accipiebat F. V. five L. H. GA. IIV. but cf. xxx, 35; ii, 47, 7; x, 18, 9. D. ^m Hannone 4 L. H. B. ant. Edd. RH. but cf. xxvi, 27. D. ⁿ fere F. 5 L. GA. HV. cf. xxxvii, 38, 5. D. ^o prius RH. H.—*prioris* conj. RH. ^p om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. HV. ant. Edd. ad. RH. ^q dereptus P. F 1st.

to the walls of Sardis, after Croesus had Her. i, 77 sqq.
retired to his capital and disbanded his army; ⁶ *Sensim et pedetentim* Cic. T. Q. iii, 22.

M. C. Ceth. sunt. ceteros ducis præcipue territos cæde, effuse fugientes
P.S.Tudita. per tria^w millia passuum victores secuti ad duo præterea
millia equitum aut ceperunt aut occiderunt. inter eos satis
constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginiensium equites
fuisse, et divitiis quosdam et genere illustres.

Eodem forte quo hæc gesta sunt die naves, quæ prædam³⁵
in Siciliam vexerant, cum commeatu rediere, velut ominatæ
ad prædam alteram repetendam^a sese venisse. ‘duos
29, 1; 34. ‘eodem^b nomine¹ Carthaginiensium duces duobus eque-
‘stribus præliis interfectos’ non omnes auctores sunt,
veriti, credo, ne falleret bis relata eadem res. Coelius
quidem et Valerius ‘captum etiam Hannonem’ tradunt.

Scipio præfectos equitesque, prout cujusque^c opera
fuerat^d, ante omnes Masinissam insignibus donis donat.
et firmo præsidio Salecæ^e imposito ipse cum cetero
exercitu profectus, non agris modo, quacunque incede-
bat, populatis, sed urbibus etiam quibusdam vicisque²
expugnatis, late fuso terrore belli, septimo die quam
profectus erat, magnam^f vim^g hominum et pecoris et
omnis generis prædæ trahens in castra redit, gravesque
iterum hostilibus^h spoliis naves dimittit. inde omissis
expeditionibus parvis populationibusqueⁱ ad oppugnandam
Uticam omnes belli vires convertit, eam deinde, si cepisset,
sedem^j ad cetera exsequenda habiturus. simul et a classe
navales socii, qua ex parte urbs mari alluitur, simul et
terrestris exercitus ab imminente prope ipsis moenibus
tumulo^j est admotus. tormenta machinasque et advexerat
secum, et ex Sicilia missa cum commeatibus^k erant; et

^w S. B 2d. HV. but this is too short a distance to be worth mentioning. GR.—x 3 L. R. GA. D. L. pr. ED.—xxx V. G. C. P. N. cet. Mss of D. ed. C. but this is by far too much. DU. ^a om. RH. VI. 3 P. 1, 2 L. V. H. pr. and und. *rehendam* RH. C.—*alteram* also om. H. ^b *enim* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. ^c *quorum* RH. 3 P. H. pr. RH. ^d *fuerant* RH. 1 P. H. 1—4 L. B 2d. GA.—*fusi erant* conj. RH. adv. GB. G. ^e *Salacæ* P. F. V. 1—3 L. N.—*Salece* B.—var. cet. Mss. cf. 34, d. ^f *magnum* F. V. 2, 5 L. ^g om. F. 2 L. V.—*numerum* V marg. 1 L. (and tr. after *pecoris*) 5 L. from gl. cf. xxxviii, 20, 1. D. ^h P. V. F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. BR. Mss of C. ed. cf. lxxvi, ep. D.—*hostium* al. Mss. ed. G. C. ⁱ *parvis populationibusque* om. F. 5 L. N. (exc. *que*) V. 1 L. HV. ^j em. RH.—*ad imminetem...tumulum* F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B 2d. GA. HV. HF. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. ED. ^k P. V 1 al. Mss of G. cf. ix, 15, 3. D.—*commeatu* F. V ? five L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. RH.

1 One only is called Mago, and the other Hanno, by App. P. 14 sq. S. R.

2 Cf. G. Obs. ii, 20, end. DU.

3 Suet. vii, 10; cf. CS, on P. i, 18; DU. xxvi, 7, 1; R. V. Pat. ii, 74; Suet. vii, 10; Tac. H. iii, 8; Luc. ii, 394.

nova¹ in armamentario, multis talium operum artificibus M.C.Ceth. P.S.Tudita.
 de industria inclusis, fiebant. Uticensibus tanta undique
 mole circumsessis in Carthaginiensi populo, Carthaginiensibus in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem⁴, spes omnis erat. sed desiderio⁵ indigentium auxilii^m tardius cuncta movebantur. Hasdrubal intentissima conquisitione Hasdrubal raises a large army.
 cum ad triginta millia peditum, tria equitum confecissetⁿ, non tamen ante adventum Syphacis castra propius hostem movere est ausus. Syphax cum quinquaginta millibus pe- Syphax joins him; P. xiv, 1.
 ditum, decem equitum advenit, confestimque motis ab Carthagine castris haud procul Utica munitionibusque Romanis consedit. quorum adventus hoc tamen^o momenti The siege of Utica raised.
 fecit, ut Scipio, cum quadraginta ferme dies nequicquam omnia experiens obsedisset Uticam, abscederet inde irritio incepto^p. et (jam enim hiems instabat^q) castra⁶ hiberna in promontorio, quod tenui jugo continenti adhærens⁷ in aliquantum maris spatium extenditur, communit; uno vallo et navalia et^r castra amplectitur. jugo medio legionum castris impositis, latus^s ad septentrionem versum subductæ naves navalesque socii tenebant, meridianam^t vallem ad alterum latus^u devexam^v equitatus^w. hæc in Africa usque ad extremum autumnii gesta.

Præter convectum undique ex populatis circa agris Supplies brought to Scipio.
 frumentum commeatusque ex Sicilia atque Italia advectos,

¹ *missæ...novæ* RH. but though the last noun is feminine, the two together require a neuter adjective: G. cf. xxvi, 34, e. D. ^m *auxilia* V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. II V. ed. G.—*auxili* F 1st.—*auxilio* F 2d. ⁿ pl. and opt. Mss. cf. Cæs. B. G. viii, 23; G. x, 38; xxiii, 41; *conficere pecuniam*, 'to make up a sum of money,' xxxviii, 14, 10. D.—*efficere* RH. H. cf. xxiii, 25, 6. D. ^o For *tantum*. FN, on Fl. iii, 5, 25. adv. DU, ib. cf. xxiii, 19, 10; xxxvii, 25, 11; D. xxii, 39, 4. R.—*tam* F 1st. but cf. xxii, 59, n.—*tum* L.—*tantum* F 2d. 4 L. BR. cf. ix, 12, 6. D. ^p *capto* conj. RH. but cf. xxiv, 19, 3. D. ^q F. V. 1—3 L. H. RH. pr. C.—*incepto*; *jam...instabat*. ed. FR 2. G. C. ^r PE. pr. G. C. *τὸν ναύσταθμον* App. Pun. 24. R.—*navalia* RH. P. RE. V. ME. H. ed. cf. xxx, 9; Cæs. B. G. v, 22. D.—*navarium* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. ^s opt. Mss. cf. xxii, 19, t. D.—*littus* vulg. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D. ^t cf. xxxviii, 20; xxxi, 41; xl, 47. D.—*meridionalem* 2 L. pr. FBR, Ap. p. 52. adv. SM. VO. CE. al.—*meridiam* RH. ^u V. 1, 2 L. al. Mss.—*littus* vulg. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. D.—*ad...latus* conj. om. G. ^v om. pl. and opt. Mss.—*auxilia et* conj. G. ^w om. pl. and opt. Mss.

4 'Provided only he could stir up Syphax to war.' C.

5 'Too slow for the wishes.'

6 'This spot was afterwards called *Cornelia* or *Corneliana castra*: CL. Cæs. B. C. ii, 24; (MO.) Pliny v, 4. C. The promontory, mentioned here and Pol. xiv, 6, 7, was to the east of Utica; and a different place from the

hill in xxx, 4; and Pol. xiv, 2, 3, which was more to the south of that town. R. CE, G. A. iv, 4, 101. Livy adds the substantive in xxxiv, 13; as the best writers sometimes do: but elsewhere he always puts *hiberna*, *æstiva*, or *stativa*, simply; D. xxv, 8, 6.

7 'It was connected with the main land by an isthmus consisting of a narrow ridge.' C.

M. C. Ceth. **Cn. Octavius** proprætor ex Sardinia ab **Tl. Claudio præ-**
P.S.Tudita. tore, cujus ea provincia erat, ingentem vim frumenti
advexit; horreaque non solum quæ jam facta erant re-
pleta, sed nova ædificata. vestimenta exercitui deerant.
id mandatum Octavio, ut 'cum prætore ageret, si quid
'ex ea provincia comparari ac mitti posset.' ea quoque
haud segniter curata res: mille ducentæ togæ^a brevi spatio
et^b duodecim millia tunicarum missa.

Sempronius
is unsuc-
cessful in
an engage-
ment with
Hannibal.

Æstate ea qua hæc in Africa gesta sunt, P. Sempronius
consul, cui Bruttii provincia erat, in agro Crotoniensi^c cum
Hannibale in ipso itinere tumultuario prælio conflixit.
agminibus magis quam acie pugnatum est. Romani pulsi,
et tumultu verius quam pugna ad^d mille et ducenti de
exercitu consulis interfecti; in castra trepide reditum. ne-
que oppugnare tamen ea hostes ausi. ceterum silentio
proximæ noctis profectus inde consul, præmisso nuntio
ad P. Licinium proconsulem ut 'suas legiones admoveret,'
copias conjunxit^e. ita duo duces, duo exercitus ad Han-
nibalem redierunt. nec mora dimicandi facta est', cum
consuli^f duplicatæ vires, Pœno recens victoria animo esset^g.
in primam aciem suas legiones Sempronius induxit; in
subsidiis locatæ P. Licinii legiones. consul principio pu-
gnæ 'ædem Fortunæ primigeniæ^h' vovit, 'si eo die hostes
'fudisset;' composque ejus voti fuit. fusi ac fugati Pœni;
supra quattuorⁱ millia armatorum cæsa; paullo minus
trecenti vivi capti, et equi quadraginta, et undecim mili-
taria signa. percussus adverso prælio Hannibal Crotonem
exercitum abduxit^j.

The other
consul, Cor-

Eodem tempore M.^k Cornelius consul in^l altera parte

^a *ducenta saga* conj. E. but cf. xxii, 54, 1. R. ^b F. 2, 5 L. B. G. A. H. V. ant. Edd. ed. D.—om. pl. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C. ^c *Crotonensi* ed. G. but cf. xxviii, 26, a. D.
^d R. G. A. B. V. 4 L. H. V. ed. cf. x, 17, 8. D.—a F 1st.—ac F 2d.—om. al. Mss. ed. G. C.
^e *junxit* F. ^f om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. V.—tr. G. A. ^g *et ad* F. V. 1, 3, 5 L.
^h pl. and opt. Mss. und. in, cf. xxxi, 18; Plaut. Mer. ii, 3, 12; G. 'was borne in mind,'
'was present to their mind.' D. Or 'contributed to inspirit them.' DCE.—*animos faceret*
cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. cf. xxii, 26, d; D. R. xxv, 23. ED. ⁱ xl (or *quadraginta*) F.
1 L. V. H. V. N.—vii. (and om. *millia*) 2 L.—x (and *Pœni sunt*: om. *supra*) L. ^j cf.
xxvii, 20, 4. D.—*adduxit* 3 P. 4 L.—*reduxit* 1, 2 P. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. G. A. N. ant.
Edd. ^k *miles* H.—om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. V. N. ^l om. al. Mss. ed. FR. G.

¹ This temple was afterwards erected on the Quirinal hill, xxxiv, 53; xliii, 13. There was a more ancient temple to the same goddess, dedicated by Servius Tullius. *Τύχη*

Πρωτογένεια was considered as the guardian of the first-born. Plut. Q. R. 106, p. 281; de Fort. R. 17, p. 322. C. R. See also Cic. de Leg. ii, 11.

Italiæ non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore Etruriam M. C. Ceth. P.S. Tudita. continet, totam ferme ad Magonem ac per eum ad spem _____ novandi res versam. eas quæstiones ex senatus consulto nelius, minime ambitiose habuit; multique nobiles Etrusci, qui keeps Etruria in aut ipsi ierant aut miserant ad Magonem de populorum its alle- suorum defectione, primo præsentēs erant^m condemnati: giance. 16, 4. postea conscientia² sibimet ipsiⁿ exsilium consciscentes^o, cum absentes damnati essent^p, corporibus subtractis bona tantum^q, quæ publicari poterant, pignoranda⁵ poenæ præbebant.

37 Dum hæc consules diversis regionibus agunt, censores Censorship of Livius and Claudius. interim Romæ M. Livius et C. Claudius senatum recita- xxvii, 11. verunt¹. princeps iterum lectus^a Q. Fabius Maximus. xxi, 62, 12. notati septem; nemo tamen qui sella curuli sedisset. sarta tecta acriter et cum summa fide exegerunt². viam e foro Boario^b ad Veneris, et circa foros publicos³, et ædem matris magnæ in Palatio faciendam⁴ locaverunt. vectigal etiam novum⁵ ex salaria annona⁶ statuerunt. sextante sal⁷ et Romæ et per totam Italiam erat. Romæ

^m pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. C. D.—tr. B. ant. Edd.—om. GT 4. G.—sunt conj. G.
ⁿ ipsis ed. CL. adv. Mss. and cet. Edd. ^o cf. v, 53, 5. D.—conscientes P. 5 L. F 1st.—
conscientes F 2d. HV. cf. xxxiii, 49, 2. D. ^p cum...essent conj. om. as gl. GT.
^q tamen tum H.—tamen conj. G 1st. ^a cf. xxvii, 11. GB.—delectus 1, 2 P. V. 1, 2, 4,
6 L. B. GA. HV.—dilectus F. ^b Boario F. V. 1, 2, 4 L.—et ad. F. V. 2, 4 L. GA.
B. N. ant. Edd.

2 'From a guilty conscience.' The preposition *ex* is sometimes expressed, as in x, 18; but often omitted, as before *notitia*, iv, 19. R. Those persons are probably here meant, of whose guilt there was not satisfactory legal proof. DU.

3 'They left by way of pledge, as it were, to exonerate their persons from punishment.' C. cf. vi, 35, 2. D. BD, on l. 34, d. de Pign. DU.

1 'Read out the names of the senators transcribed in their new list.' RS.

2 *Opera publica, quæ locantur ut integra præstentur, sarta tecta vocantur: etenim sarcire est integrum facere*; Fest. *exigere* is 'to exact a fulfilment of the contract'; C. vi, 4. R.

3 In the *circus maximus* were *loci divisi patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, fori appellati*, i, 35; GL. i, 56; xlv, 1: cf. SM, on Sol. p. 646; GV, Th. A. R. pr. t. ix; DU. AG, on PAN, de L. C. i, 5. R. These were perhaps seats or boxes

from which they saw the combats of gladiators, that sometimes took place in the Ox-market. C.

4 This was built by Scipio Nasica; Aur. V. 46; cf. Ov. F. iv, 37. (HS. BU.) It.

5 This salt tax was now imposed for the first time. Its amount is no where specified. The salt pits were established by Ancus Marcius, i, 33; Pliny xxxi, 7. They were public property, both at Rome and in the provinces; and were worked by men condemned to labour in them as others were to work in the mines: BU, de V. P. R. 6, p. 90 sq. D. R.

6 'The yearly produce;' DCE. cf. xxxv, 44. R.

7 That is 'a certain measure of salt' (how much, Livy thought it needless to specify, as being what every one then knew;) 'used to sell [*esse* often has this sense, xxxix, 44, 2; Cic. Ver. iii, 45; Of. iii, 23; p. R. C. 12; R.] for the 6th part of an *as*:' C. cf. G, de P. V. i, p. 261; D. and iv, 12. Thus Cicero

M. C. Ceth. pretio eodem⁸, pluris in foris et conciliabulis, et alio alibi
P.S. Tudita. pretio præbendum locaverunt. id vectigal commentum
xxv, 5, 6 alterum ex censoribus satis credebant populo iratum, quod
and 7. iniquo^c iudicio quondam damnatus esset; et^d in pretio
xxvii, 34. salis maxime oneratas tribus quarum⁹ opera damnatus
erat credebant. inde Salinatori^e Livio inditum cognomen.
The census. lustrum¹⁰ conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt
censores¹¹, ut civium Romanorum in exercitibus, quantus
ubique esset, referretur numerus. censa cum iis ducenta
decem quattuor^f millia hominum. condidit lustrum C.
15; xxvii, Claudius Nero. duodecim deinde coloniarum, quod nun-
9. quam antea factum erat, deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum
censoribus¹², censum^h acceperunt, ut quantum numero
xliii, 15; xxxix, 44; xxxii, 15; xxxvii, 24; xlii, 52.

^c in ad. F. ^d om. F. V. 2, 5 L. HV. ^e Salinator F. 5 L. ^f pl. and
opt. Mss. cf. xxviii, 38; xxxiv, 10; 52; *decem tria* [2, v: ED.] xxxvii, 30; 46; *decem*
septem xxiv, 15; *decem octo* x, 21; *Græci εἴρησι καὶ δῖνα, δῖνα καὶ εἴρησι, nos contra quin-*
decim et decem et quinque: Livius tamen frequenter etiam sine conjunctione *septem-*
decem et decem septem dixit; Prisc. xviii, p. 1170. D. adv. C.—xiiii two Mss of C.—xiv
(i. e. *quatuordecim*) ed. C. cf. ep.—*quindecim* ed. Tar. pr. DJ.—lxv or *sexaginta quinque*
RH. S. 3, 4 L. H. B. R. GA. D. ant. Edd. ^g om. F. V. 2—4 L. HV. L. N.
^h om. F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.

uses indiscriminately *frumentum, triticum est binis ternis us and modius frumenti, tritici est binis ternis us*, Ver. iii, 83 sqq; and Livy, *frumenti vim ingentem quaternis aris populo dividerunt*, xxxi, 4; and *f. v. magnam binis æ. in modios p. d. ib. 50; ternis tetradrachmis triticum apud Dolabellum est*, Cic. Fam. xii, 13. DU.

8 'The original price,' 'the same price as before the tax was laid on:' DU. or 'a fixed and uniform price.' DÆ.

9 'That is,' all the tribes but the Mæcian.' But how the burthen fell almost exclusively upon these, we are unable now to explain. DU.

10 *Lustrum* (λύαγμος Dion.) was so called, because the victims, before the sacrifice, were led round among the Roman people to purify them: [or *lustrum tempus quinquennale a luendo, id est solvendo, quod quinto quoque anno vectigalia et ultro tributa per censores solvebantur*, Var. L. L. v, 2, p. 46; GL.] cf. V. Max. iv, 1. The census was held every fifth year, (whence *lustrum* comes to signify the space of five years,) originally by the king, afterwards by the consuls, and from 312 Y. R. by one or both of the censors; cf. iv, 8. The lustration was the last official act of the censors; hence the phrases *condere* 'to finish' or *perficere lustrum* xxiv, 43. R. After the law of Mam. Æmilius,

the censorship lasted for a year and a half. Consequently, the lustration was performed in the second year, xxvii, 11; 36; xxxiv, 44; xxxv, 9; xxxvii, 58; xxxviii, 36; xli, 27; xlii, 10. Unless the censors sent round into the provinces, immediately on their coming into office, they would scarcely have time to get returns of all the citizens serving in the army. In the present case, it appears that the censors, in order to collect these returns, held their office beyond the ordinary time; for we do not read of this ever happening before; and both in the former lustrum, xxvii, 36; and in 560 Y. R. xxxv, 9; the number included in the census was much smaller. To hold their office over the eighteen months, they must have obtained the consent of the people; probably by petitioning the senate to apply to the tribunes for that purpose; cf. xlv, 15; PG, on 634 Y. R. DU.

11 Some make this the accusative; but it is rather the nominative, as the noun of the persons sent is often understood; x, 29; xxxv, 13; as with *mittere* and *præmittere* xxvi, 8; xxvii, 43; xxxv, 6; DU. after ἀποστέλλειν St Matthew ii, 16; &c.

12 Cf. S, A. J. I. ii, 4; 8; SN, P. U. N. x, 2, 2 sq; O. R. E. i, 9. The assertion of L. M. R. 1, that 'the Roman censors held the census in the colonies' is not made good by this passage of Livy. DU.

militum, quantum pecunia valerent, in publicis tabulis ^{M.C.Ceth.}
 monumenta exstarent. equitum deinde census agi cœptus ^{P.S.Tudita.}
 est; et ambo forte censores equum publicum¹³ habebant.
 cum ad tribum¹⁴ Polliam ventum est, in qua M.¹ Livii ^{The censors}
 nomen erat, et præco cunctaretur citare ipsum censorem, ^{degrade}
 “cita” inquit Nero “M. Livium.” et sive ex residua et¹ ^{each other.}
 vetere similitudine, sive intempestiva^k jactatione severitatis
 inflatus, M.¹ Livium, ‘quia populi judicio esset damnatus, V. ii, 4.
 ‘equum vendere’ jussit. item M. Livius, cum ad tribum
 Arniensem^m et nomen collegæ ventum est, ‘vendere
 ‘equum’ C. Claudium jussit, ‘duarum rerum causa, unius,
 ‘quod falsum adversus se testimonium dixisset¹⁵, alterius,
 ‘quod non sincera fide secum in gratiam redisset.’ æqueⁿ
 foedum certamen inquinandi famam alterius cum suæ
 famæ^o damno factum est exitu censuræ. cum in leges
 jurasset¹⁶ C. Claudius et in ærarium escendisset¹⁷, inter
 nomina eorum quos ærarios relinquebat¹⁷ dedit collegæ ^{xxiv, 18, 7.}
 nomen. deinde M. Livius in ærarium venit, et ‘præter
 ‘Mæciam tribum, quæ se nec^q condemnasset’ neque con-

¹ om. F. ^l om. F. H. ^k *intemstiva* F.—var. al. Mss. ^l om. GT 4.
 G. C. ^m em. cf. vi, 5; Cic. Agr. ii, 29; (nn.) and an inscription on a marble in the
 walls of a temple at Vulturni. MN, de C. R. p. 26. S, J. C. R. i, 3, p. 13. ed. GT 4. nn, on
 vi, ep. PG, p. 217, in 549 Y. R. D. PAN, de C. R. 50, p. 279. DU.—*Narniensem* Mss. ed.
 S 1. G. C. ⁿ em. G.—*fidum æque* tr. BR.—*neque* pl. and opt. Mss.—*neque* ibi 2, 3 P.
 H.—*itaque* ibi 3, 5 L. vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^o conj. om. G. adv. D. P 3 P. P. ed.
 G. C. D.—*exceisset* F 1st—*esieciisset* F 2d.—var. al. Mss.—*ascendisset* B. ant. Edd. ^q *ne-*
que F. 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. ^r xl F. V. 1—3 L. I. N. but cf. xxxiii, 12, 12. R.

¹³ The knights, whether admitted into the senate from appointment by the censors, or from the right of any office which they held, might either retain the public horse, if their strength was equal to military duty, V. Max. ii, 7, 6; or resign it, as Pompey did in his first consulship; Plut. The equestrian order did not form a third body in the state, distinct from the patrician and the plebeian orders, (Pliny H. N. xxiii, 1;) till after the judicial laws of C. Gracchus and other subsequent legislators. But cf. xxx, 18, 11; MN, de C. R. in Th. A. R. t. i, p. 3; GC, de C. R. i, 4, ib. p. 605; GV, ib. prol. S, A. J. C. R. ii, 3. DU. Those were said to have a public horse, who had an allowance from the treasury for the keep of a horse. cf. xxiv, 18, 5. C.

¹⁴ Livy is now speaking of the review of the equestrian centuries, which he calls *equitatum recensere* xxxviii, 28; or *recognoscere* xxxix, 44; and which took place immedi-

ately after the review of the senate, xxvii, 11; xxxiv, 44; xxxviii, 28; xxxix, 44; xli, 27; xlv, 15. Therefore the use of the word *tribum* does not prove that the census proceeded according to tribes and not according to centuries, as is maintained by MN, de C. R. p. 33. DU.

¹⁵ Perhaps at the time when Livius was condemned by the people; D. xxii, 35, 6. R.

¹⁶ Magistrates, on taking office, used to swear that they would observe the laws; on quitting office, they took an oath that they had done nothing illegal: to this the censors added that they would do (or had done) nothing through favour or spite, but would act (or had acted) impartially and for the public good. cf. xxxi, 50; Zon. vii, 9; Pliny Pan. 64 sq; (nn.) Cic. Fam. v, 2. C. R.

¹⁷ The censor on quitting office left in the treasury a list of those whom he exchequered. R.

M.C.Ceth. 'demnatum aut consulem aut censorem fecisset, populum
P.S.Tudita. 'Romanum omnem, quattuor et triginta tribus,' ærarios
reliquit', 'quod et innocentem se condemnâssent et con-
'demnatum consulem et censorem fecissent, neque infitiri
'possent aut iudicio semel' aut comitiis bis ab se peccatum
'esse. inter quattuor et triginta tribus et C. Claudium
'ærarium fore: quodsi exemplum haberet bis eundem
'ærarium relinquendi, C. Claudium nominatim se inter
'ærarios fuisse relicturum.' prævum certamen notarum
inter censores: castigatio inconstantiae populi censoria
et gravitate temporum illorum digna¹⁸. in invidia censores
cum essent, crescendi ex his ratus esse occasionem Cn.
Bæbius tribunus plebis diem ad populum utrique^a dixit.
ea res consensu patrum discussa¹⁹ est, ne postea obnoxia

xxii, 26, 3. populari auræ censura esset.

C. ii, 414. Eadem æstate¹ in Bruttiis Clamptia^a a^b consule^c vi³⁸

C. ii, 435. capta^d, Consentia et Pandosia et ignobiles aliæ civitates
voluntate in dicionem^e venerunt. et cum comitiorum jam
appeteret tempus, Cornelium potius ex Etruria, ubi nihil

Election of bellum erat, Romam acciri placuit. is consules Cn. Servilium
magistrates. Cæpionem et C. Servilium Geminum^g creavit. inde
prætorialia comitia habita. creati P.^h Cornelius Lentulus,

^a deliquit F 1st.—dereliquit F 2d. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV. ^b simul F. V. ^c utriusque F. V.
2, 5 L. B. HV.—utriusque 1 L. ^d opt. Mss.—var. cet. ^e om. 1 P. F. V. BS. 1, 2,
5 L. N. L. HF. HV. pr. RB.—ad conj. G. ^f cos. F.—coso 5 L.—cosa 1 P. V. BS. 1 L.
L. N. HV. HF.—consa 2 L.—Cosa RB. ^g 3, 4 L. H. B 2d. HF. D. ed. FR 2. vi and
voluntate are often opposed, 3; Cic. Fin. ii, 20; Sall. J. 13. (CO.) DU.—vi captae conj.
RB.—devicasta P.—dedita conj. G.—devicta pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^h P. RE. F 1st. al.
Mss. cf. xxxii, 31. DU.—deditionem F int. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. GA. HV. L. N. cf. xxiii, 27;
xxxii, 16; xxxiii, 17; xxviii, ep. Flor. iv, 2, 33. DU. Livy uses both words; ix, 20, 4;
xxvi, 21, n; xxxiii, 37, 4. D. ⁱ S. 2 L. and the Capitoline Tables. S. ed. D.—Servilium...
C. om. F. 5 L. HV.—Cn. pl. Mss. ant. Edd. GL. ^j om. S. and the Cap. Tab. pr.
because this is the plebeian consul. S. adv. PG, p. 222 [and 231,] 550 [and 551] Y. R.
There might be at the same time Servilii Gemini among both the patricians and the plebeians;
as there were Atilii Longi, Genucii Augurini, and Minucii Augurini: and next year we have
M. Servilius Geminus (xxx, 26, a; xxxi, 4; Cassiod. who was probably the brother of Caius,
as each of them was c. r. r. nepos. Fast. Cap.) as colleague of Ti. Claudius Nero a patrician
consul. PZ, A. H. 2, p. 46. D. ^k F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. L. ant. Edd. D.—
Cn. em. S. pr. PG, 1. c. ed. G. C. adv. This Cn. Lentulus was curule edile in 548 Y. R.
11; and consul in 552: but it did not always follow that curule ediles were made prætors
two years afterwards; and, in those times, before the enactment of the *leges Annales*, consuls

18 'This personal contest was very undignified; but the censure passed on the public inconsistency was highly becoming.' C.

19 'Quashed.' RS.

1 Consentia and Clamptia (Λαμπρία,

πόλις Βριττίας, Steph.) are said to have revolted, next year, to the consul C. Servilius, xxx, 19. Hence it is plain that some impediment occurred, whereby the surrender was not completed this year. G. cf. also xxv, 1; xxviii, 11; DU. Pol. xiii, 10, 2. (SW.) R.

P.¹ Quintilius Varus, **P. Ælius Pætus**, **P. Villius Tap-** M. C. Ceth.
pulus¹. hi duo cum ædiles plebis essent, prætores creati P. S. Tudita.
 sunt. consul comitiis perfectis ad exercitum in Etruriam
 rediit.

Sacerdotes eo anno mortui atque in locum eorum suf- Vacancies
 fecti: **Ti. Veturius Philo** flamen Martialis in locum **M.**^k in the
Æmilii Regilli, qui priore anno mortuus erat, creatus sacerdotal
 inauguratusque; et in **M.**¹ **Pomponii Mathonis** auguris body filled
 et decemviri locum creati decemvir **M. Aurelius Cotta**, up.
 augur **Ti. Sempronius Gracchus** admodum adolescensⁿ, xxvii, 6, m.
 quod tunc perrarum in mandandis sacerdotiis erat². qua-
 drigæ aureæ eo anno in Capitolio positæ ab ædilibus curu-
 libus **C. Livio** et **M. Servilio Gemino**. et ludi Romani
 biduum instaurati; item^o per biduum plebei ab ædi-
 libus **P. Ælio** **P. Villio**. et **Jovis epulum** fuit ludorum
 causa.

were sometimes elected from being curule ediles, or only quæstors. Besides the *Lentulus*,
 who was prætor of Sardinia in 550, was proprætor in 551, (*ceteris prorogata imperia xxx, 27;*
41;) and could not have been chosen consul, unless he had either left his province before
 the time or been elected in his absence, neither of which is hinted at by Livy. *DU. cf. xxx,*
1, p. D.—om. 2 L. N. ¹ *L. F. V. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. but cf. xxx,*
18; 27. D.—om. 1 L. ¹ *P. Villius, T. Appilius F. cf. xl, 44, 1; xxxi, 4, 3. D.—var.*
al. Mss. ^k *om. F. 1—3, 5 L. HV.* ¹ *M'. conj. because M. Pomponius Matho is*
found in command of the fleet next year: cf. xxii, 35. PZ. But M'. Pomponius Matho, a
pontiff, died before this time, xxvi, 23: and two of the family might just as well have the
forename Marcus as that of Manius. D. ^m *et and auguris om. F. V. 2, 3, 5 L. HV.*
ⁿ *adulescens F.* ^o *ant. Edd. S. pr. DJ. DCE.—idem pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—*
iterum H. RM.

2 Cf. *L.*, on Sen. ad Mar. 24; *NO*, C. P. ii, 5; *SN*, P. U. N. xii, 4, 5. *DU*.

BOOK XXX.

EPITOME.

In Africa Scipio Carthaginienses et eundem Syphacem Numidarum regem Hasdrubalemque pluribus præliis vicit, adjuvante Masinissa, binaque hostium castra expugnavit, in quibus quadraginta millia hominum ferro ignique consumpta sunt. Syphacem per C. Lælium et Masinissam cepit. Masinissa Sophonisbam uxorem^a Syphacis, filiam Hasdrubalis, captam statim adamavit^b et nuptiis factis uxorem habuit. castigatus a Scipione venenum ei misit, quo hausto illa decessit. effectumque est multis Scipionis victoriis ut Carthaginienses, in desperationem acti, in auxilium publicæ salutis Hannibalem ex Italia revocarent. isque anno sexto decimo Italia decedens^c in Africam trajecit, tentavitque per colloquium pacem cum Scipione componere; et cum de condicionibus pacis non convenisset, acie victus est. pax Carthaginiensibus data est petentibus. Hannibal Gisgonem pacem dissuadentem manu sua detraxit; excusata deinde temeritate facti ipse pacem suasit. Mago, qui bello¹ in agro Insubrium cum Romanis conflixerat, vulneratus, dum in Africam per legatos revocatus revertitur^d, ex vulnere mortuus est. Masinissæ regnum restitutum est. reversus in urbem Scipio amplissimum nobilissimumque egit triumphum, quem Q. Terentius Culleo senator pileatus secutus est. Scipio Africanus incertum militari prius favore an populari aura ita^e cognominatus: primus certe hic imperator victæ a se nomine gentis nobilitatus est.

B. C. 203—

Y. R. 549.

Consuls, Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Servilius Geminus^a consules¹ (sexthus decimus is annus belli Punici erat) cum de re publica belloque et provinciis ad senatum rettulissent, C. Servilius Geminus censuerunt patres ut consules inter se compararent

^a om. BG. cf. *L*, on T. H. iv, 43; *MD*, N. L. ep. 15; *D*. Virg. *Æ*. iii, 319; St Matthew i, 6. *ED*. ^b LD. BG. BO. NO. ant. Edd. C. *D*.—*adamat* GT 4. *G*.

^c LD. V. BG. ed. Cam. C. *D*.—*decedens* 1 Ed.—*discedens* vulg. cf. 33, c; ii, 31, 11; *excedere* 20. *D*. ^d V. cf. *G*, on ii, 47; xxi, 34; xxxiii, 48; and xxxv, 8. *DU*. ed.

cf. i, 40, 7; xxviii, ep. *D*.—*reverteretur* vulg. ^e conj. om. *DU*. ^a conj. om. cf. xxix, 38, g. S. pr. *G*. adv. P2.—var. Mss.

¹ For *prælio*. *C*.

‘sortirentur^b uter Bruttios adversus Hannibalem, uter
 ‘Etruriam ac Ligures provinciam haberet. cui Bruttii
 ‘evenissent, exercitum a P. Sempronio^b acciperet. P.
 ‘Sempronius’ (ei quoque enim proconsuli imperium in
 annum prorogabatur) ‘P. Licinio succederet: is Romam
 ‘reverteretur,’ ‘bello quoque bonus^d habitus ad cetera¹
 quibus nemo ea tempestate instructor civis^c habebatur.
 congestis omnibus humanis a natura fortunaque bonis,
 nobilis idem ac dives erat; forma viribusque corporis
 excelebat; facundissimus² habebatur, seu causa oranda,
 seu in senatu, ‘ad populum suadendi ac dissuadendi³
 locus esset; juris pontificii³ peritissimus. super hæc
 bellicæ quoque laudis consulatus⁴ compotem fecerat⁴.
 quod¹ in Brutiis provincia, idem¹ in Etruria ac Ligu-
 ribus decretum: M. Cornelius ‘novo consuli tradere
 ‘exercitum’ jussus; ‘ipse prorogato imperio Galliam pro-
 ‘vinciam obtinere^k cum legionibus iis¹ quas prætor^m
 ‘L. Scribonius priore anno habuisset.’ sortiti deinde
 provincias: Cæpioni Bruttii, Servilio Gemino^o Etruria
 evenit. tum prætorum provinciæ in sortem conjectæ.
 jurisdictionem urbanam Pætus Ælius⁵, Sardiniam P.
 Lentulus, Siciliam P. Villius, Ariminum cum duabus
 legionibus (sub Lucretio Spurio eæ fuerant) Quintilius
 Varus est sortitus. et Lucretio prorogatum imperium,

Co. S. Cæp.
C.S. Gemin.

Division of
the pro-
vinces.

Character
of P. Lici-
nius.

^b *consule* ad. S. ed. G. but he was no longer consul. C. ^c *ut pontifex maximus sacris publicis esset præsto.* *quamvis* conj. ad. PG, p. 152, 535 Y. R. adv. DU. D. ^d *bonus, ut* conj. PG. ^e *cetera;...civis,* conj. PG. ^f P. F. V. 1, 4 L. L. opt. Mss of G. Mss of C. pr. G. ed. C. D.—*et* ad. al. Mss. ed. G. ^g *ac dissuadendi* om. RH. H. pr. RH. adv. D. ^h pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. C. D.—*laudes...fecerant* 2, 3 P. BR. al. Mss. ed. GT 4. G.—*laudes...fecerunt* H. R. ⁱ *cui* RH. H. B. 4 L. GA. 3 P. ant. Ed.—*quæ* conj. RH. ^j *item* 4 L.—*eidem* RH. H. B. GA. 4 L.—*et dein* 3 P. ant. Ed.—*eadem* conj. RH. ^k *obtineret* RH. 2 L. H. D. L. pr. RH. but cf. G, on i, 50; Obs. ii, 14; nn, on xxxi, 8. D. ^l *his* F. V. 1—4 L. GA. HV. ^m *proconsul* 3 P. H. ant. Edd.—om. 1, 2 P. F. V. 4, 5 L. HV. B. GA. N. ed. Rom. Parm. ⁿ P. 1 P. F. V. 3—5 L. HV. ed. Rom. Parm. but cf. xxix, 11; &c. D.—Q. 2 P. B. GA. N. cet. ant. Edd.—om. 3 P. 1, 2 L. H. ^o om. S. al. Ms. pr. cf. a. S. ^p Cn. conj. cf. xxix, 38, h. S. ed. G. C.—om. (with *Lentulus, Siciliam*) F. V. 1—3, 5 L. HV.

1 ‘In addition to all other accomplishments.’ C. cf. xxvi, 5, 3. D. DCE connects *congestis* with *ad cetera*, thinking that otherwise it would be followed by *in eo*. adv. R.

2 Yet no mention of him is made in Cic. Brut. see SAB, L. S. i, 14. D.

3 He was chief pontiff. C.

4 ‘His consulship afforded him an oppor-

tunity of distinguishing himself in a military point of view.’ C.

5 The surname is prefixed to the name, as in iv, 14; 57; 18; 42; 23; vi, 18; ix, 38; xxi, 11; xxii, 40; xxvii, 6; xxx, 3; xxxiv, 5; xxxvii, 31; xxxix, 45; xxvi, 22; RHO, on S. L. 121; SN, de P. U. N. x, p. 55; CO, on S. C. pr. nn, on iv, ep. D.

Cn. S. Cæp. ut Genuam oppidum a Magone Pœno⁹ dirutum exædi-
C.S. Gemin. ficaret. P. Scipioni non temporis sed rei gerendæ fine,
 ‘donec debellatum in Africa foret;’ prorogatum imperium
 est; decretumque ut ‘supplicatio fieret, quod is in Africam
 ‘provinciam trajecisset, ut ea res salutaris populo Romano’
 ‘ipsique’ duci atque exercitui esset.’ in Siciliam^a tria²
 millia militum sunt scripta, et quia, quod roboris ea
 provincia habuerat, in Africam transvectum fuerat^b, et^c
 quia^d, ne qua^e classis ex Africa trajiceret, quadraginta
 navibus custodiri placuerat Siciliæ maritimam oram. tre-
 decim novas naves Villius secum in Siciliam duxit: ceteræ
 in Sicilia veteres reffectæ. huic classi M. Pomponius,
 prioris anni prætor, prorogato imperio præpositus novos
 milites ex Italia advectos in naves imposuit. parem navium
 numerum Cn. Octavio, prætori item prioris¹ anni, cum
 pari jure imperii ad tuendam Sardiniae oram patres decre-
 verunt. Lentulus prætor ‘duo millia militum dare in’ naves’
 jussus. et Italiæ ora, quia incertum erat quo missuri clas-
 sem Carthaginienses forent, videbantur autem, quicquid
 nudatum præsiidiis esset, petitori, M. Marcio⁵, prætori
 prioris anni, cum totidem navibus tuenda data est. tria
 millia^b militum in eam classem ex decreto patrum consules
 xxv, 16, 7. scripserunt, et duas legiones urbanas ad incerta belli².
 Hispaniæ cum exercitibus imperioque veteribus impe-
 ratoribus, L. Lentulo et L. Manlio Acidino, decretæ.
 20 legions: viginti omnino legionibus et centum sexaginta³ navibus
 160 ships. longis res Romana¹ eo anno gesta.

⁹ *pæne* F. V. 1, 4, 5 L. B. HV. ^r *populo* ed. G 3.—*pr.* (for P. R.) P. ^s *sique*
 P. F 1st.—*sicque* 1, 2, 5 L. H.—*sibique* V.—*sive* F 2d. ^a P. F. C? V? al. Mss. PG,
 p. 224, 550 Y. R. GT 4.—*Siciliam* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^b *et...fuerat* om. RH. H. pr.
 RH. adv. GB. ^c pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. C. D.—om. G. C. D. ^d *pr. C. D.*
 qui P.—*que* 1 L.—*quod* V? 2, 4 L.—*Punica* conj. G.—om. 3 L. ed. G. C. D. ^e *ante-*
quam pl. and opt. Mss.—*ante qua* P.—*antiqua* HF.—all these om. *ne* ^f *ad C. pr. cf.*
 xxii, 19, d. GR. ⁵ *Mario* P. 2, 3 L. (and om. M.) V. 1, 5 L.—*Manlio* B.—*Valerio*
 HV. ^h var. Mss. from the copyists not understanding the characters ∞ ∞ ∞ D. cf. 4,
 g; 6, m; 26, c. ED. ¹ *res publica* or *res publica Romana* conj. cf. vi, 6; GR. ii, 64,
 5; viii, 31, 2; vi, 23, 10; xxvii, 40, 2. D.

¹ Cf. 24, 3; xxiii, 40, 1; xxvi, 1; PZ, A. H. 8, p. 342. D. C.

² This phrase xxxix, 54; is the same as *incertos belli eventus* vi, 23; *τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἀνὰ*. Similar expressions are *incerta fortunæ* 15; i. *casuum* 30; *cetera belli* xxvii, 20; *subita* b. Tac. H. v, 13; Ag. 37; Flor. i, 1;

s. rerum ix, 43; (cf. xxv, 15, 7; v, 11; xxviii, 39, 4;) and without the noun, Tac. A. vi, 11; *dura atque aspera belli* xxxiii, 11; D. G. ED. d. *levitatis* Prop. i, 15, 1; (an.) GB. cf. Hor. O. ii, 13, 27 sq.

³ Pomponius, Octavius, Marcius, and Scipio (cf. xxix, 26, e) had each 40 ships. D.

Prætores ‘in provincias ire’ jussi. consulibus impera- Cn. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin.
 tum, ‘priusquam ab urbe proficiscerentur, ludos⁴ magnos
 ‘facerent, quos T. Manlius Torquatus dictator in quintum xxvii, 33.
 ‘annum vovisset, si eodem statu res publica staret.’ et novas Prodigies.
 religiones⁵ excitabant in animis hominum prodigia ex pluri-
 bus locis nuntiata. aurum in Capitolio corvi non lacerâsse
 tantum rostris crediti, sed etiam edisse. mures Antii co-
 ronam auream arrosere. circa Capuam omnem agrum
 locustarum vis ingens, ita ut unde advenissent parum
 constaret, complevit. equuleus Reate cum quinque pedi-
 bus natus. Anagninæ sparsi primum ignes in cælo, dein
 fax ingens arsit. Frusinone arcus solem tenui linea am-
 plexus est¹; circulum deinde ipsum major solis orbis
 extrinsecus inclusit. Arpini terra campestri agro in in- C. ii, 114.
 gentem sinum consedit. consulum alteri primam hostiam
 immolanti caput jocinoris defuit. ea prodigia majoribus xxvii, 26, 9.
 hostiis procurata. editi a collegio pontificum dii, quibus
 sacrificaretur.

3 Iis transactis consules prætoresque in provincias profecti.
 omnibus tamen, velut eam sortitis, Africæ cura erat, seu
 quia ibi summam rerum bellicque verti cernebant, seu ut
 Scipioni gratificarentur, in quem tum omnis versa civitas
 erat. itaque non ex Sardinia tantum, sicut ante dictum
 est^a, sed ex Sicilia quoque et Hispania vestimenta fru-
 mentumque^b, et arma etiam ex Sicilia et omne genus
 commeatus eo portabantur. nec Scipio ullo tempore Transactions in Africa.
 hiemis belli opera remiserat, quæ multa simul undi-
 que eum circumstabant. Uticam obsidebat; castra in
 conspectu Hasdrubalis erant; Carthaginienses deduxerant
 naves, classem paratam instructamque ad commeatus
 intercipiendos habebant. inter hæc ne Syphacis qui-
 dem reconciliandi curam ex animo miserat^c, si forte

¹ om. H. RH.^a om. H. RH.^b vestimentumque and om. etiam F.^c dimiserat B. H. RH. from gl. cf. xxxviii, 60, 6; Suet. iii, 37; BU, on O. M. i, 209;

⁴ Cf. xxvii, 33, 6. As these games were celebrated next year, 27; it seems that the consuls did not execute this order of the senate: GL. perhaps on account of the prodigies which occurred. PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. D.

⁵ Cf. xxii, 33, 6; R. vii, 3; xxxi, 13; xxxvii, 3; xxi, 62; xxvii, 37. Hence *religiosus* means ‘superstitious,’ xxiv, 10. ‘Superstition’ itself is called *prava religio*, xxvii, 23; and *superstitiones* is used, xxix, 14. cf. CS, on Su. ii, 90; GV, on J. xxii, 6. DU.

Cn. S. Cæp. jam^a satias^c amoris in uxore^e ex multa copia cepisset^f.
 C.S. Gemin. ab Syphace magis pacis cum Carthaginiensibus con-
 ditiones, ut Romani Africa, Poeni Italia excederent,
 quam, si bellaretur, spes ulla desciturum¹ afferebatur.
 hæc per nuntios magis equidem acta crediderim (et
 P. xiv, 1; ita pars major auctores sunt) quam ipsum Syphacem,
 AP. 17. ut Antias Valerius prodit, in castra Romana ad collo-
 quium venisse. primo eas condiciones imperator Roma-
 nus vix auribus admisit. postea^h, ut causa probabilis suisⁱ
 commeandi foret in castra hostium, mollius eadem illa
 abnuere, ac spem facere sæpius ultro citroque agitantibus
 rem conventuram^j.

Camp of
Hasdrubal
and Sy-
phax, S.
xvii, 88-qq.

Hibernacula² Carthaginiensium, congesta temere ex
 agris materia exædificata, lignea ferme tota erant. Nu-
 midæ præcipue arundine textis, storeaque pars maxima
 tectis³, passim nullo ordine, quidam, ut sine imperio
 occupatis locis, extra fossam etiam vallumque habitabant⁴.
 hæc relata Scipioni spem fecerant castra hostium per
 occasionem incendendi. cum legatis quos mitteret ad⁴
 Syphacem, calonum loco primos¹ ordines^a spectatæ vir-
 tutis atque prudentiæ servili habitu mittebat, qui, dum
 in colloquio legati essent, vagi per castra, alius alia, aditus
 exitusque omnes, situm formamque et universorum ca-

mittere e manibus xxxii, 9, 10; *D. mitte hanc de pectore curam*, Virg. *Æ.* vi, 85; *G. mittere ambages* vi, 16; *odium* xl, 46. *R.*—*amiserat* conj. *P.* ^d ed. *G. C. adv. Mss.* ^e ed. *Mo. GT 4. οὐ γὰρ ἐκτίσονται καὶ οὐκ ἀνδίωνες αὐτὸν ἦν λόγος ἔχειν*, Pol. xiv, 1; *S. ubi satias cepit fieri, commuto locum*, Ter. Eu. v, 6, 3; *GB.* cf. xxv, 23, n. *D.*—*saties* B. ant. Edd.—*satis* pl. *Mss.* al. ant. Edd. ^f pl. and opt. *Mss.* cf. Ov. M. iv, 258; *G. VN*, on T. A. iii, 31; *DU.* Ov. H. 4, 99; 9, 33; *G.* on Sen. H. *OE.* 369. *D.*—*uxorem* S. 2 P. ^g *excepisset* 3 P.—*percepisset* conj. cf. xxii, 51; Ter. Eu. v, [6, 2. ED.] *GB.* ^h on H. RH. ⁱ V int. pl. al. *Mss.* RH.—*sui* F. V. 1, 2 L.—*visa* al. *Mss.* ant. Edd.—*vis suis* 4 L. B 1st. ^j *conventurum* RH. pr. and join *agitantibus rem* as in 4; for *agitare* is rarely put absolutely: but cf. xxiv, 27; Cic. Ph. i, 3. *DU.* Yet *rem* may be taken twice, in sense. *D.* ^a P. V. F. BR. D. L. N. al. *Mss.* of *D.* cf. xlv, 36; *primis ordinibus coactis* [cf. Virg. *Æ.* xi, 304;] Cæs. B. G. vi, 7; Front. St. i, 5, 12; Hyg. de L. p. 160; *G.* xlv, 33; *VOS*, and *HS*, on V. P. ii, 112; *TN*, on Fr. iv, 5, 8. *D.*—*ordinis* vulg.

1 'Than any hope of his deserting his Carthaginian allies, in case of the Romans making war upon them.' *R.*

2 Cf. *SL*, on Hyg. p. 1110. *DU.*

3 'And, for the most part, thatched.' *C.*

4 'Were quartered;' *habere* 4, c: hence their huts or tents are called *tecta*, 6. *tentorium suum cuique militi domus ac Penates sunt*, xlv, 39. *D.*

1 'The centurions of the six first ranks,' viz. 'the first two centurions of each of the three divisions, *triarii*, *principes*, and *hastati*.' Vegetius is inaccurate in this point, ii, 7 sq. cf. *L.* M. R. ii, 8. *G.* They are called *principes ordinum*, viii, 39; or *centurionum*, ii, 45; of *centuriones primorum ordinum*, i, 35. cf. Pol. xiv, 1, 13; *D.* *MO*, on C. B. G. v, 30.

strorum et partium, qua Poeni qua^b Numidæ haberent^c, Cn. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin.
quantum intervalli inter Hasdrubalis ac regia castra esset, specularentur; moremque simul noscerent stationum vigilarumque, nocte an interdiu opportuniore insidianti essent. et inter crebra colloquia alii atque alii de industria, quo pluribus omnia nota essent, mittebantur. cum sæpius agitata res certiore spem pacis in dies et Syphaci et Carthaginiensibus per eum faceret, legati Romani ‘vetitos
‘se reverti ad imperatorem^d’ aiunt², ‘nisi certum responsum detur. proinde, seu ipsi staret jam sententia³, seu xxi, 29, 3 and g.
‘consulendus Hasdrubal et Carthaginienses essent, consuleret. tempus esse aut pacem componi aut bellum
‘naviter geri.’ dum consulitur Hasdrubal ab Syphace, ab Hasdrubale Carthaginienses, et speculatores omnia visendi et Scipio ad comparanda ea quæ in rem⁴ erant tempus habuit. et ex^e mentione ac spe pacis negligentia, ut fit, apud Poenos Numidamque orta cavendi ne quid hostile interim paterentur. tandem relatum responsum, quibusdam, quia nimis cupere Romanus pacem videbatur, iniquis^f per occasionem⁵ adjectis; quæ peropportune cupienti tollere indutias Scipioni causam præbuere. ac nuntio regis, cum ‘relaturum se ad consilium’ dixisset, postero die respondit ‘se uno frustra tendente nulli alii pacem placuisse⁶: renuntiaret igitur nullam aliam spem pacis
‘quam relictis Carthaginiensibus Syphaci cum Romanis
‘esse.’ ita tollit indutias, ut libera fide⁷ incepta exse- P. xiv, 2.

^b *quas...quas* F 2d. al. Mss. pr. R 2d.—*quam...quam* 3 L. ^c cf. 3, 4; xxvi, 34; xxxii, 14; nn, on Sil. viii, 370; D. SDR, on P. Tri. i, 2, 156; SR, Lex. R.—*haberentur* conj. cf. nn, on Tac. A. ii, 58, 2. R 1st.—*tenderent* conj. G. pr. R 3d. ^d *ab imperatore* RH. B. H. D. al. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. RH. GL. em. A. cf. Pol. xiv, 2. G, Obs. iv, 6, p. 89. ^e *om.* F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. pr. cf. ii, 6, 2; but on the other hand, v, 32, 4; xxvii, 46, k; xxxiii, 14, 5; 39, 2; xxxiv, 3, 2; xxxv, 29, 8; xxi, 15; &c. D. ^f *condicionibus* ad. 2 P. from gl. GB. but the adjective is neuter; cf. 29, 4. ED.

2 By this artifice time was gained for the legates to make their observations; and it would also be made to appear that the Roman general was eager for peace. G. This transaction closely borders on perfidy, and does not redound to the honour of Scipio. GL.

3 Und. ‘he should at once give an answer.’ The same verb appears to belong to both the clauses of a sentence, when it is, in reality, applicable but to one: cf. iii, 67;

Cic. Att. x, 4; SA, M. iv, 8. (PZ.) C.

4 Cf. xxii, 3, b; D. Plaut. Am. pr. Aul. ii, 1; &c. G.

5 ‘By reason of the eagerness for peace, which Scipio feigned.’ DCE.

6 ‘That while he (Scipio) alone was ineffectually striving for peace, all the other members of the council’ [xxii, 3, 7; ED.] ‘set their faces against it.’ R.

7 ‘Freely, as far as good faith was concerned.’ R.

Cn. S. Cæp. queretur; deductisque navibus (et jam veris principium
C.S.Gemin. erat) machinas tormentaue, velut a mari aggressurus

Uticam, imponit. et duo millia^a militum ad capiendum
xxix, 35, 6; quem antea tenuerat tumultum super Uticam mittit; simul
xxxi, 47, 3. ut ab eo quod parabat in alterius rei curam converteret
hostium animos, simul ne qua, cum ipse ad Syphacem
Hasdrubalemque profectus esset, eruptio ex urbe et im-
petus in castra sua relictæ cum levi præsidio fieret.

His præparatis advocatoque¹ consilio, edicere² explo-
ratoribus jussis 'quæ comperta afferrent,' Masinissaque,
cui omnia hostium nota erant, postremo 'ipse quid pararet
'in proximam noctem' proponit; tribunis edicit^a ut, 'ubi
T. xv, 30, 'prætorio dimisso signa concinuissent, extemplo educerent'
3; P. xiv, 'castris legiones.' ita ut imperaverat, signa sub occasum
3. solis efferri sunt cœpta. ad primam ferme vigiliam agmen
P. xiv, 4; explicaverunt; media nocte (septem enim millia itineris
AP. 21. erant) modico gradu ad castra hostium perventum est.
ibi Scipio partem copiarum Lælio Masinissamque ac
Numidas attribuit, et 'castra Syphacis invadere ignesque
'conjicere'^d jubet. singulos³ deinde separatim Lælium ac
Masinissam seductos^e obtestatur ut, 'quantum nox pro-
'videntiæ adimat, tantum diligentia' expleant^f curaue^b.
'se Hasdrubalem Punicaque castra aggressurum: ceterum
'non ante cœpturum quam ignem in regiis¹ castris con-
burnt by 'spexisset.' neque ea res morata diu est: nam ut primis¹
Scipio. casis^k injectus ignis hæsit, extemplo proxima quæque et
S. xvii, 86 deinceps continua^l amplexus totis se passim dissipavit
sqq. castris. et trepidatio quidem, quanta^m necesse erat, in

^a var. Mss. again: cf. 2, h. D. ^a proponi tribuni se dicit F. ^b e ad. F. B. GA.
^c 1 P. F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—om. FR 2. G. C. D. ^d colligere
for conjicere or conicere F. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. cf. xxxvi, 12, 4. D. ^e cf. iii, 48; G, on
Sen. Apoc. near the beginning. D.—deductos F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. ^f dis-
genti 1, 2 P. H. B. ant. Edd. ^g συνιστάμενοι Pol. S.—expleant. RH.—explecterent:
3 P. ^h P. F. C.—cura: et 1, 2 P. 2—4 L. H. HV. V. L. N. ed. A.—unaque 3 P.
RH.—cura: unaque H. B. ant. Edd. ⁱ regis ed. GT 4. G. ^j em. from Pol. G.
pr. C. D. R. ed. CL.—proximis Mss. Edd. G. C. D. cf. 6. R. ^k castris ant. Edd. but
cf. xxv, 39; xxxv, 27. G. ^l contigua B. but cf. 6; BU, on O. M. iv, 57; and G. C.
8. D.—om. V. 1, 2 L. GA. ^m quantam conj. G.

¹ Cf. xxiii, 32, 3; DU. xxvi, 41, 1.
D.

² Cf. FE, on C. Ph. i, 5; DU. xxi, 63,
1. R.

³ Singulos applies to Lælius and Masinissa; separatim as relates to each other. seductos with regard to the troops under their respective commands. C.

nocturno effuso tam late incendio orta est: ceterum fortuitum, non hostilem ac bellicum ignem rati esse, sine armis ad restinguendum incendium effusi in armatos incidere hostes, maxime Numidas ab Masinissa notitia regionum castrorum ad exitus itinerum idoneis locis dispositos. multos^a in ipsis cubilibus semisomnos hausit flamma; multi in præcipiti fuga, ruentes super alios alii, in angustiis portarum obtriti sunt. relucens flammam primo vigiles Carthaginensium¹, deinde excitati alii nocturno tumultu cum conspexissent, ab eodem errore credere et^b ipsi sua sponte incendium ortum. et clamor² inter cædem et vulnera sublatus an ex^c trepidatione nocturna esset^d, confusus^e sensum veri adimebat. igitur pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil^f hostile suspectum esset, omnibus portis, qua cuique proximum erat, ea modo quæ restinguendo igni forent portantes, in agmen³ Romanum ruebant. quibus cæsis omnibus, præterquam hostili odio, etiam ne quis nuntius effugeret, extemplo Scipio neglectas ut in tali tumultu portas invadit; ignibusque in proxima tecta conjectis, effusa flamma primo veluti⁴ sparsa⁵ pluribus locis reluxit, dein per continua serpens uno repente⁶ omnia incendio hausit. ambusti homines jumenta⁷que foeda primum fuga, dein strage obruerant⁸ itinera portarum. quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro assumpti; binaque castra clade⁹ una deleta. duces tamen ambo, et¹⁰ ex tot millibus armatorum duo millia^m peditum

Cn. S. Cæp.
C. S. Gemin.

xxv, 39;
CF. vii, 1.

xxii, 3, 16.

3, 4; 5, j
and k.

34, g.

^a om. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. cf. G, on iii, 37, 8. D. but cf. Pol. xiv, 4. R. ^a terrore
F. 1, 2, 5 L. HF. HV. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D. ^b crederet F 1st.—crederent F 2d. ^c cum
(and om. an) conj. G.—ac ex V. 1 L. ^d om. GA. pr. G. ^e confusus (dative)
conj. cf. 15; RH. pr. cf. confusus atque incertus animi, i, 7. DCE. ^f om. F. 1 P. but
ad. F marg. ^g velut F. C. five L. H. HV. ^h sparso opt. and al. Mss. viz.
incendio; opposed to uno. G. pr. C. cf. 7, f. D. ⁱ per and serpens...repente om. RH. H.
pr. RH. ^j obruebant F. C. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. ^k PV. RH.—de P.—die
S. F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. pr. (μῆς ἐν ὀλίγῳ μέρει νυκτός, App.) S. cf. nn, on Sil. ii, 5.
D. adv. G. for Livy uses unus (and not una) with dies, ii, 10; vi, 25; viii, 11, 15; x, 17;
xxiv, 13; xxv, 7; xxvi, 48; xxviii, 28; xxxii, 1; 22; &c. D. ^l om. F. C. V.
2, 5 L. GA. HV. ^m cf. 2, h. ED.

1 'The sentinels in Hasdrubal's camp first saw the fire in the king's camp;' Pol. xiv, 5. R.

2 'The uncertainty whether the outcry were not occasioned by the alarm of the fire's breaking out in the night:' cf. xxix, 6, 5. C. βῆ τότε πανμυγῇ καὶ σάλπιγγιν ἀθρόαις καὶ βοῇ τῇσι ἰς κατάπληξιν χρώμενοι Ῥωμαῖοι,

App. P. 21. Polybius does not mention this. R.

3 'Which Scipio in person had brought up, for the purpose of setting fire to the Carthaginian camp, as soon as he saw the other camp in flames;' Pol. xiv, 5. S. Appian reverses the order of these events, 21 sq. R.

Cn. S. Cæp. et quingenti^a equites semiermes, magna pars saucii afflati-
C.S.Gemin. que incendio effugerunt⁴. cæsa aut hausta flammis quadra-
 xxviii, 23, 3. ginta millia hominum sunt, capta supra quinque millia;
 multi Carthaginiensium nobiles, undecim senatores, signa
 militaria centum septuaginta quattuor, equi Numidici
 supra duo millia septingenti, elephanti sex capti; octo
 flamma ferroque absumpti, magnaque vis armorum capta.
 ea omnia imperator Vulcano sacrata incendit.

P. xiv, 6, 12; Hasdrubal ex fuga cum paucis Afrorum^a urbem pro-
AP 24. ximam petierat; eoque omnes qui supererant, vestigia
 ducis sequentes, se contulerant. metu deinde ne dede-
 retur Scipioni, urbe excessit. mox eodem patentibus
 portis Romani accepti; nec quicquam hostile, quia vo-
 luntate concesserant in dicionem, factum. duæ subinde
 urbes captæ direptæque. ea præda, et quæ castris in-
 censis^b ex^c igne rapta erat, militi concessa est. Syphax
 octo millium ferme inde spatio loco communito^d consedit;
 Hasdrubal Carthaginem contendit, ne quid per metum ex
 recenti clade mollius consuleretur. quo tantus primo terror
 est allatus, ut omissa Utica Carthaginem crederent ex-
 templo Scipionem obsessurum. senatum itaque sufetes,
 quod velut consulare imperium apud eos erat, vocaverunt
 ibi e^e tribus^f una de pace legatos ad Scipionem decernebat,
 altera Hannibalem ad tuendam ab exitiabili bello patriam
 revocabat, tertia Romanæ in adversis rebus constantiæ¹
 erat: 'reparandum exercitum Syphacemque hortandum'

^a om. F. C. V. 1, 5 L. HV. ^a equorum RH. 3 P. H.—*Pænorum* or *suorum* conj.
 RH. but join *Afrorum urbem*: C. the name of which was 'Αἰνός App. S. ^b 4 L. H.
 B. GA.—*ex incensis* G. 1 L. ed. G. C. (cf. vi, 28, 6) D. and tr. *ex* before *castris* HV.—
excensis 1 P. P. F 1st. C. V. pl. Mss of G.—*accensis* 5 L. L. ^c et G. 2 L. ed.
 G. C. D.—*et ex* 1 P. 1, 3 L. V. pr. cf. vi, 28, 6. D. ^d munito RH. H. D. L. but cf.
 iii, 42; viii, 15; xxi, 48; xxxv, 51. D. ^e 5 L. em. G. ed. D. adv. C.—om. pl. and
 opt. Mss. ed. G. C. ^f *dictis sententiis* ad. ant. Edd. G. C. from gl. Similar instances
 of brevity occur in *haud magni certaminis* [res] fuit, xxv, 41; *haud procul urbe* [locus est qui]
 &c. xxxii, 39; *ceteræ* [urbes] *Græciæ*, xxxiii, 31; *Atticorum* [tetradrachmorum], xxxiv, 52;
plebs deterioribus [studiis] erat inclinata, xlii, 30; cf. Obs. iv, 4; nn. on Stat. Th. i, 112;
 G. xxi, 43, b. R. ^g 3 P. H. GA. ed. D.—*ortandum* P. C. F.—*orandum* vulg. ed.
 G. C. cf. HS, on Cl. de L. S. ii, 23; BU, on Su. x, 7. D.

⁴ The 2500, above mentioned, fled with
 Hasdrubal, Pol. xiv, 6. And these, added
 to the 45,000, make but 47,500. But Has-
 drubal had 33,000, and Syphax 60,000; in
 all 93,000; xxix, 35; Pol. xiv, 1. There

are therefore 45,500, whom Livy has not
 accounted for. DU. Some of these fled with
 Syphax, and the rest dispersed themselves in
 various directions.

¹ Cf. Cic. Off. i, 31.

‘*ne bello absisteret*’ censebat^h. hæc sententia, quia Hasdrubal præsens Barcinæque omnes factionis bellum malebant, vicitⁱ. inde delectus in urbe agrisque haberi cœptus, et ad Syphacem legati missi, summa ope et ipsum reparantem bellum, cum uxor non jam, ut ante, blanditiis, satis potentibus ad animum amantis, sed precibus et misericordia valuisset, plena lacrimarum obtestans ‘ne patrem suum patriamque proderet, iisdemque flammis Carthaginem, quibus castra conflagrâssent, absumi sineret.’ spem quoque opportune oblatam afferebant legati: ‘quattuor millia Celtiberorum circa urbem nomine^j Obbam^k, ab conquistibus suis conducta in Hispania, egregiæ juventutis, sibi occurrisset; et Hasdrubalem prope diem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda.’ igitur non benigne modo legatis respondit, sed ostendit etiam multitudinem agrestium Numidarum, quibus per eosdem dies arma equosque dedisset, et ‘omnem juventutem’ affirmat ‘excitutum ex regno. scire incendio, non prælio cladem acceptam: eum bello inferiorem esse qui armis vincatur.’ hæc legatis responsa. et post dies paucos rursus^l Hasdrubal et Syphax copias junxerunt. is omnis exercitus fuit triginta ferme millium^m armatorum.

Cn. S. Cæp.
C.S. Gemin.

xxi, 2, 6;
AP. 24; 29
sq; 36;
38.

The Carthaginians
prepare for
renewing
war.

Junction of
Hasdrubal
and Syphax.

8 Scipionem, velut jam debellato quod ad Syphacem Carthaginiensesque attineret, Uticæ oppugnandæ intentum, jamque machinas admoventem muris, avertitⁿ fama redintegrati belli; modicisque præsidiis ad speciem modo obsidionis terra marique relictis, ipse cum robore exercitus ire ad hostes pergit. primo in tumulo quattuor ferme millia distante ab castris regiis consedit; postero die cum equitatu in Magnos (ita vocant) Campos¹, subjectos ei tumulo, degressus succedendo ad² stationes hostium lacescendoque levibus præliis diem absumpsit. et per insequens biduum

Scipio
marches
against the
enemy:
P. xiv, 8.

xxix, 33, o.

^h conj. om. C. pr. D.—(una...censebat) conj. G. ed. C. D. ⁱ vincit F. ^j om. GA. conj. DU. ^k pl. and opt. Mss.—Obam 1 L.—Oblam 2 L.—Olbam ant. Edd.—Aban L.—Abbum em. (Ἀββαν Pol. xiv, 7;) S. GB. ed. G. C. D. ^l reversus F. 1, 2, 5 L. HV. ^m millia pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. x, 36; GR, on vii, 35, 6. D. ⁿ That is ‘turns elsewhere, away from Utica;’ cf. x, 14, 14. D.—advertit F. V. und. ad se; cf. i, 12, 10; vi, 23, 8. D.

¹ Τὰ Μεγάλα Πεδία. Pol. xiv, 8; S. Cic. En. p. 169. DU.
de Or. iii, 42; cf. VC, V. L. x, 2; CLM, on ² Differs from in, Cæs. G. iv, 32.

Cn. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin. tumultuosis hinc atque illinc excursionibus in vicem nihil dictu satis dignum fecerunt. quarto die in aciem utrinque descensum est. Romanus principes post^b hastatorum prima signa, in subsidiis triarios constituit; equitatum Italicum ab dextro cornu, ab lævo Numidas Masinissamque opposuit. Syphax Hasdrubalque Numidicis^c adversus Italicum equitatum, Carthaginiensibus contra Masinissam locatis^d, Celtiberos^e mediam aciem^f in^g adversa^h signa legionum accepereⁱ. ita instructi concurrunt. primo impetu simul utraque^j cornua^k, et Numidæ et Carthaginienses pulsi: vi, 24, 11. nam neque^l Numidæ, maxima pars agrestes, Romanum equitatum, neque Carthaginienses^m, et ipse novus miles, xxxviii, 43, Masinissam recenti super cetera victoria terribilem sustinere. nudata utrinque cornibus Celtiberum acies stabat, quod nec in fuga salus ulla ostendebatur locis ignotis, neque spes veniæ ab Scipione erat, quem bene meritum de se et gente sua mercenariis armis in Africam oppugnatum venissent. igitur circumfusus undique hostibus, alii super alios cadentes, obstinatiⁿ moriebantur; omnibusque in eos versis, aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal præceperunt^o. fatigatos cæde diutius quam pugna victores nox oppressit.

Postero die Scipio Lælium Masinissamque cum omni⁹ Romano et Numidico equitatu expeditisque militum ad xxviii, 39, 4; xxii, 30, 2; xxvi, 5, d. persequendos Syphacem atque Hasdrubalem mittit. ipse cum robore exercitus urbes circa¹, quæ omnes Carthaginiensium dicionis erant, partim spe partim^a metu partim

^b em. VC, V. L. x, 2. cf. viii, 8; GL. 32; xxxvii, 39; xxii, 5, c; Pol. xiv, 8; xv, 9; *ἀνὰ τὴν ἀριστερὰν τῶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ. ἵνα ἐπὶ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ.* Suid. S. pr. L, M. R. iv, 1.—*post principes* Mss. ant. Edd. ^c Und. equitibus. R.—Numidis al. Mss. ant. Edd.—Numidicos conj. G. ^d Carthaginienses...locant: conj. G. ^e P. V. al. Mss of G. F. 1—3 L. L. putting *aciem* in apposition to *Celtiberos*, cf. xxii, 41, d; xxix, 25, 3; G. xl, 36, 8. D. pr. R.—*in ad* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^f *media acie* 5 L. but cf. xxi, 46, h. D. ^g om. conj. G. pr. R. ^h *adversam* (2d) *adversos* (3d) conj. G.—*adversus* conj. R. ⁱ *acciperet* F.—*accipere* V. 1, 4 L. GA. ^j *utroque* F 2d. 3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. ^k *cornu* F. 3, 4 L. B. GA. HV. ^l om. F. ^m *Carthaginiense* F 1st. V 1st.—*Carthaginiensis* F 2d. V 2d. 2—5 L. al. Mss. pr. G. ⁿ *obstinate* F.—*obstricti* 4 L.—*obstricti* R. 3 P. ant. Edd.—om. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. N.—*instructi* conj. GB. ^o *perceperunt* F 2d. 2, 3 L. B. GA. but cf. xxii, 41, e. D. ^a P. RE. 1 PE. D. N.—*separatim* ME.—*separatim* F 1st.—*superante* BS. V. 1 L.—*separat* L.—*superat* F 2d. 4, 5 L.—*spe ac* 2 L. HV.—om. vulg. but cf. xxxii, 21; xxxiii, 20; xxxiv, 29. G.

¹ 'The surrounding cities;' cf. i, 17; ix, iii, 19; iv, 12; GV, on Cic. Ag. i, 7. 15; xxi, 49, 8; xxix, 29; xxxv, 12; Flor. E. R.

vi subegit^b. Carthagini quidem erat ingens terror, et circumferentem arma Scipionem, omnibus finitimis raptim perdomitis, ipsam Carthaginem repente aggressurum credebant. itaque et muri reficiebantur propugnaculisque armabantur; et pro se quisque, quæ diutinæ obsidionis tolerandæ sunt, ex agris convehit^d. rara mentio est pacis, frequentior legatorum ad Hannibalem arcessendum mittendorum. pars maxima 'classem, quæ ad commeatus excipiendos² parata erat, mittere' jubent 'ad opprimendam stationem navium ad Uticam incaute agentem: forsitan etiam navalia^e castra, relictæ cum levi præsidio, oppressuros.' in hoc consilium maxime inclinant, legatos tamen ad Hannibalem mittendos censent: 'quippe classi ut felicissime gerantur' res, parte aliqua levare Uticæ obsidionem; Carthaginem ipsam qui tueatur³, neque imperatorem alium quam Hannibalem neque exercitum alium quam Hannibalis superesse.' deductæ ergo postero die naves, simul et legati in Italiam profecti. raptimque omnia stimulante fortuna agebantur; et in quo quisque cessasset, prodi ab se salutem omnium rebatur.

Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, captivis aliaque præda in vetera castra ad Uticam missis, jam in Carthaginem intentus occupat relictum fuga custodum Tuneta. abest ab Carthagine quindecim^h millia ferme passuum locus cum operibus tum suapte natura tutusⁱ, et qui^j et^k ab Carthagine conspici et præbere ipse prospectum^l cum ad urbem tum ad^m circumfusumⁿ mare urbi posset^o. inde, cum maxime vallum Romani jacerent, conspecta classis hostium est Uticam^a Carthagine petens.

^b subigit 3 P. pr. cf. cxviii, ep. D.—subicit 1, 2 P. F. C. 3, 5 L. H. HV. ^c F. C. V. 3, 5 L. pr. D. cf. xxvii, 9, 6; obligandæ fidei 12; averruncandæ iræ viii, 6; tuendæ libertatis et firmandæ concordie Tac. A. iii, 27. RS.—obsidioni pl. Mss. cf. ii, 5; x, 5; xxviii, 25; RH. xxii, 35, 4. R. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. because it is more expressive of haste. G. ed. C. D.—convehebat RH. ed. G.—convehebant 2 P. 4 L.—convehebantur 3 P.—convehebatur H.—convehunt B 2d. ^e vetera (as below) or hiemalia (xxix, 35, 6) conj. R. ^f geratur 4 L. H. RH. ^g tueantur RH. H. ed. G. C.—tuebantur 4 L. ^h xii B. V. 1—3 L. GA. ant. Edd. RH. em. cf. Pol. S. ⁱ Tuneta (abest...passuum) locum...tutum, 2 P. 4, 5 L. H. R. D. N. pr. RH. adv. cf. Pol. S. ^j quia F. C. HV. ^k om. ant. Edd. CL. ^l conspectum F. V. GA. five L. ant. Edd. ^m cum...ad om. F. V. GA. 2, 3 L. ⁿ cumfusus F. V. GA. ^o possit F. V. GA. 1—3, 5 L. ^a a or ab ad. three P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. ant. Edd.

Cn. S. Cæp. igitur omissio opere pronuntiatum iter, signaque raptim
C.S.Gemin. ferri sunt coepta, ne naves in terram et obsidionem versæ,
The Car- ac minime navali prælio aptæ¹, opprimerentur. qui² enim
thaginians restitissent agili et nautico instrumento aptæ et armatæ
attack the Roman classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes, et^b aut in
fleet; P. onerariarum^c usum versæ^d, aut ita appulsæ^e ad muros^f ut
xiv, 10; AP. 24 sq. pro aggere ac pontibus præbere adscensus possent? itaque
Scipio, contraquam^g in navali certamine solet, rostratis^h,
quæ præsidio aliis esse poterant, in postremam aciem
receptis prope terram, onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem
pro muro adversus hostem opposuit; easque ipsas, ne in
tumultu pugnae turbari ordines possent, malisⁱ antennisque
de nave in navem trajectis ac validis funibus velut uno
inter se vinculo illigatis comprehendit^j; tabulasque super-
instravit^k, ut^l pervium^m ordinemⁿ fecisset¹; et sub ipsis
xxii, 19, 4. pontibus^o intervalla fecit, qua procurrere speculatoriæ
naves in hostem ac tuto recipi possent. his raptim pro

^b conj. om. RH. ^c onerarium al. Mss. ^d aut...versæ om. RH. H. pr. RH.
^e pulsæ pl. and opt. Mss. ed. G. C. ^f ad muris F 1st.—muris RH. GA. pr. RH. as
xxv, 26; but cf. ii, 36, 6. D. ^g 3 P. N. RH. cf. 19; Plaut. Tri. i, 2. G.—postquam
pl. and opt. Mss.—præterquam V marg.—post L.—eo ventum est corona quam ut ad. PE.—
eo...corona qua 2, 4 L.—eo ventum est ut ad. 3 L. H. B. R. D. vulg.—ut ad. BA. ME. V.
S. 1 L. GA. HV. adv. cf. xxxvii, 30; Thuc. vii, 36; Hirt. de Bel. A. 46; Pol. xvi,
1. G. ^h P. 'he connected or united.' RH.—comprehendit 4, 5 L. RH.—comprehit F.
V. 1, 2 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. cf. MR, on St. S. i, 2, 45; nn, on Sil. v, 281. D.
ⁱ superinstravit H. RH. but cf. ii, 10, 11; vii, 10, 9. D.—super his instravit HV.—instravit
F.—supra instruit 3 L. ^j (or parvium) 3, 4, 5? L. R. pr. cf. Fest. "vici;" Tac. H.
iii, 8. G 1st. 'a thoroughfare.' C. adv. G 2d. ed. D.—pervius RH. ed. G. C.—pervii conj.
G 2d.—parvium HF.—provium H.—per unum 1, 2 L.—inter conj. ad. G 1st.—inter se c. ad.
G 2d.—in totum aut ultro ad. H.—in totum ad. RH. some Mss of G. pr. C.—in totum navium
ad. 3, 4 L. R. RH. ed. G. C.—in tot navium 2 L.—navium ad. B. GA. ant. Edd.
^k ordine P. RE.—ordines conj. G.—ordo conj. RH. ed. G. C.—navium iter ad. 5 or 4 L.
^l P. RE. F. C. HV. L.—fecissent 1 L. V.—faceret B. GA. 2—5 L. R. HF. ant. Edd.
ed. D.—cepit H.—esset RH. some Mss of G. pr. RH. ed. G. C.—essent conj. G.

1 The participle of the ancient verb *apio*; 'fitted, prepared, furnished.' RS.

2 'How could the Roman ships, thus encumbered, have resisted the Carthaginian fleet, which was light for action, and well provided both with tackle and with arms?' C. R.

3 As Scipio found himself unable to cope with the enemy in point of numbers, and had no time to prepare for action the ships which he had; he placed in the rear his beaked gallees, which, had it been a regular naval engagement, would have been drawn up in front of the vessels of burthen, to cover and defend them; and in the van, he placed the latter ships, with bridges from one to the

other at certain intervals, through which the lighter craft could sally out to annoy their assailants. The ships of war were thus reserved for a future day, and perhaps took no further part in the action than by keeping up a shower of missiles from the military engines. G. cf. SF, de M. N. iii, 5; D. SW, on P. t. v, p. 40; R. Her. vii, 36, n. 79.

4 Pol. xiv, 10; "νεμίσ," Said. Poly. Str. ii, 22, 1. GR.

5 'So that there was a passage from one end to the other of this quadruple line of ships of burthen.' G.

6 'Under the gang-boards, which formed a passage from ship to ship.' C.

tempore instructis, mille ferme delecti propugnatores ^{Cn. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin.} onerariis imponuntur; telorum maxime^m missilium, ut quamvis longo certamine sufficerent, vis ingens congeritur. ita parati atque intenti⁷ hostium adventum opperiebantur. Carthaginienses, qui si maturâssent, omnia permixta turba trepidantium primo impetu oppressissentⁿ, perculsi terrestribus cladibus atque inde ne^o in mari quidem, ubi ipsi plus poterant, ^p satis fidentes, die segni navigatione assumpto sub occasum solis in portum (Ruscinona^q Afri vocant) classe^r appulere. postero die sub ortum solis instruxere ab alto naves velut ad justum prælium navale et tanquam exituris contra Romanis. cum diu stetissent, postquam nihil moveri ab hostibus viderunt, tum demum onerarias aggrediuntur. erat res^r minime certamini navali similis^t, proxime^s speciem muros oppugnantium navium. altitudine^u aliquantum onerariæ superabant^v: ex rostratis Pœni vana pleraque utpote supino⁹ jactu tela in superiorem locum mittebant; gravior ac pondere ipso libratior¹⁰ superne ex onerariis ictus erat. speculatoriæ naves ac^w levia ipsa^x navigia, quæ sub constratis pontium per inter-^{xxviii, 39, 4; ix, 3.} valla excurrabant, primo ipso^y tantum^z impetu ac^a magnitudine rostratarum obruebantur; deinde et propugnatoribus quoquæ incommodæ erant¹¹, quod permixtæ cum hostium navibus inhibere sæpe tela cogeant, metu ne ambiguo

^m om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. GA. HV. ⁿ pl. and opt. Mss. ed. A. cf. v, 16; x, 32; G. above; 12; xxxvii, 4; Just. v, 6, 2; &c. D.—*deprehendissent* B. H. R. D. ant. Edd.—*deprendissent* RH. adv. G. ^o om. F. V. 2 L. HV. ^p *haud* ad. V. ^q var. Mss.—*Rusucmona* 1 P. P. F.—*Rusucurona* conj. [*Rusicorum* or *Rusucurum* Pliny H. N. v, 2 s. 1. (HD.)] GR, Diss. Geog. ii, p. 16. adv. WE, on A. I. p. 17. ed. (cf. HL, de Pat. Rom. p. 94.) R.—*Rusconias* or *Rusconium* or *Rusucurum* conj. [*Ρουσωνίαι* or *Ρουσωνίαι* Ptol. iv, 2.] R. ^r P. em. G. adv. C.—*classem* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ^s om. P. ME. V. F. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. Mss of C. pr. G. adv. C. D. ^t *certamen... simile* conj. G. ^u *altitudinem* F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. ^v om. GA. al. Mss. ^w om. conj. DU.—*ac... navigia* conj. om. DCE. ^x *alia* 3, 4 L. H. pr. ED.—conj. om. C.—*ipsæ* conj. DU. ^y *ipsæ* P. F. 4 L. pr. (as opposed to *propugnatoribus*) C. ED —*ipse* H.—*ipsa* V. 1—3 L. HV. C. B 2d. al. Mss.—*et* ad. V. 1—4 L. HV. C. al. Mss. ^z *tanto* P. F. pr. C. ED.—*alto* V. 1—4 L. HV. al. Mss.—*ante* C.—*adactæ* conj. G. ^a *et* F. V. five L. HV.

7 xxiv, 39; xxix, 6; xxxv, 11; Sall. J. 49. (CO.) D.

8 'It came nearest in appearance, to ships attacking the walls of a town.' C.

9 'With the body thrown back and the face turned upwards.' R.

10 'With greater impetus or momentum;' cf. xxxviii, 29; E. vii, 23; Quadr. in Gell.

ix, 1; MAG, M. ii, 16; DU. Sil. xv, 429; and especially Tac. H. ii, 22.

11 'At first, the only harm was, that they were sunk by the mere superior force and weight of the Carthaginian galleys; but afterwards, they were in the way of their own soldiers, who were stationed in the ships of burthen, &c.' C. cf. Her. iii, 78, n. 22.

Cn. S. Cæp. ictu suis inciderent. postremo asseres ferreo unco præfixi
 C. S. Gemin. (harpagones^b vocant^c) ex^d Punicis navibus^e injici in Ro-
 xxiv, 34, 10. manas coepti. quos cum neque ipsos neque catenas quibus
 xxvi, 39. suspensi injiciebantur incidere possent, ut quæque retro
 inhibita rostrata onerariam hærentem^f unco traheret, scindi
 videres vincula quibus alia aliis innexa erat, seriem aliam^g
 simul plurium navium trahi. hoc maxime modo lacerati
 quidem omnes pontes, et vix transsiliendi in secundum
 They take ordinem navium spatium propugnatoribus datum est. sex
 six ships. ferme onerariæ puppibus abstractæ Carthaginem sunt.
 major quam pro re lætitia, sed eo gratior^h quod inter
 assiduas clades ac lacrimas unum quantumcunque ex in-
 sperato gaudium affulserat, cum eoⁱ ut appareret hand
 procul exitio fuisse Romanam classem, ni cessatum a
 præfectis suarum navium foret et Scipio in tempore sub-
 venisset.

Masinissa Per eosdem forte dies, cum Lælius et Masinissa quinto¹¹
 recovers his kingdom; decimo ferme die in Numidiam pervenissent, Massyli¹,
 9; xxiv, 48, regnum¹ paternum Masinissæ, læti ut ad regem diu
 1; xxix, desideratum concessere². Syphax pulsus inde præfectis
 29—33. præsidiiisque suis vetere se continebat regno³, neutiquam
 quieturus. stimulabant^b ægrum amore⁴ uxor socerque;
 et ita viris equisque abundabat, ut subjectæ oculis regni
 Syphax prepares for a renewal of hostilities. atque impotenti animo spiritus⁵ possent facere. igitur
 omnibus, qui bello apti erant, in unum coactis equos
 arma tela dividit. equites in turmas, pedites in cohortes,

^b harpagonas ed. G. C. but cf. Cæs. B. C. i, 57; (GDN.) Hirt. B. H. 16; Curt. iv, 2, 12. D. ^c vocat ed. G. C. adv. Mss. ^d five L. GA. D. L. conj. C. ed. D.—miles P. F. al. opt. Mss.—miles) ex ed. G. C.—milites) ex vulg. ant. Edd.—mitti ex conj. G.—om. al. Mss. ^e et conj. ad. G. ^f habentem P.—habentem F 1st.—adherentem F 2d. ^g seriemque aliam B. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—seriemque conj. G. pr. C. but aliam is for reliquam. R. ^h gravior F 1st. V. 1, 2, 5 L. HV.—major B. ant. Edd.—cognicior (and om. eo) H. ⁱ Massylli ed. G. C. ^b stimulabat F. V. five L. B. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xxxvii, 29, 6; and i, 31, 7. D.—stimulut one P. ^c flores F 1st.—florentes B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—fiorens 1, 4 L. V.

12 'Besides that it appeared:' C. cf. xxxvi, 5; DÆ. viii, 14; i, 32. R.

1 Exegetical of Massyli, as Gabios, tanquam in regnum suum, profectus, i, 60; Heraclenses, regnum tyrannorum, Just. xvi, 5. GR.

2 'Went over to Masinissa.' R.

3 Viz. 'that of the Massæyli.' R.

4 'Love-sick.' RS.

5 'Might create presumption.' C. Compare the phrases, tumidior sermo xlv, 23; verba tumidiora xlv, 24; and the words, φίσσημα, ἰγνος, οἰδήμα, πρῶται, &c; R. Her. v, 91, n. 17.

sicut quondam ab Romanis centurionibus didicerat, distri- Cn. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin.
buit. exercitu haud minore quam quem prius habuerat, xxiv, 48.
ceterum omni prope novo atque incondito, ire ad hostes
pergit. et castris in propinquo positis, primo pauci equites
ex tuto speculantes ab stationibus progredi, dein^d jaculis
summoti recurrere ad suos; inde excursions in vicem
fieri, et cum pulsos indignatio accenderet, plures subire:
quod irritamentum certaminum equestrium est, cum aut
vincentibus^e spes aut pulsus ira aggregat suos. ita tum a
paucis prælio accenso, omnem^f utrinque postremo equita-
tum^g certaminis studium effudit^h. ac dum sincerumⁱ
equestre prælium erat, multitudo Masæsylium, ingentia
agmina Syphace emittente, sustineri vix poterat. deinde He is con-
quered by
Lælius and
Masinissa,
S. xvii, 125
sqq.
ut pedes Romanus repentino per turmas suas^j viam dantes^k
intercursu stabilem aciem fecit, absterruitque effuse inve-
hentem sese hostem, primo barbari segnius permittere
equos, deinde stare ac prope^l turbari novo genere pugnae,
postremo non pediti solum cedere, sed ne equitem quidem
sustinere peditis præsidio audentem^m. jam signa quoque
legionum appropinquabant. tum vero Masæsyli non modo
primum impetum sed ne conspectum quidem signorum
atque armorum tulerunt: tantum seuⁿ memoria priorum
12 cladium seu præsens terror^o valuit. ibi Syphax, dum obe- and taken
prisoner.
quitat hostium turmis, si pudore^p, si periculo suo fugam
sistere posset, equo graviter icto effusus opprimitur capi-
turque, et vivus^q, lætum ante omnes Masinissæ præbiturus
spectaculum, ad Lælium pertrahitur^r.

^d F. 4 L. H. pr. D.—inde vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^e *vigentibus* RH.—*ingentibus* H.—
ingerentibus 3 P.—*urgentibus* conj. RH. ^f *omnes* 3 P. H. und. *equites*. RH. ^g pl.
and opt. Mss.—*equitum* 3 P. H. RH.—*exercitum* S. 4 L. pr. S. ^h *effundit* F. V. five
L. GA. HV. ⁱ P. RE. F. 5 L. three F opt. of G. Obs. iv, 6, p. 91. 'Without any
admixture of infantry.' C. cf. 34, e. ED.—*sincere* V. 1—4 L. B 2d. HV. two Mss of G.—
om. vulg. ^j *suam* F. V. 1, 2 L.—*suis* 5 L. B. HV. BR. ^k *dantis* F. V. 1 L.—
dans 2 L.—*dantibus* 5 L. B. HV. BR. ^l *propere* pl. and opt. Mss. pr. G. GR.—
prospere H. ^m *eum* F.—*tunc* V. 1—3 L. HV.—*tunc seu* 5 L. ⁿ error F 1st.
V. 2 L 1st. HV. cf. xxiv, 30, e. D. ^o *visus* P. F. C. B 2d. HV. N. al. opt. Mss.—
unus L.—*vinctus* conj. G. ^p pl. and opt. Mss. cf. xl, 5; vii, 39; Val. Max. i, 1, 21;
(TO.) Phæd. iii, 10, 34; (SF.) *perducere* v, 15, 8; Just. xii, 5; Curt. iii, 3; viii, 13; Tert.
ad Nat. Cod. Theod. de Cust. Reor. l. i. G. D.

6 'Which grew bold.' R. *audere in prælia*, *possit* xxii, 13; RS. *et non dæmno* Her. v, 30,
Virg. Æ. ii, 347. n. 54; vi, 101, n. 28; vii, 145, n. 35; ix,

1 'By exciting a sense of shame.' *si forte* 14, n. 69.

Cn. S. Cæp.
C. S. Gemina.

VE. i,
68 sqq.

xxv, 30, b.

Sophonisba
becomes a
supplicant
to Masi-
nissa; xxix,
23; Eur.
Hec. 725—
743.

Cirta^c caput regni Syphacis erat: eo se^d ingens^e hominum contulit^f vis. cædes in eo prælio minor quam victoria fuit, quia equestri tantummodo prælio certatum fuerat, non plus quinque millia occisa, minus dimidium ejus hominum captum est, impetu in castra facto, quo perculsa rege amisso multitudo se contulerat. Masinissa^g sibi quidem^h dicereⁱ ' nihil esse in præsentia pulchrius quam victorem recuperatum^j ' tanto post intervallo patrium^k invisere regnum: sed tam secundis quam adversis rebus^l non dari spatium ad cessandum. si se Lælius cum equitatu vinctoque^m Syphace Cirtam præcedere sinat, trepidaⁿ omnia metu se oppressurum. Lælium cum peditibus subsequi^o modicis itineribus posse. assentiente Lælio prægressus Cirtam, evocari ad colloquium principes Cirtensium jubet. sed apud ignaros regis^p casus nec^q quæ acta essent promendo nec minis nec suadendo ante valuit quam rex vinctus in conspectum datus est^r. tum ad spectaculum tam foedum comploratio orta; et partim pavore mœnia sunt deserta, partim repentino consensu gratiam apud victorem quærentium patefactæ portæ. et Masinissa præsidio circa portas opportunaque mœnium dimisso, ne cui fugæ pateret exitus, ad regiam occupandam citato vadit equo. intranti vestibulum^s in ipso limine Sophonisba uxor Syphacis, filia Hasdrubalis Pœni, occurrit; et cum in medio agmine armatorum Masinissam insignem cum armis tum cetero^t habitu conspexisset, regem esse, id quod erat, rata, genibus advoluta ejus, " omnia quidem^u ut posses in nobis^v, dii^w dederunt virtusque et felicitas tua. sed si captivæ apud dominum vitæ necisque suæ vocem sup-

^c V. 1, 2 L. D. N. cf. xxix, 32; D. Mela i, 6; (VS. adv. SM.) Sall. *res publica Cirtensium*, l. ix, § 5, d. de Jur. et Fact. Ign. DU. The royal residence of Syphax was Siga according to Pliny v, 2; Strabo xvii, p. 829. GL.—Cirtha opt. Mss. ed. G.—Circa C. 3, 4 L. GA.—Chirta or Circha L. ^d eoque 1, 2 P. P. RE. ME. V. F. C. HV. pr. G 2d. D 2d.—eo 1 L.—eo quod 2 L.—ipse ad. 2 P. ^e vis tr. hither 2 L. HV.—se conj. ad. D 2d. ^f confugit conj. G 2d.—a fuga contulerat 2 P. ^g receptum S. pr. S. from gl. G. ^h om. 1, 2 P. F. V. HV. cf. xxviii, 42; x, 6, 2; (G.) Ter. An. v, 6, 11. D. ⁱ em. cf. below; G. HS, on O. M. xi, 238; and O. F. i, 422; BU, on Su. ii, 16; nn, on Sil. vi, 348. D.—vinctoque vulg. ^j sub F. C. V. 1 L.—succedere V marg.—sub ad. 2 L. ^k regi F 1st.—regii F 2d. ^l F. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. B. HV. cf. ix, 9, 14. D.—neque ed. G. C. D. ^m esset F. B. HV. V. all Mss Gall. of G. ⁿ vestibulo V. 1 L. cf. HS, on Sil. vi, 498; vii, 464; ix, 288; xi, 473; but this construction is hardly admissible in a prose writer and one of the Augustan age: BU, on V. F. i, 590. D. ^o certo F. 4 L. GA. ^p inquit ad. G. C. om. opt. Mss. pr. C. cf. xxiii, 45, c. D. ^q opt. Mss. pr. G. DU. cf. xxviii, 43, b. D.—nos vulg. ed. G. C. ^r tibi ad. vulg. ed. G. C.

“ plicem mittere licet, si genua, si victricem attingere Cn. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin.
 “ dextram, precor quæsoque per majestatem regiam, in
 “ qua paullo ante nos quoque fuimus, per gentis Numi-
 “ darum nomen, quod tibi cum Syphace commune fuit,
 “ per hujusce regiæ deos, qui te melioribus ominibus
 “ accipiant quam Syphacem hinc miserunt, hanc veniam
 “ supplici des ut ipse, quodcunque fert animus, de captiva
 “ statuas, neque me¹ in cujusquam Romani superbum ac
 “ crudele arbitrium venire sinas. si nihil aliud quam
 “ Syphacis uxor fuisset, tamen Numidæ atque in eadem
 “ mecum² Africa geniti quam alienigenæ et externi fidem
 “ experiri mallet. quid Carthaginensi ab Romano, quid
 “ filiæ Hasdrubalis timendum sit, vides. si nulla alia re
 “ potes, morte me ut³ vindices ab Romanorum arbitrio
 “ oro obtestorque.” forma erat insignis et florentissima
 ætas. itaque cum modo⁴ dextram amplectens in id, ‘ ne cui
 ‘ Romano traderetur,’ fidem exposceret, propiusque blan-
 ditias oratio esset quam preces, non in misericordiam modo
 prolapsus est animus victoris, sed ut est genus Numidarum
 in Venerem præceps, amore captivæ victor captus, data xxix, 23, g and l. 9, c.
 dextera in id quod petebatur obligandæ fidei, in regiam
 concedit⁵. institit⁶ deinde reputare secum ipse quemad-
 modum promissi fidem præstaret. quod cum expedire non
 posset, ab amore temerarium atque impudens mutuatur⁷
 consilium. nuptias in eum ipsum diem repente parari He marries her.
 jubet, ne quid relinqueret integri⁸ aut Lælio aut ipsi
 Scipioni, consulendi velut in captivam, quæ Masinissæ
 jam nupta foret. factis nuptiis supervenit Lælius, et adeo
 non dissimulavit improbare se⁹ factum, ut primo etiam

¹ *perque* 4 L. H. B. GA. ed. G. em. GR. ² *om.* H. D. RH. ³ *mortem et* H.—
morte me RH. ⁴ *domo* F. V. 1 L. H. L.—*demum* 2 L.—*diu* S. HV.—*genua modo*
conj. ad. cf. above. G. pr. DJ. ⁵ *cum convenere* F.—*concumbere* V. HF.—*concubere*
 1 L. HV.—*institit...reputare om.* F. V. 1 L. HF. HV. ⁶ *instituit* 5 L. cf. xxviii, 46,
 h. D. ⁷ *em. G.—improeuresse* P.—*improuarege* P 2d.—*improbe a rege* RF. ME. V. F.
 1—3, 5 L. HV. L. N.—*improbe a re* (and ad. *dicere* after *factum*) one P.—*improbare* vulg.

² From this place, and Tac. A. xv, 2; it
 appears that *idem cum* is good Latin: see
 also M. Fel. Gell. and Cic. quoted by PZ,
 on SA, M. iv, 6, p. 683. (adv. VO. SC. VR.
 CE. &c.) D.

³ ‘He adopts at the suggestion.’ DJE.
 ‘Being quite destitute of any counsel of his

own, his better judgement having nothing to
 help him with, he borrows from passion a
 plan to extricate him from his present em-
 barrassments.’ B. cf. VR, on V. M. iii, 4, 2.
 D.

⁴ ‘Not to leave any opening for future
 decision.’ C.

Cn. S. Cæp. cum Syphace et ceteris captivis detractam eam toro²
 C.S. Gemin. geniali mittere ad Scipionem conatus sit. victus deinde
 precibus Masinissæ orantis ut^a 'arbitrium, utrius regum
 'duorum fortunæ accessio^b Sophonisba esset, ad Scipio-
 'nem rejiceret,' misso Syphace et captivis^c ceteras urbes
 Numidiæ, quæ præsidiis regiis tenebantur, adjuvante
 Masinissa recipit^d.

Syphax is
 carried into
 the Roman
 camp.

'Syphacem in castra adduci' cum esset nuntiatum, 13
 omnis velut ad spectaculum triumphi multitudo effusa
 est. præcedebat ipse vinctus; sequebatur grex nobilium
 Numidarum. tum, quantum quisque plurimum posset,
 magnitudini Syphacis, famæ^e gentis victoriam suam au-
 gendo¹ addebat. 'illum esse regem cujus tantum majestati
 'duo potentissimi in terris tribuerint populi, Romanus
 'Carthaginienisque, ut Scipio imperator suus ad amicitiam
 'ejus petendam, relictâ provincia Hispania exercituque,
 'duabus quinquereimis in Africam navigaverit^f, Ha-
 'sdrubal Poenorum imperator non ipse modo ad eum
 'in regnum venerit, sed etiam filiam ei nuptum dederit.
 'habuisse eum uno tempore in potestate duos imperatores,
 'Poenum Romanumque. sicut ab diis immortalibus pars
 'utraque hostiis mactandis pacem² petisset, ita ab eo
 'utrinque pariter amicitiam petitam. jam tantas habuisse
 'opes, ut Masinissam regno pulsum eo redegerit ut vita
 xxix, 32. 'ejus fama mortis et latebris, ferarum modo in silvis raptò
 'viventis, tegetetur.' his sermonibus circumstantium cele-
 bratus rex in prætorium ad Scipionem est perductus.
 movit et Scipionem cum fortuna pristina viri præsentî
 His con- fortunæ collata, tum recordatio hospitii dextræque datæ
 ference with Scipio. et foederis publice ac privatim juncti. eadem hæc et

² om. F. V. 1, 3, 5 L. H. GA. ^a ad RH. H.—id conj. RH. ^b RH. F. V, 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. II V. D. ant. Edd. RH. D.—recepit vulg. ed. Med. Fr. G. C.
^c RH.—prou H.—poterat F. V. five L. B. GA. HV. ^d pl. and opt. Mss. ant. Edd. GR.—famæque RH. 3 L. H. D. RH. sqq Edd....G. ^e ed. G. C. D.—navigavit F. 4, 5 L. GA. HV. L. N. ed. A. sqq. pr. cf. xxviii, 45, j. ED.—navigaret B. ant. Edd.

⁵ 'Whether she should be considered free, as being now identified with Masinissa, or a captive from her previous connection with Syphax.' B.

⁶ Und. ceteris; as in iii, 25; xxxv, 34; 44; xxxviii, 31; xlv, 13; 42; cf. 3L, on

H. de C. p. 1052; nn, on Rut. Num. i, 300. G. D. R.

¹ Inversely for *augebat addendo*. B. 'So as, at the same time, to increase or magnify.' cf. xxi, 34, c. R.

² 'Propitious favour.' C.

Syphaci animum dederunt in alloquendo victore^d. nam Cn. S. Cap. C. S. Gemin.
 cum Scipio 'quid sibi voluisset' quæreret, 'qui non
 'societatem solum abnuisset Romanam sed ultro bellum
 'intulisset,' tum ille 'peccâsse quidem sese atque insanisse'
 fatebatur, 'sed non tum demum cum arma adversus popu-
 'lum Romanum cepisset^e: exitum' sui furoris fuisse, non
 'principium. tunc se insanisse, tunc hospitia privata et
 'publica fœdera omnia ex animo ejecisse, cum Cartha-
 'giniensem matronam domum acceperit. illis nuptialibus
 'facibus regiam conflagrâsse suam^g; illam furiam pestem-
 'que omnibus delinimentis^h animum suum avertisse atque
 'alienâsse, nec conquiesseⁱ donec ipsa manibus suis^j nefaria
 'sibi arma adversus hospitem atque amicum induerit^k.
 'perdito tamen atque afflicto sibi hoc^l in miseriis solatii
 'esse, quod in omnium hominum inimicissimi^m sibi domum
 'ac penates eandem pestem ac furiam transisse videat.
 'nequeⁿ prudentioremⁿ neque constantiorem Masinissam
 'quam Syphacem esse, etiam^o juvena incautiorem. certe
 'stultius illum atque intemperantius^p eam quam se duxisse.'

14 hæc non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, ama- AP. 28; EH. 38;
 tam apud æmulum cernens, cum dixisset, non mediocri^q 1317; EHF.
 cura Scipionis animum^r pepulit^s. et fidem criminibus^t 21; OC. ii, 31 sq; Lc.
 raptæ^u prope inter arma nuptiæ, neque consulto neque iv, 1208.

^d victorem 1, 2 P. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HF. HV. ant. Edd. cf. xl, 49, 1. D.
^e RH. P. V.—recepisset vulg. ant. Edd. for the simple verb, cf. xxxix, 23, 11. D.—
 accepisset 5 L. ^f eum ad. P. V? pr. G. R. (after furoris) H. GA.—hunc or illum or
 istum conj. ad. B. ^g delinimentis F 1st. HV. ed. S. cf. xxxix, 11, 2. (DU.) D. pr. cf.
 iv, 51; v, 31; vii, 38; the same as blanditiæ xxix, 23; cf. E, on T. Ag. 21; BKH, on T.
 i, 6, 7. R. ^h PE. cf. 40, j; G. i, 47; xxiv, 47; xxxviii, 22; xlii, 42. D.—conquiesse
 2 P. GA.—conquiescere 1 P. P. RE. ME. F. C. 4 L. HV. L.—quiescere 3 P. 3 L. B.
 vulg.—quiescere 1, 2 L. V. N. ⁱ induceret 1 P. opt. Mss of G. F. C. V. 1, 2 L. GA.
 but cf. 31; xxxi, 41; xxxvi, 11; xxvi, 11; Ov. Her. 8, 49; (HS.) PR, on V. Æ. ii,
 275; GT, on Cic. Div. ii, 17; HS, on Cl. in Eut. i, 301; de L. St. 65; and O. M. vii,
 161; BU, on Q. I. O. v, 7, p. 379; and Su. ii, 92; Lact. D. I. iii, 1; Col. viii, 11. D.—
 indueret 5 L. HV. pr. D. ^j om. RH. pr. (and conj. solatio or solatium) RH. but cf.
 xxix, 21, g. D. ^k k om. RH. S. H. L. pr. RS. S. ^l et V. 2 L.—om. RH. H.—
 jam ad. RH. H. 4 L.—ab ad. RH. H. 4 L. B. GA. pr. RH. ^m imprudentius GA.—
 illum om. 4 L.—illum...intemperantius om. RH. S. H. pr. RH. S. ⁿ mediocris conj.
 cf. G, on iii, 30, 5. D. ^o perpulit 5 L. HV.—perculit BR. pr. DJ.

3 In plain language: 'by this unlucky marriage had his kingdom been ruined:' cf. App. Pun. 27. R.

4 It was the ancient practice for the wife to arm her husband for the battle and to disarm him on his return: Ov. H. 13, 139; 147. GB.

5 Masinissæ. R.

1 This verb (see below) and the compound *impellere* are applied to things which produce either a pleasing or a disagreeable impression on our senses or mind. E, C. C. R.

2 'Snatched:' nn, on vi, 23, 5. G. cf. HS, on O. H. 19, 74; HS, and BU, on V.

Cn. S. Cæp. exspectato Lælio, faciebant, tamque præceps festinatio,
 C.S. Gemin. ut quo die captam^c hostem^d vidisset, eodem matrimonio
 xxviii, 18. junctam acciperet, et ad penates hostis sui nuptiale sacrum
 b. conficeret. eo foediora hæc videbantur Scipioni, quod
 ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat
 captivæ^e. hæc secum volutanti^f Lælius ac Masinissa
 supervenerunt; quos cum pariter ambo et^g benigno vultu
 excepisset et egregiis laudibus frequenti prætorio cele-
 brasset, abductum^h in secretum Masinissam sic alloquitur.
 Scipio ex- “ aliqua te existimo, Masinissa, intuentem in me bona et
 postulates “ principio in Hispania^b ad jungendam mecum amicitiam
 with Masi- “ venisse, et postea in Africa te ipsum spesque omnes tuas
 nissa. “ in fidem meam commisisse. atqui nulla earum virtus
 “ estⁱ propter quas^j appetendus tibi^k visus sim, qua^l ego
 “ æque ac temperantia et continentia libidinum gloriatus
 “ fuerim. hanc te quoque ad ceteras tuas eximias virtutes,
 “ Masinissa, adjecisse velim. non est, non^m (mihi crede)
 “ tantum ab hostibus armatis ætatiⁿ nostræ periculum^o
 “ quantum ab circumfusus undique voluptatibus. qui eas^p
 “ sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, ^qmulto majus decus
 “ majoremque victoriam sibi peperit^r quam nos Syphace
 “ victo habemus. quæ me absente strenue ac fortiter
 “ fecisti, libenter et commemoravi et memini. cetera te
 “ ipsum reputare tecum quam me dicente erubescere
 “ malo. Syphax populi Romani auspiciis victus captusque

^c C. 2 L. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—*captum* two P. P. all Mss Gall. of G. F. V. 3, 5 L. HV.
^d *reginam* ant. Edd. from gl. for *hostis* is feminine as well as masculine; cf. Stat. Th. v, 212;
 Prisc. v, p. 651; G. Ov. A. A. ii, 461; Curt. iv, 2; DU. Ov. H. 6, 83 sq. (BU.) D.
^e RH. II. cf. xl, 8. D.—*volutanti* F 2d.—*volutenti* F 1st. V. 1—3, 5 L. B. GA. HV. L. cf.
 xxvi, 7; ii, 49, 5. D. ^f P. F. H. GA. RH. cf. G, on xxxv, 21, 5; ii, 44, 3. D.—
ambos et ed. CL.—*ambos* vulg.—*amico* et conj. MB, de F. Tr. in Th. A. R. t. xii, p. 652.
 adv. D. ^g V. ME. N. D. F. pl. Mss of D. ed. A. sqq. Edd. G.—*adductum* cet. Mss
 of G. 2 L. B. HV. L. ant. Edd. GT 4. but cf. xxvii, 20, 4. D. ^h *Hispaniam* 5 L. B. HV.
 ant. Edd. em. G. Masinissa ‘came into Spain’ to aid the Carthaginians: he ‘came when in
 Spain’ to join the Romans. C. ⁱ *qua* ad. F. ^j und. *virtutes*. RH.—*quam* 3 L. B 2d.
 GA. BR. ant. Edd.—*quæ* B 1st.—*sibi* ad. F.—*tibi* ad. 4 L. GA.—*sim* ad. V. 1, 2, 5 L.
^k om. F. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HV. GA. ^l *sim*, in *qua* vulg.—in *qua* F. V. 1, 4 L. but cf.
 xxiii, 42. D.—*qua* 2, 5 L. ^m opt. Mss. cf. Var. R. R. iii, 5; Cic. Ver. i, 7; Ter. Ph.
 [i, 5, 73; ED.] Sen. Ben. iii, 23; vii, 25; Gell. xiv, 3; G. nn, ix, 9, 1; Cic. p. Sul. 27.
 D.—*nam non est* vulg. ⁿ em. AS.—*ætatis* P. RE. ME. F. C. V. 1 L. GA. HV. ant.
 Edd. pr. *periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen*, Cic. p. Bal. 10; p. Ros. Am. 38; &c; p.
 Clu. 6. ED. ^o *periculi* H. RH. ^p *se* RH. pr. RH.—*ea* H. ^q *ut* ad. RH. D.—
 et 3 P.—*is* N. conj. S.—*næ* conj. RH. ed. G. ^r *ceperit* RH. 3 P. pr. RH.

F. ii, 252; nn, on Sil. ix, 33; D. xxxi, 48; 3 Cf. G, on iii, 30; and Cic. Fam. iv, 13.
 xxiii, 36; v, 43; xxi, 28; xxxiii, 16. R. DU.

“ est. itaque ipse, conjux, regnum, ager^a, oppida, homines
 “ qui incolunt, quicquid denique Syphacis fuit, præda ^{Cn. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin.}
 “ populi Romani est; et regem conjugemque ejus, etiamsi
 “ non civis Carthaginensis esset, etiamsi non patrem ejus
 “ imperatorem hostium videremus, Romam oporteret^t
 “ mitti, ac senatus populique Romani de ea judicium
 “ atque arbitrium esse, quæ regem nobis socium alienâsse
 “ atque in arma egisse^u præcipitem dicatur. vince ani- ^{OH. 3,}
 “ mum. cave deformes multa bona uno vitio, et tot ^{85.}
 “ meritorum gratiam majore culpa quam causa culpæ
 “ est corrumpas.”

15 Masinissæ hæc audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed
 lacrimæ etiam obortæ; et cum ‘ se quidem in potestate
 ‘ futurum imperatoris’ dixisset, orâsetque eum ut, ‘ quan-
 ‘ tum res sineret, fidei suæ temere obstrictæ consuleret¹; ^{xxiii, 9; xl,}
 ‘ promisisse enim sese in nullius potestatem eam tradi- ^{57.}
 ‘ turum;’ ex prætorio in tabernaculum suum confusus ^{6. e.}
 concessit. ibi arbitris remotis, cum crebro suspiritu^a [et ^{Masinissa}
 gemitu]^b, quod^c facile ab circumstantibus tabernaculum ^{sends poison}
 exaudiri posset, aliquantum temporis consumpsisset, ingenti ^{to Sopho-}
 ad postremum edito gemitu fidum e servis vocat^d, sub ^{nisba;}
 cujus custodia regio more² ad incerta fortunæ venenum ^{A P. 8.}
 erat, et ‘ mixtum in poculo ferre ad Sophonisbam’ jubet,
 ac simul nuntiare ‘ Masinissam libenter primam ei fidem
 ‘ præstaturum fuisse, quam vir uxori debuerit. quoniam
 ‘ arbitrium ejus, qui possint, adimant, secundam fidem
 ‘ præstare, ne viva in potestatem Romanorum veniat.
 ‘ memor patris imperatoris patriæque et duorum regum,
 ‘ quibus nupta^e fuisset, sibi ipsa consuleret.’ hunc nuntium
 ac simul venenum ferens minister cum ad Sophonisbam

^a *ugri* 3 L. B. adv. RH.—*aggere* F.—om. HV. ^t *oportet* ed. G. ^u P. F. al.
 opt. Mss. cf. Cic. Ph. xiii, 17; Virg. Æ. v, 456; Luc. ii, 254; G. vii, 24; xlii, 30; xliv,
 35; Lucr. iii, 37; Sall. C. 31; Cic. Ver. i, 2. D.—*coëgisse* vulg. ^a 1 P. P. F 1st.
 L. D. RM. al. opt. Mss. cf. Plaut. Mer. i, 2, 4; Cic. At. i, 18; Apul. M. viii, p. 207;
 Obs. in SS. Eccl. 10. G. COL, on A. M. i, p. 9. D.—*suspiratu* conj. GB.—*suspirio* vulg.
 ed. CL. ^b *suo* ad. 1 L.—om. HV. conj. G. adv. D. ^c ‘ So that it.’ RH. Viz.
suspirare and *gemere*. DCE. em. AS.—*quo* 1 P. 1, 2 L. B. GA. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. A.—
qui conj. DCE. ^d P. RE. F. C. al. opt. Mss. cf. v, 32; vi, 34; xliv, 23; Sen. de B.
 V. 10; Tac. A. ii, 60; xiv, 11; Suet. ii, 67; G. 25, m. D.—*uno accito* vulg. ^e F. RE.
 em. G.—*ei* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. but cf. xxvii, 24, f. D.

1 ‘ He might provide for the discharge of
 this obligation.’ R.

2 Cf. L. Man. ad Ph. St. iii, 28; CS, on
 Str. iii, 251. DU.

Ca. 8. Cmp. venisset, "accipio" inquit "nuptiale munus, neque ingra-
C.S. Gemin. tam, si nihil majus vir uxori præstare potuit. hoc tamen
"nuntia, melius me morituram fuisse, si non in funere
"meo nupsissem." non locuta est ferocius quam acceptum
poculum, nullo trepidationis signo dato, impavide³ hausit.
quod ubi nuntiatum est Scipioni, ne quid æger animi⁴ ferox
juvenis gravius consuleret, accitum eum extemplo nunc
solatur, nunc, 'quod temeritatem temeritate⁵ alia luerit,
'tristioremq; rem quam necesse fuerit fecerit,' leniter
castigat. postero die, ut a præsentī motu averteret animum
ejus, in tribunal escendit⁶ et concionem advocari jussit.
ibi Masinissam, primum regem appellatum eximiisque
ornatum laudibus, aurea corona, aurea patera⁴, sella curuli⁷
et scipione⁸ eburneo¹, toga picta et palmata tunica⁶
donat. addit verbis² honorem, 'neque magnificentius
'quicquam triumpho apud Romanos, neque triumphan-
'tibus¹ ampliorem eo ornatu³ esse, quo unum omnium
'externorum dignum Masinissam populus Romanus ducat.'
Lælium deinde et ipsum collaudatum aurea corona donat.
et alii militares viri, prout a quoque navata opera erat, donati.
his honoribus mollitus⁹ regis animus, erectusque⁹ in spem
propinquam, sublato Syphace omnis Numidiæ potiundæ.

Scipio
bestows
many rich
presents on
Masinissa.
17; DH. v,
35; T. iv,
26; AP.
32.

³ pl. and opt. Mas. cf. i, 58; S. ii, 36; G, on vi, 10. HS, on V. F. iii, 737; and Sil. xv, 135; nn, on Sil. iii, 72; D. cf. also ii, 3; 42; xxv, 38. G.—animo H. B. GA. ant. Edd. 8 om. RH. 3 P. 2 L. H. pr. RH. GB. adv. D. ⁴ P. em. G, on ii, 28, 6.—*extendit* H.—*extendit* 4 L.—*ascendit* vulg. ed. CL. ¹ *eburnea* ad. S. 3 L. B. GA. N. pr. S. adv. RH. from gl. GB. Livy either uses this word only, as in i, 8; v, 41; xxvii, 4; xli, 20; or, more frequently, the other, as in xxxi, 11; xlii, 14; &c; but never both. D. It was called *curulis* from *curru*, because those who were entitled to it, used to have it placed in the chariot in which they rode; Gell. iii, 18. C.—*alii eburnea* ad. 1 P. V. 1 L.—*eburnea* 4 L. ² *eburno* F. V 1st. ⁶ *verborum* conj. cf. xxv, 17, 2. R. ⁷ *triumphantis* RH. H. R. pr. RH. ⁸ *ornatum* F. 3 L. B. ⁹ *mollitur* P. GA. L. N. al. opt. Mas of G. ⁵ *erectus* V. 1—3 L. HV. pr. G. cf. GR, Diss. Geog. ii, p. 15. D.

3 That is *non magis ferociter...quam impavide* or *non minus impavide...quam ferociter* &c. B.

4 'To make libations to the gods.' C. 'A silver paten' (φιάλη) is mentioned by Plut. Æm. p. 270. cf. Pol. vi, 39, 3. R.

5 'A sceptre,' R. *σκήπτρον* *ἐπιφάνειον*, Dion. A. R. iii, p. 196; D. v, 41; V. Max. iv, 4, 5; Suet. vii, 1.

6 Cf. Juv. x, 36 sqq; Tac. A. i, 15, 4; *toga palmata dicebatur, quam merebantur ii, qui reportabant de hostibus palmas: ipsa vocabatur et toga picta, eo quod victorias cum palmis intextas habebat*, Isid. O. xix, 24;

picta toga purpurea antea vocitata est, eaque erat sine pictura: tunica palmata a latitudine clavorum dicebatur, quæ nunc a genere pictura appellatur, Fest. A dress which is *picta*, however, differs from one which is *clavata*: the former has always the figure of some animal or other object, worked in golden or coloured threads; the latter was studded with circles or squares of gold or purple which were tacked on to the dress but were removeable. SM, on F. V. 20, cf. i, 7; xxxi, 11; MAN, in Q. per Ep. "de Toga." C. R. *purpureus, late qui splendent, nunc alter assuitur pannus*, Hor. A. P. 15 sq.

16 Scipio C. Lælio cum Syphace aliisque captivis Romam ^{Cn. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin.} misso, cum quibus et Masinissæ legati profecti sunt, ipse ^{The Carthaginians apply for peace.} ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, et quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit. Carthaginienses non brevi solum sed prope vano gaudio ab satis prospera in præsens oppugnatione classis perfusi, post famam capti Syphacis, in quo plus prope quam in Hasdrubale atque exercitu suo spei reposuerant^a, perculsi, jam nullo auctore belli ultra^b audito, oratores ad pacem petendam mittunt triginta seniorum principes. id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, maximaque^c ad ipsum senatum regendum^d vis^d. qui ubi in castra Romana et^e prætorium pervenerunt, more adulationum (accepto, credo, ritu ex ea regione² ex qua oriundi erant) procubuerunt. conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi^f fuit, non culpam purgantium, sed transferentium initium culpæ in Hannibalem potentiæque³ ejus fautores. 'veniam civitati' petebant 'civium temeritate bis jam^b '[ante]³ everseæⁱ, incolumi futuræ iterum⁴ hostium bene-

^a reposuerunt F.^b ultro F. V. 1, 5 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. em. S. cf. AR, on P. P.

6. D.

^c maximumque 1—4 L. B 1st.^d missi F. C. V. HV. 1—4 L.—jus

B 1st.

^e in ad. F. five L. H. GA. HV.^f adorantium...adorationi pr. cf. *ὁ μόνον τοῖς θεοῖς στείλαντο καὶ τὴν γῆν προσκυνήσαντες, καθάπερ ἴσται ἴθις τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ καὶ στείλναι καὶ τὴν γῆν ἀγνῶς τοῦ πῶτος καταφίλουν τῷ συνδρίῳ*, Pol. xv, 1. S. adv.

cf. desideratas humi jacentium adulationes, ix, 18, 4; GB. Hephæstionem more Persarum adulato, tanquam Alexandrum, salutavit, V. Max. iv, 7; Timagoram inter officium salutationis Darii regem more gentis illius adulatum, id. vi, 3. Hence it is probable that the adoration of kings, by prostration on the ground before them, was called by the Romans *adulatio*, *κατ' ἑξοχάν*. G. C. *προσκυνῆσαι* is 'to crouch and fawn, like a dog at his master's feet;' but *adorare* is 'to kiss the hand to a person, as a mark of respect;' see Juv. iv, 118 n. Cf. xlv, 44; Curt. vi, 6, 3; more Persarum Macedones venerabundos ipsum salutare prostermentes humi corpora: non deerat talia concupiscenti perniciose adulatio, perpetuum malum regum, quorum opes sæpius assentatio quam hostis evertit, id. viii. 5, 6; 21; 22; Just. vi, 2, 13; xii, 7, 1; Nep. ix, 3, 2; *καλαχιύων*, Xen. Cyr. i, [6, 3; cf. ib. 4, 4. ED.] R. & P. F. H. L. pr. DJ 1st. adv. as gl. cf. xxxviii, 48, 1. D.—in patrem potentiæque one P.—impatientiæque V. five L. HV.—impotentiæque vulg. ed. G. C. (and pr. because it accords better with the humble strain of the ambassadors, so to designate Hannibal's influence at Carthage, than to use the other word which will apply to legitimate authority.) D.—in potentiæque conj. DJ. adv. because Livy seldom uses this form for *inque potentiæ*, cf. xxxvi, 21, 3. D. ^b tantum conj. DU 1st. ⁱ anteverseæ (in one word) V. 2 L.—teverseæ

1 'And the body which was most influential in swaying the decisions of the senate itself.' C.

2 Viz. 'Tyre, in Phœnicia:' but the custom was prevalent throughout the whole of the east. R.

3 As these words relate to the two Punic wars, *everseæ* can mean no more than 'brought to the brink of ruin,' as in Virg. G. i, 500; for it is of the younger Africanus that Cicero

says, *illam (Carthaginem) a multis imperatoribus obsessam, oppugnatam, labefactatam, pæne captam aliquando, solus evertit*, de H. R. 4. DU. Or it may mean 'doomed or devoted to destruction,' 'deserving to perish;' cf. *illos quidem merito perisse ipsorum maleficio, victuros suo beneficio*, xxviii, 34. C.

4 The first time was, when the Romans granted them peace after the grand battle off the Ægates. DU. C.

Cn. S. Cæp. C.S.Gemin. **ficio. imperium ex victis hostibus populum Romanum, non perniciem petere. paratis obedienter servire, quæ vellet, imperaret.** Scipio **et venisse ea spe in Africam se** ait, **et spem suam prospero belli eventu auctam, victoriam se, non pacem domum reportaturum esse. tamen cum victoriam prope in manibus habeat, pacem non abnuere, ut omnes gentes sciant populum Romanum et suscipere juste bella et finire. leges pacis se has dicere. captivos et perfugas et fugitivos⁵ restituant; exercitus ex Italia et Gallia deducant; Hispania abstineant; insulis omnibus quæ inter Italiam atque⁴ Africam sunt decedant; naves longas præter viginti¹ omnes tradant, tritici quingenta, hordei trecenta millia modium.² pecuniæ summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit: alibi quinque millia talentum,³ alibi quinque millia pondo⁶ argenti,⁷ alibi duplex stipendium militibus⁸ imperatum invenio. *his condicionibus* inquit *placeatne⁹ pax*, triduum ad consultandum dabitur. si placuerit, mecum indutias facite, Romam ad senatum mittite legatos.” ita dimissi**

Terms proposed by Scipio; A.P. 31 sq.

The Carthaginians,

P. F.—*eversæ* (only) RE 2d. 3 L. H. pr. DU. C.—*pæns eversæ* conj. cf. Cic. l. c. DCE.—*non eversæ* conj. DU 1st. j et ad. F. HV. k two P. P. F. H.—et ed. G. C. D. l xxx conj. cf. App. P. p. 17; S. Eut. iii, 21: but adv. D. m si placeat 1 P. five L. B. N. ant. Edd. (but em. A.) cf. xxxix, 50; GB. pr. GB. i, 57; ii, 25; 35; v, 42; x, 16; xxvii, 14; xxxi, 9; 54; ed. R. iv, 20, 8. D. adv. opt. Mss. C. D.—si placeant V. L.—si placet G.

5 These two terms are sometimes confounded by the law writers, as Saturn. l. 16, D. de Pœn. But the former denotes ‘deserters to the enemy;’ Cic. Or. 66; Off. iii, 22; the latter may mean ‘exiles,’ (as *fuga* signifies ‘banishment,’ l. 4, § 4, D. de R. M. l. 5, D. de Int. et Rel.) or ‘the defendants’ in an action, (*φύγοις*), l. 13, C. de J. l. fin. C. de B. M. or ‘those accused of any crime;’ cf. Numbers xxxv, 32; Wisdom xix, 3. But here we are to understand the runaway slaves who fled to the Carthaginians for protection: *fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugæ causa, quo se a domino celaret, munst*, Oñl. *fugitivus est, qui certo proposito dominum relinquat*, Cass. cf. Cic. Ph. xi, 7; Ver. iv, 50; iii, 26; Fam. v, 9. Hence *fugam vendere* was said of those who sold their runaway slaves; l. 2, C. ad L. Fal. l. 6, C. eod. l. 35, § 3, D. de Cont. Emt. and *fugitivarius, qui fugitivum conquirat et sectatur*, Var. R. R. iii, 14; cf. l. 18, D. Pr. Verb. l. 13, D. eod. Flor. iii, 19; Pliny xv, 29.

Of ‘deserters,’ those were considered least criminal, who, after absenting themselves from the camp a long while, returned at last: (they were called *emansores*, l. 3, § 2, D. de R. M. or *remansores*, l. 5, § 6, D. eod.) Of ‘runaway slaves,’ there was the same distinction; *tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, uti effractorem vel furem diurnum a nocturno*, l. 6, D. de Pœn. Such were also called *errones*, Ulp. tit. de Serv. Fug. *erronis crimen in servo levius est quam fugitivi*, Arr. l. 4, D. de R. M. Azo in sum. C. de S. F. DN. 37; 43. R supposes the fugitives to be ‘Roman soldiers intercepted in their flight by the enemy;’ but he brings no authority for this interpretation; and, if a mere conjecture were admissible, I should think that the difference rather lay in the *perfugæ* being military, the *fugitivi* not so: or in the former being free men, and the latter slaves. ED.

6 This is but a sixth of the preceding sum. C. Appian says 1600 talents. R.

Carthaginienses ‘nullas recusandas condiciones pacis’ cum censuissent, quippe qui moram temporis quærerent dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, legatos alios ad Scipionem, ut indutias facerent, alios Romam ad pacem petendam mittunt, ducentes paucos in speciem captivos perfugasque et fugitivos, quo impetrabilior pax esset.

Cn. S. Cæp.
C.S.Gemin.

to gain
time, offer
no objec-
tions.

- 17 Multis ante diebus Lælius cum Syphace primoribusque Numidarum captivis Romam venit, quæque in Africa gesta essent, omnia ordine exposuit patribus, ingenti omnium^a et in præsens lætitia et in futurum spe. consulti inde patres ‘regem in custodiam Albam mittendum’ censuerunt, ‘Lælium retinendum’¹ donec legati Carthaginienses venirent.’ supplicatio in quatrimum decreta est. P. Ælius prætor senatu misso et concione inde advocata cum C. Lælio in Rostra escendit. ibi vero audientes ‘fusus Carthaginiensium exercitus, devictum et captum ingentis nominis regem, Numidiam omnem egregia victoria peragratam,’ tacitum continere gaudium non poterant, quin clamoribus, quibusque aliis multitudo solet, lætitiam immodicam significarent. itaque prætor extemplo edixit uti ‘æditui ædes sacras tota urbe aperirent, circumeundi salutandique deos agendique grates per totum² diem^b populo potestas fieret.’ postero die legatos Masinissæ in senatum introduxit. ‘gratulati primum senatui sunt quod P. Scipio prospere res in Africa gessisset; deinde gratias egerunt quod Masinissam non appellâset modo regem sed fecisset, restituendo in paternum regnum, in quo post Syphacem sublatum, si ita patribus visum esset, sine metu et certamine esset regnaturus. dein^c quod collaudatum pro concione amplissimis decorâset donis, quibus ne indignus esset, et dedisse operam Masinissam et porro daturum esse. petere ut

Lælius
arrives at
Rome with
the prison-
ers.

45; V. v,
1; C. i,
329.

viii, 14.

Speech of
Masinissa's
embassa-
dors before
the senate.

^a *hominum* F. H. V. 1, 3, 4 L. HV. cf. iii, 54, 6. D. ^b *per quatrimum* conj. see above. PG, 550 Y. R. p. 224. adv. D. ^c F. V. HV. ed. GR. C. cf. iii, 3, 6. D.—*deinde* ed. G.

1 He was, however, dismissed before they arrived; 21. [perhaps, because the senate no longer expected any ambassadors to arrive, now that Hannibal had left Italy. C.] Therefore, unless the decree was changed, Livy follows different authorities or has committed an oversight. GL.

2 ‘The four days’ had not yet been fixed: but the prætor, in order that the public rejoicing might not in the mean while be checked, gave orders for the temples to be thrown open that day also. D. or ‘Throughout the whole day’ on each of the four days. DÆ.

Cn. S. Cæp. 'regium nomen ceteraque Scipionis beneficia et munera
 C. S. Gemin. 'senatus decreto confirmaret. et nisi molestum esset, illud
 'quoque petere Masinissam, ut Numidas captivos, qui
 xxviii, 42, 'Romæ in custodia essent, remitterent: id sibi amplum
 13. 'apud populares futurum esse.' ad ea responsum legatis
 'rerum gestarum in Africa prospere communem³ sibi cum
 'rege gratulationem esse. Scipionem recte atque ordine
 'videri fecisse quod eum regem appellaverit; et quicquid
 'aliud fecerit quod cordi⁴ foret Masinissæ, ea⁵ patres
 xxv, 23; 'comprobare ac laudare.' munera quæ legati ferrent regi
 H. iii, 20, decreverunt, sagula purpurea duo cum fibulis aureis
 1 sqq; XA. singulis et 'lato clavo tunicis, et equos duo⁶ phaleratos,
 i, 2, 27. bina equestria arma cum loricis, et tabernacula milita-
 xxvii, 19, 8. remque supellectilem, qualem præberi consuli mos⁵ esset.
 xxii, 52, 7. 'hæc regi' prætor 'mittere' jussus. 'legatis in singulos
 xxviii, 39, x. 'dona ne minus quinûm¹ millium, comitibus eorum mil-
 xxviii, 24, 5. 'lium¹ æris; et vestimenta bina legatis, singula comitibus
 'Numidisque qui ex custodia emissi redderentur regi.'
 xxviii, 39, 5; ad hoc ædes liberæ², loca, lautia legatis decreta.
 xlii, 1, 5. Eadem æstate qua hæc decreta Romæ et in Africa gesta 18
 Battle with sunt, P. Quintilius Varus prætor et M. Cornelius proconsul
 Mago. in agro Insubrium Gallorum cum Magone Pœno signis

⁴ eis P.—ei VI.—et conj. though such grammatical anomalies occur not seldom in our author; cf. xxiii, 3, 1; C. quæcunque...id, xxxiii, 24; reliqua præda...quibus, ii, 10; bellum...quibus, ib. 53; prædæ: omnis, ib. 60; quo...reges, xxxvii, 54; bona...quicquid ejus, xlii, 8; commendationibus...id, Cic. Fam. xiii, 16; imperium...ea, Sall. C. 51, 42; quicquid...defossa, Flor. i, 13, 11; SM, on Sol. p. 665, a, c; D. aliquid...quorum, Virg. E. ii, 71; Man. quodcunque...venalia, Man. v, 204; VL, on N. C. 3. but in the last two instances eorum is understood. DU.

⁵ om. F. V. 1—3 L. HV. but cf. xxvii, 19. D. ^f cingulis et conj. AB, on Cic. p. Sex. adv. D.—et singulis tr. conj. PG, 550 Y. R. p. 224; and t. i, p. 66. adv. for singulis may be und. with tunicis. DU.

⁶ P. F. C. ed. G.—duos ant. Edd. CL. ^h P. RE. cf. xxxvii, 25; Cic. Att. v, 18. G.—et vulg.

ⁱ binum conj. because the legates had double what was given to their attendants. DD, Ap. Pr. C. p. 687. But whence does this appear? cf. ix, 43; xxxi, 9; xxxvii, 3; xlii, 6; 19; 24; xliii, 5; 6; 8; xlv, 14 sq; xlv, 13; 42; DU. xxviii, 39. GL.

^j opt. Mss.—mille V. five L. B. GA. N. ant. Edd. pr. PZ, on SA, M. iv, 4, p. 615. adv. because each of the attendants was to have presents to this amount. D.—millibus H. D. L. ed. FR 2.—millenum conj. GL.

^k 'Unoccupied,' 'all to themselves,' S. T. 'private,' 'free from interruption;' Plaut. Poen. i, 1, 49; iii, 2, 25; DN. As. v, 2, 17; cf. xxxv, 23. GB.—liberas P. al. Mss.—libera vulg. pr. GB.

³ 'Mutual, reciprocal.' RS.

⁴ To the examples in xxii, 1, 20; add xxvi, 50; xxviii, 18; 20; Ter. An. ii, 1, 28; Ph. v, 3, 17; Ov. M. F. 32; Sil. vii, 320; ix, 204; Col. i, 1 twice; iii, 4; vi, 27; viii, 2; and Cic. often. D.

⁵ Alexander Severus allowed governors,

on their setting out for their provinces, two horses and two mules; Lamp. 42; but in more ancient times mules only were allowed, xlii, 1; Cic. Agr. ii, 13; Suet. ii, 36; Gell. xv, 4. Therefore this 'custom' does not include 'the horses' above mentioned. Obs. Misc. t. i, p. 378. D.

collatis pugnârunt. prætoris legiones in prima acie fuerunt: Ca. S. Cæp.
C. S. Gemin.
Cornelius suas in subsidiis tenuit, ipse ad prima signa equo
advectus; proque¹ duobus cornibus prætor ac proconsul
milites ad inferenda in hostes signa summa vi horta-
bentur. postquam nihil commovebant², tum Cornelio
Quintilius “lentior, ut vides, fit pugna”, et induratus
“præter spem resistendo hostium timor³; ac^b ne^c vertat
“in audaciam, periculum est. equestrem procellam exci-
“temus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere volumus.
“itaque vel tu ad prima signa prælium sustine, ego
“inducam in pugnam equites; vel ego hic in prima acie
“rem geram, tu quattuor legionum equites in hostem
“emitte.” ‘utram vellet prætor muneris partem’ pro-
consule accipiente⁴, Quintilius prætor cum filio, cui
Marco prænomen⁵ erat, impigro juvene, ad equites
pergit, jussosque ‘escendere in equos’ repente in hostem
emittit. tumultum equestrem auxit clamor ab legionibus
additus. nec stetisset hostium acies, ni Mago ad primum
equitum motum paratos elephantos extemplo in prælium
induxisset. ad quorum stridorem odoremque et adspectum xliv, 5.
terrati equi⁶ vanum equestre auxilium fecerunt. et ut^d per-
mixtus^e, ubi cuspide uti et cominus gladio posset, roboris
majoris Romanus eques erat, ita in ablatum⁷ paventibus
procul equis melius ex intervallo Numidæ jaculabantur.
simul et peditum legio duodecima, magna ex parte cæsa,
pudore magis quam viribus tenebat locum. nec diutius
tenuisset, ni ex subsidiis tertia decima legio in primam

^a inquit ad. G. C. om. P. V. 3—5 L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxiii, 45, c. D. ^b at 3 P.
pr. GB. ^c timor ne (om. ac) conj. G. ^d ubi BR.—ut ubi HV. ^e 3 P.
‘When mixed up or completely mingled with the enemy.’ RS.—rem permixtus P. RE. ME.
V. C. F.—rem permistus 1, 4 L.—est permixtus PE.—in rem permixtus PE marg. HV.—in
rem permistus BR.—in rem peritus 2 P. 3, 5 L. GA. L. N.—in rem penitus 2 L.—reimprimi
1 P.—in rem permixtis B.—intermixtus conj. cf. iv, 56; x, 20; xxxvii, 38. GR. pr. C. D.

¹ ‘And in front of.’ R.

² Und. hostem; cf. ix, 40; statu [as
gradu demoti vi, 32; cf. vii, 8; R.]
movere hostem, and commota hostium acies,
below. DCE. RS. or und. milites hortatione
sua. R.

³ ‘The timid mind of the enemy is ac-
quiring firmness, because the resistance,
which they have made, has surpassed even
their own expectations.’ RS.

⁴ ‘The proconsul offering to take which-

ever command the prætor wished he should.’
R.

⁵ The words *cui* and *prænomen erat* are
unnecessary; and (unlike Cicero, Varro, and
others) Livy generally avoids using the term
prænomen, even when it is less dispensable,
as in vi, 20; DU. vii, 22. D.

⁶ Imitated by Amm. xxv, 3. FN, on F.
i, 18, 8. D. cf. Her. i, 80, n. 74.

⁷ Φερόμενον, ‘run away with;’ cf. nn, on
Sil. v, 633. R. und. equitem.

Cn. S. Cæp. aciem inducta prælium dubium excepisset^f. Mago quoque
 C.S.Gemin. ex subsidiis Gallos integræ legioni opposuit^g. quibus haud
 magno certamine fuis, hastati legionis undecimæ conglo-
 bant sese, atque elephantos jam^h peditum aciemⁱ turbantes^j
 invadunt. in quos cum pila confertos coniecissent, nullo
 ferme frustra emisso, omnes retro in aciem suorum aver-
 terunt; quattuor gravati vulneribus corruerunt. tum pri-
 mum^k commota hostium acies, simul omnibus peditibus^l,
 ut aversos videreⁱ elephantos, ad augendum pavorem ac
 tumultum effusis. sed donec stetit ante signa Mago,
 gradum sensim referentes ordines tenorem pugnae serva-
 bant⁹; postquam femine^m transfixo cadentem auferrique
 ex prælio prope exsanguem videre, extemplo in fugam
 omnes versi. ad quinque millia hostium eo die cæsa, et
 signa militaria duo et viginti capta. nec Romanis incruenta
 victoria fuit: duo millia et trecenti de exercitu prætoris,
 pars multo maxima ex legione duodecima amissi. inde¹⁰
 et tribuni militum duo, M. Cosconius et M. Mæniusⁿ.
 tertiæ decimæ quoque legionis, quæ postremo prælio
 affuerat, Cn. Helvius^o tribunus militum in restituenda
 pugna cecidit, et duo et viginti ferme equites illustres¹¹
 obtriti ab elephantis cum centurionibus aliquot perierunt.

^f This phrase is used of the reserve, xxxviii, 22; Tac. H. iii, 23; as *accipere pugnam* is, xxxviii, 25. DU. pr. DJ. C. 'To take up afresh;' iv, 43 twice; xxxviii, 43; xxxii, 33. R.—*expetisset* opt. Mss. cf. *expetere pœnas* [i, 22; R.] vi, 29; *petere pugnam* i, 25; [cf. xxviii, 6, 3; R.] *expetere consilia* Plaut. Mos. iv, 1, ; ed. [*expedisset*, according to Ox. but er. ED.] G.—*restituisset* conj. P. § 4, 5 L. H. L. pr. G. C. ed. D.—*exposuit* D.—*Magoque ex...opposuit* P. RE. F. C. 3 L. HV. ed. C.—, *Magoque ex...opposuisset* vulg. ed. but adv. G. ^h G. P. F 2d. 3, 5 L. pr. G. ed. D.—*tam* F 1st. 1 L. GA.—*etiam* V? 2 L.—*tum* C. L. V 1st.—*cum* V marg.—*jam etiam* ed. G. C.—om. HV. ⁱ *acie* F 2d. V marg. cf. Virg. E. i, 12. D. ^j *turbatis* F 1st.—*turbatos* F 2d. ^k *primum* GA. pr. cf. vi, 8; vii, 33; ii, 21; but cf. also ix, 39. DU. ^l *odere* P.—*odore* RE. ME. V. F. C. 1, 2 L. HV. L.—*egere* conj. G. but after *aversos* und. *ab hastatis legionis undecimæ*. R. ^m cf. xxii, 51, 9; Lucr. iv, 828; Cic. Ver. iv, 43; Quint. I. O. vi, 3; Suet. xi, 4; Cæs. B. G. vii, 73; Curt. vi, 1; Virg. Æ. x, 788; (PR. and TB.) G. HS, on Q. C. iii, 12, 2; Sil. i, 540. (nn.) D.—*femore* S. 2, 5 L. B. GA. R. HV. L. D. BR. cf. xxiv, 42; S. xxi, 7. D. ⁿ *Mænius* F. V.—var. al. Mss. ^o *Ælius* F.—var. al. Mss.

8 'All the Roman infantry.' G.

9 'Kept up the battle with spirit,' R. 'did not allow the battle to flag;' RS. cf. viii, 38; Virg. Æ. x, 339; Ov. A. A. ii, 729.

10 'Of that legion.' R.

11 'By birth, or fortune, or character, or achievements;' (*equites Romani, non obscuro neque ignoti, sed honesti et illustres*, Cic. Ver. iii, 24;) including perhaps those admitted

into the senate, xxix, 37, 13. For such might have served in the cavalry, just as the eighty senators, (or men of senatorial rank, xxii, 49, 13;) who fell at Cannæ, had entered as volunteers in the legions. Sometimes *illustres viri* means 'officers of rank,' xxxiii, 36; 25. Cf. L, on T. A. xi, 4; PCH, and RY, on T. A. ii, 59; DU. nn, on T. A. i, 73, 1; R. Isid. Or. ix, 4.

et longius certamen fuisset, ni vulnere¹² ducis concessa victoria esset. Cn. S. Cæp.
C.S. Gemin.

19 Mago proximæ noctis silentio profectus, quantum pati viæ per vulnus poterat, itineribus extentis, ad mare in Ligures Ingaunos pervenit. ibi eum legati ab Carthagine, paucis ante diebus in sinum Gallicum appulsis navibus, adierunt, jubentes 'primo quoque tempore in Africam 'trajiceret'. id^b et fratrem ejus Hannibalem (nam ad eum 'quoque isse legatos eadem jubentes) facturum. non in eo 'esse¹ Carthaginensium res' ut Galliam atque Italiam 'armis obtineant.' Mago non imperio modo senatus periculoque patriæ motus, sed metuens etiam ne victor hostis moranti instaret, Liguresque ipsi, relinqui Italiam a Poenis cernentes, ad eos quorum mox in potestate futuri essent deficerent, simul sperans leniorem in navigatione quam in via jactationem vulneris fore et curationi omnia commodiora, impositis copiis in naves profectus, vixdum superata Sardinia ex vulnere moritur. naves quoque aliquot Poenorum disjectæ in alto a classe Romana, quæ circa Sardiniam erat, capiuntur. hæc terra marique in parte Italiæ quæ^d jacet ad Alpes^e gesta. Mago is ordered to return home.
xxi, 48, g.
He dies on the voyage.

Consul C. Servilius nulla memorabili re in provincia Etruria et Gallia¹, quoniam² eo quoque processerat, gesta, patre C. Servilio² et C. Lutatio^b ex servitute post sextum decimum annum³ receptis, qui¹ ad vicum Tanetum⁴ a

^a F. C. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. HV.—*trajicere* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D. BK. ^b F. C. V. 3—5 L. H. GA. HV.—*idem* al. Mss. ed. G. C. D.
^c *rem* conj. R. ^d *qua* 1 P. 1 L. HV.—*quia* F 1st.
^e *adhæret* [1 P 2d.] *ad Alpis* F 2d.—*rectadalpis* F 1st.
^f *Galliam* F 2d.—*Galliamque* F 1st. ^g *em. G.—quo jam* P.—*quæ jam* RE. ME. E.—*jam* F 1st. V. 1—3 L. B. GA. HV. L.—*quia* F 2d.—*num* 4, 5 L. H. ant. Edd. pr. C.
^h *patruo* ad. vulg. ant. Edd. G. C. adv. pl. and opt. Mss. pr. C. Not but what he might have been adopted from the Servilian into the Lutatian clan, and have borne the name of *Servilianus*, PG, 522 Y. R. in addition to the surname of *Catulus*: or he might have been brother to Servilius, by the same mother but a different father; in which case also he would be *patruus* to the son of Servilius. DU. ¹ *quam* conj. cf. Nep. iii, 3; x, 5; 10; Cic. Fam. xvi, 20; Curt. iii, 6, 16: or *quo* cf. Nep. v, 3; PZ, on SA, M. ii, 9, 5. DU.

12 For *ob* or *propter* *vulnus*.
 1 Und. *loco* or *statu*; ii, 17; 47; (D.) viii, 27; 35; xxii, 22, 6; xxxiii, 41; xxxvii, 14. Wherever this phrase occurs it is to be taken impersonally, or *res* is to be made the subject of the verb; xxviii, 22; xxxiv, 41; *ἵσται τὰ πράγματα ἐν τοῦτοις*, Arist. Pl. 399; *ἐν τοῖς* or *ἐν ταῖς*, elsewhere.

SVN, on N. i, 7. But cf. xlii, 37; G, on vii, 35, 7. DU. R. RS.

2 Servilius was of prætorian and Lutatius of consular rank; Pol. iii, 40, 9. PG, 515 Y. R. DU. R.

3 *Sexto decimo demum anno* 21. GL. cf. HA, i, p. 21 sq.

4 *Mutina* according to xxi, 5. GL.

Cn. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin. **Bois**¹ capti fuerant, hinc patre hinc Catulo^a lateri circumdatis¹, privato magis quam publico decore insignis

Romam rediit. latum ad populum est 'ne C. Servilio
xxvii, 21, 5 'fraudi esset, quod patre, qui sella curuli sedisset^m, vivo^o,
and 6. 'cum id ignoraret, tribunus plebis atque ædilis plebis
'fuisset, contraquam sanctum legibus⁶ erat.' hac rogatione
perlata in provinciam rediit.

xxix, 38, 1; Ad Cn. Servilium consulem, qui in Bruttis erat, Con-
viii, 24; C. sentia, Uffugum, Vergæ, Besidiæ⁶, Hetriculum, Sypheum,
i, 434; 414; Cl. iv, 15, Argentanum, Clampetia, multique alii ignobiles populi,
1317; 1285. senescere Punicum bellum cernentes, defecere. idem

consul cum Hannibale in agro Crotoniensi acie conflixit.
obscura ejus pugnae fama est. Valerius Antias 'quinque
'millia hostium cæsa' ait; quæ tanta res est ut aut
impudenter ficta sit⁷ aut negligenter prætermissa. nihil
certe ultra rei in Italia ab Hannibale gestum. nam ad
eum quoque legati ab Carthagine vocantes in Africam,
iis forte diebus quibus ad Magonem, venerunt. frendens²⁰

gemensque, ac vix lacrimis temperans, dicitur legatorum
verba audisse. postquam edita sunt mandata, "jam non
"perplexe" inquit "sed palam revocant, qui vetando
"supplementum et pecuniam mitti jam pridem retra-
"hebant". vicit ergo Hannibalem non populus Romanus
"toties cæsus fugatusque, sed senatus Carthaginiensis
"obtrectatione atque invidia. neque hac deformitate

¹ *abolis* F.—*ab Etholis* or *ab Ætholis* V. 1—4 L. HV. L. N.—*ab omnis* H. ^k P. V.
C. F. 1, 2 L. HV. L. ¹ P. 4 L. H. N. D. cf. Curt. iv, 12; G. 33; ii, 25; xxxviii,
41; xl, 13; iii, 28; x, 36; xxi, 43; xxxiii, 18; xxxiv, 27; xli, 20; CO, on S. J. 25,
9. D.—*circumdatus* PE. V 2d. 1, 3, 5 L. B. GA. R.—*circumdantes* RE. ME. V 1st. F. 2 L.
HV. L.—*circumdantibus* ant. Edd. ^m *qui bello captus fuisset* or *consenuisset* conj. R.
ⁿ *servo* conj. HT. ^a *trahabant* P. F. V. 1—3 L. HV. L. N. al. opt. Mas of G. pr. G.
but cf. x, 25; xxi, 63; Cic. Fin. ii, 17. DU.

5 As to the precise nature of these laws, which are only mentioned here and in xxvii, 21; we are in the dark. Various opinions have been given by MN, de L. R. 5; HT, Obs. iii, 11; GC, de C. R. ii, 3; (cf. Dion. ii, 26; Cic. Inv. ii, 17; Val. Max. v, 4, 5;) PG, on 260 Y. R. p. 94; and 521 Y. R. p. 101. Servilius had afterwards risen to the higher honours of curule edile, xxvii, 33; 36; prætor, xxviii, 10; and consul; DU. but the first steps only are here mentioned, because if he were not legally disqualified for these, he was entitled to fill the higher offices

in succession. The question was as to his eligibility in the first instance. In the present case the son had professed ignorance of his father's being yet living. Otherwise, he was ineligible to honours till his father should either die, or be ransomed and re-admitted to his civic rights by the *jus postliminii*; nn, on Cic. Top. 8; p. Cæc. 14; p. Bal. 11 sq. R.

6 Βάδζα, Steph. 'Bisigniano'; cf. SW, on P. xiii, 10, 1. R.

7 Viz. by Valerius; cf. xxvi, 49; xxxiii, 10; xxxvi, 38; R. iii, 5; xxv, 39. RS.

“reditus mei tam P. Scipio exsultabit atque efferet sese Cn. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin.
 “quam Hanno, qui domum nostram, quando alia^b re non
 “potuit, ruina Carthaginis oppressit.” jam hoc ipsum
 præsagens animo præparaverat ante naves. itaque in-H. i, 191, 98.
 utili militum turba præsidii specie in oppida Bruttii
 agri, quæ pauca magis metu quam fide continebantur,
 dimissa, quod roboris in exercitu erat, in Africam trans-
 vexit, multis Italici generis, quia ‘in Africam secuturos’
 abnuentes concesserant in Junonis Laciniæ delubrum C. ii, 394.
 inviolatum ad eam diem, in templo ipso foede interfectis.
 ‘raro quemquam alium, patriam exsilii causa relinquentem,
 ‘tam^c maestum abisse’ ferunt ‘quam Hannibalem hostium
 ‘terra excedentem. respexisse¹ sæpe Italiæ littora, et^d
 ‘deos hominesque accusantem in^e se quoque ac suum
 ‘ipsius caput exsecratum², quod non cruentum ab Cannensi
 ‘victoria militem Romam duxisset. Scipionem ire ad
 ‘Carthaginem ausum, qui consul hostem in Italia Poenum
 ‘non vidisset. se centum millibus armatorum ad Trasi-
 ‘menum et^f Cannas cæsis circa Casilinum Cumasque et
 ‘Nolam consenuisse.’ hæc accusans querensque ex diutina 28 ; 30 ; xxviii, 12, 2.
 possessione Italiæ est detractus.

11 Romam per eosdem dies ‘et Magonem et Hannibalem
 ‘profectos’ allatum est. cujus duplicis gratulationis¹ minuit
 lætitiā et^a quod parum duces in retinendis iis, cum^b id
 mandatum ab senatu esset, aut animi aut virium habuisse
 videbantur; et quod solliciti erant, omni belli mole in
 unum ducem exercitumque inclinata, quo evasura esset
 res. per eosdem dies legati Saguntini venerunt, compre-
 hensos cum pecunia adducentes Carthaginienses, qui ad
 conducenda auxilia in Hispaniam trajecissent. ducentūm
 et quinquaginta auri, octingentūm pondo² argenti in
 vestibulo curiæ posuerunt. hominibus acceptis et in car-

^b aliena F. V. 1, 2 L. HV. ^c 1 ? 2, 3 P. 2, 3, 5 L. H. R. L.—om. opt. Mss. adv.
 C. D.—magis ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^d om. L. pr. G. ^e et B 2d.—om. 2 L. FR.
 adv. cf. x, 28 ; xxxix, 51 ; 10 ; xl, 3 ; G. vii, 40, 9 ; D. xxvii, 1, 3. R. ^f aut F. V.
 HV. 2 P.—ad 3 P. 3 L. H.—ac 4 L. ^a om. F. ^b ad ad. F. V. 2 L. HV.

1 Cf. Sil. viii, 108 ; xii, 594 ; R. “He cast a lingering longing look behind.”

2 Cf. xxxix, 51.

1 ‘Matter or subject of congratulation.’ RS.

2 The full grammatical construction is *pondera ducentarum et quinquaginta librarum pondo auri, octingentarum argenti*. C. cf. xxviii, 45, 5. G. If so, why is *pondo* inserted? see SR, Lex. R. and F, “*pondo*.”

Ca. S. Cæp. C.S. Gemin. *cerem conditis, auro argentoque reddito, gratiæ legatis*

actæ, atque insuper munera data ac naves, quibus in Hispaniam reverterentur. mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est, 'segnius homines bona quam mala sentire. 'transitu' in Italiam Hannibalis quantum terroris pavorisque sese meminisse', quas deinde clades, quos luctus incidisse³. visa castra hostium e muris urbis: quæ vota singulorum universorumque fuisse? quoties in conciliis voces manus ad cælum porrigentium audita, en unquam⁴ ille dies futurus esset quo vacuum hostibus Italiam bona pace florentem visuri essent? dedisse tandem id deos sexto decimo demum⁵ anno; nec esse¹ qui diis² grates agendas censeant⁶. adeo ne advenientem⁷ quidem gratiam homines benigne⁸ accipere, nedum ut præteritæ satis memores sint.' conclamatum deinde ex omni parte curiæ est uti 'referret P. Ælius prætor;' decretumque ut 'quinque dies circa omnia pulvinaria supplicaretur, victimæque majores immolarentur centum viginti.'

Public thankgiv- ings for Hannibal's departure.

Carthagi- nian em- bassy for peace.

Jam dimisso Lælio legatisque Masinissæ cum 'Carthaginiensium legatos de pace ad senatum venientes Puteolis visos, inde terra venturos' allatum esset, 'revocari C. Lælium' placuit, 'ut coram eo de pace ageretur.' Q. Fulvius Gillo, legatus Scipionis, Carthaginienses Romam adduxit: quibus vetitis ingredi urbem hospitium in villa publica, senatus ad ædem Bellonæ datus est⁶. orationem eandem ferme²² quam apud Scipionem habuerunt, culpam omnem belli

^c pl. and opt. Mss.—*transitum* 1, 3 P. 1, 2, 4 L. B. HV. N. ant. Edd.—*transitus* ed. A. ^d *senserint* ad. 2 P.—*injecisse* ad. AS.—*injecisset* ad. Mo. Gr. ^e 2 P. RE. H. L.—*esse* 1, 3 P. P. ME. V. F 1st. 1, 2 L. HV. ant. Edd.—*se* ed. Gr.—*esset* PE. F 2d. 4, 5 L.—*fuisse* 3 L.—*se semper* ed. AS. Mo.—*esse se semper* B. GA. 1 Ed. Tar. Ven. Bech.—om. conj. G. pr. C. ^f om. conj. G. pr. C. adv. because these words are characteristic of the speakers. DCE. ^g P. al. opt. Mss. ant. Edd. To the examples in xxiv, 14, b; add Plaut. Tr. ii, 4, 188; Ter. Ph. ii, 2, 1; cf. PG, L, and CLR, on V. M. vii, 6. G.—*unquam* F. H. L. N.—*unquam* V. 1, 3, 4 L.—*unquamne* 2 L. HV.—*ea unquam* GA.—*an unquam* ed. GT 4. ^h *post* ad. RH? H. D. L. FR 2. but cf. Cic. Fam. x, 23; &c; xv, 14; Cat. 13, 2; G. Cæs. B. C. i, 48; CO, on S. J. 13, 6. D. ⁱ *fuit* ad. P. RE. ME. (and join *necesse*) V. 1 L. F. from joining two readings. D. ^j *quod* N.—*quid* V. 1 L. ^k *deis* P.—*dei* RE. ME. V. F.—*eis* N. V. 1 L. ^l *secratas* RE. ME. V. N. 1 L. F.—*gratias* vulg. ^m *censeat* N. vulg.

3 For *accidisse*; i, 46; ii, 27; iii, 38; xxxviii, 39; x, 18. (D.) R. Livy often uses the oblique form of speech, as here, instead of *quæ...qui...inciderint*. DCE.

4 'Recent, present.' R.

5 'With kindly and good feelings.' C.

6 Cf. xxxiii, 24. Some infer from this, that the *villa publica* was near the temple of Bellona; see VIG, C. A. P. 2; DU. cf. also CR, i, 440.

a publico consilio in Hannibalem vertentes. ' eum injussu ^{Cn. S}
 ' senatus non Alpes modo sed Iberum quoque transgressum, ^{C.S.C} —
 ' nec Romanis solum sed ante etiam Saguntinis privato
 ' consilio bellum intulisse. senatui ac populo Carthagi-
 ' niensi, si quis vere ¹ æstimet, foedus ad eam ^a diem
 ' inviolatum esse cum Romanis. itaque nihil aliud sibi
 ' mandatum esse uti peterent, quam ut in ea pace quæ
 ' postremo cum consule Lutatio facta esset, manere liceret.
 cum more ² tradito ^b patribus potestatem interrogandi, si
 quis quid vellet, legatos prætor fecisset, senioresque, qui
 foederibus interfuerant, alia alii interrogarent, ' nec memi-
 ' nisse per ætatem' (etenim omnes ferme juvenes erant)
 dicerent legati, conclamatum ex omni parte curiæ est
 ' Punica fraude electos qui veterem pacem repeterent,
 23 ' cujus ipsi non meminissent.' emotis deinde curia legatis ^{xxv,}
 sententiæ interrogari cœptæ. M. Livius ' C. Servilium ^{vi, 38}
 ' consulem, qui propior ¹ esset, arcessendum, ut coram eo
 ' de pace ageretur,' censebat. ' cum de re majore quam
 ' quanta ea esset consultatio incidere non posset, non videri
 ' sibi absente consulum altero ambobusve ^a eam rem agi
 ' satis ex dignitate populi Romani esse.' Q. Metellus, qui
 triennio ante consul dictatorque fuerat, ' cum P. Scipio
 ' cædendo exercitus, agros populando in eam necessitatem
 ' hostes compulisset ut supplices pacem peterent, et nemo
 ' omnium verius existimare posset qua mente ea pax pete-
 ' retur, quam is ^b qui ante portas Carthaginis bellum gereret,
 ' nullius alterius consilio quam Scipionis accipiendam
 ' abnuendamve pacem esse.' M. ' Valerius Lævinus, qui ^{xxix,}
 bis consul fuerat, ' speculatores, non legatos venisse' argue- ^{Gene}
 bat, ' jubendosque Italia excedere ² et custodes cum iis ^{xlii, 4}
 ' usque ad naves mittendos, Scipionique scribendum ne

^a *eum* ed. GT 4. G. C. but cf. i. 59 ; ii, 21 ; iv, 10 ; vi, 23 ; ix, 36 ; x, 38 ; xxvii
 xxxii, 28 ; xxxv, 42 : *eam ante diem* is also used for ' before that time,' even when a c
 day is meant, v, 9 ; though elsewhere *en die* generally occurs in this sense ; cf. iii, 33
 69 ; vii, 17 ; viii, 10 ; ix, 37 ; x, 2 ; 29 ; &c. D. ^b em. FN, on T. H. i, 1
 xxxvii, 1 ; G. ib. 49 ; R. viii, 21. D.—^a ad. Mss. ^a *ambobus* F. V. 2, 4 L.
 N.—^a *patribus* HV. ^b *eum* three P. F. V. 1, 3—5 L. H. B. GA. R. HV. ant
 em. AS. ^c om. F. V. 1, 2, 4 L. GA. HV.

1 Und. *rem* ; 23 ; R. iii, 19 ; Sen. Suas.
 6 ; G. vi, 11 ; xxxi, 48 ; xxxiv, 27 ; xxxvii,
 58 ; P, on xxxviii, 51, 14 ; Cic. Att. vii, 1.
 D.

2 Und. *a majoribus*. R.
 1 Etruria was ' nearer' than the F
 D.
 2 Und. *censebat*. R.

Cn. S. Cap. C.S. Gemin. *‘bellum remitteret.’* Lælius Fulviusque adjecerunt *‘et Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Hannibal et Mago ex Italia non revocarentur. omnia simulaturos Carthaginienses, duces eos exercitusque exspectantes’*; deinde quamvis recentium³ foederum et xxviii, 45, 1. *‘deorum omnium oblitos bellum gesturos.’* eo magis in

It is dismissed unceremoniously.

Lævini sententiam discessum. legati pace infecta ac prope sine responsu⁴ dimissi.

Per eos dies Cn. Servilius consul, haud dubius¹ quin²⁴ pacatæ^a Italiae penes se gloria esset^b, velut pulsum ab se Hannibalem persequens, in Siciliam, inde^c in Africam transiturus, trajecit. quod ubi Romæ vulgatum est, primo censuerunt patres ut *‘prætor scriberet consuli senatum æquum censere in Italiam reverti eum’*; dein^d cum^e prætor *‘spreturum’* eum litteras suas^f diceret, dictator ad id ipsum creatus P. Sulpicius pro jure majoris imperii consulem in Italiam revocavit; reliquum anni cum M. Servilio magistro equitum circumeundis Italiae urbibus, quæ bello alienatæ fuerant, noscendisque^g singularum causis consumpsit.

Supplies from Sardinia to the Roman army in Africa;

Per indutiarum tempus et ex Sardinia ab Lentulo prætore centum onerariæ naves cum commeatu [et]^h viginti rostratarum præsidio, et ab hoste^b et ab tempestatibus mari tuto, in Africam transmiserunt. Cn. Octavio³ ducentis

¹ om. GT 4....G. C. adv. Mss. ant. Edd. ² *spectantes* (or *spectantis*) all Mss Gall. of G. cf. Sen. H. F. 818; G. adv. cf. xxviii, 27, f; FN, on Q. C. viii, 8, 16; MK, on H. P. A. i, 6, p. 350. D. ³ P. F. cf. v, 13, 5. D.—*responso* vulg. ed. G. C. D. ⁴ *paco* 1 P. F. 1, 5 L. HV.—*pacis* 2 P. ⁵ *glorisset* 1 P. F. 5 L. ⁶ *et ad*. F. ⁷ *F.* HV.—*deinde* vulg. ed. G. C. D. ⁸ *eum* tr. hither 4 L. ⁹ *spretum* P. 4 L.—*spretas* (and om. *eum*) conj. for the mere suspicion of the prætor was hardly a sufficient ground for nominating a dictator. D. ¹⁰ om. F. V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. D. ad. FR 2. ¹¹ *et abhaetæ* (or *abacte*) F. V 1st. 2 L. H. HV.—*actæ* N.—*actæ et ab hoste* B. GA. ant. Edd....FR 2.

3 *‘Although so recent as to be fresh in the memories of all.’* R.

1 *‘Arrogating to himself as his own undoubted and indisputable glory;’* whereas the whole credit was due to Scipio. C.

2 *‘In investigating the several cases and classifying them according to their shades of delinquency.’* C. cf. xxvii, 25, b. R.

3 There is some intricacy in the particulars which our author gives respecting Octavius. In 547 Y. R. he was prætor, with Sardinia for his province, xxviii, 38. The two fol-

lowing years, 548 and 549 Y. R. he was continued in command and had to protect the coast of Sardinia with a fleet of 40 ships, xxix, 11; 13; 26; 36; xxx, 1, 2. Yet now he crosses over to Africa from Sicily, the province of P. Villius; the fleet off the coast of this island being under the command of M. Pomponius, the prætor of the preceding year. If there is no mistake, we must take it for granted that he proceeded first from Sardinia to Sicily, and then from this latter place to Africa; where we afterwards find

onerariis, triginta longis navibus ex Sicilia¹ trajicienti non eadem fortuna fuit. in conspectum ferme Africæ prospero cursu vectum primo destituit ventus, deinde² versus in Africam³ turbavit, ac passim naves disjecit. ipse cum rostratis, per adversos fluctus ingenti remigum labore enisus, Apollinis promontorium⁴ tenuit; onerariæ, pars maxima ad Ægimurum (insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, in quo sita Carthago est, triginta ferme millia ab urbe), aliæ adversus urbem ipsam ad Calidas Aquas delatæ sunt. omnia in conspectu Carthaginis erant. itaque ex tota urbe in forum concursus est. magistratus senatum vocare, populus in curiæ vestibulo fremere, 'ne tanta ex oculis manibusque amitteretur præda.' cum quidam pacis petitæ, alii indutiarum (necdum enim dies exierat⁵) fidem opponerent, permixto pene senatus populi que concilio consensus est ut 'classe' quinquaginta navium Hasdrubal Ægimurum 'trajiceret, inde per littora portusque dispersas Romanas naves colligeret.' desertæ fuga nautarum primum ab Ægimuro, dein ab Aquis^m onerariæ Carthaginem puppibus tractæ sunt.

Cn. S. Cæp.
C.S.Gemin.

and from
Sicily.
The latter
convoy dis-
persed by a
storm.

PEU.

Many of
the trans-
ports taken
by the Car-
thaginians;
AP. 34; P.
xv, 1 sq.

25 Nondum ab Roma reverterant legati, neque sciebatur quæ senatus Romani de bello aut pace sententia esset, necdum indutiarum dies exierat: eo indigniorem injuriam ratus Scipio, ab iis qui petiissent pacem et indutias, et spem pacis et fidem indutiarum violatam esse¹, legatos

Scipio sends
a deputation
to complain
of this.

¹ Sardinia conj. DU. but cf. note 3. ED.

² L.—diei inde 2 L. H.—die inde F. HV.

contrary sense: D. for Africus [ventus] was that which blew from Africa; Cæp. B. C. iii, 26; and hence arose *adversus fluctus*, below. R. RS.

GB. xxii, 37; *classis trajecta* xxvii, 6. D. from gl. R.

³ ed. G.—dein B. D. ant. Edd.—inde

⁴ Africam ed. CL. which gives just the contrary sense: D. for Africus [ventus] was that which blew from Africa; Cæp. B. C. iii, 26;

⁵ classem 1, 2 P. F. HV. cf. 27;

^m Calidis ad. B. ant. Edd. (ull FR 2.)

him cooperating with Scipio; in 550 Y. R. 36; 41; 44. DU. We have before seen that in pursuing the course of events Livy leaves unnoticed such subordinate particulars as may easily be inferred from the sequel. DCE.

4 The promontories of Apollo and Mercury (Cape Zibeeb and Cape Bon, which are eleven leagues apart, the former to the west and the latter to the east) form the bay of Tunis, in which Carthage lies. Between these promontories, about 230 furlongs to the north-east of the city are two rocky islands,

usually considered as one, named Ægimurus, *Αἰγίμουρος* Strabo xvii, p. 834 or 1191; *Αἰγίμουρος* Steph. 'Zembra.' HY, exc. iv and vi on V. Æ. i, 108 sqq; 159 sqq; (SV.) cf. xxvi, 42; xxix, 27, 5 and 9; Pol. i, 73; 75; Pliny v, 7; SHA, p. 146 sq. R. GL.

5 'Had expired,' [25; ED.] iv, 30; xlii, 47; iv, 58; ix, 34; xxii, 33. It was only stated that the Carthaginians solicited this truce, 16; but it appears that Scipio had granted their request, both from this place, and from 24 sq; 37. R.

1 'The hope of peace' is said to have

Cn. S. Cæp.
C.S. Gemin.

His embas-
sadors have
a narrow
escape from
violence.

Carthaginem L. Bæbium L. Sergium L. Fabium^a exem-
plo misit. qui cum multitudinis concursu prope violati
essent, nec reditum tutiorem cernerent futurum, petierunt
a magistratibus, quorum auxilio vis prohibita erat, ut
naves mitterent quæ se prosequerentur.^b datæ triremes^b
duæ, cum ad Bagradam² flumen pervenissent, unde castra
Romana conspiciebantur, Carthaginem rediere. classis
Punica ad Uticam stationem habebat. ex ea tres quadri-
remes³, seu clam misso a Carthagine nuntio uti 'fieret,' seu
Hasdrubale, qui classi præerat, sine publica fraude⁴ auso
facinus, quinqueremem Romanam superantem promon-
torium⁵ ex alto repente aggressæ sunt. sed neque rostro
ferire celeritate subterlabentem^c poterant, neque transilire
armati ex humilioribus in altiorem navem; et defendebatur
egregie, quoad tela suppeditârunt. quîs deficientibus cum^d
jam nulla alia res eam quam propinquitas terræ multitudo-
que a castris in littus effusa tueri potuisset^e, concitatam^f
remis, quanto^g maximo^h impetu poterantⁱ, in terram cum
immisissent, navis tantum jactura facta, incolumes ipsi
evaserunt. ita alio super aliud scelere cum haud dubie
indutiæ ruptæ essent, Lælius Fulviusque ab Roma cum
legatis Carthaginiensibus supervenerunt. quibus Scipio,
'etsi non indutiarum modo fides a Carthaginiensibus sed
'jus etiam gentium in legatis^j violatum esset, tamen se
'nihil nec institutis populi Romani nec suis moribus
'indignum in iis facturum esse' cum dixisset, legatis

5; iii, 34;
68; vii, 23;
xxiv, 39;
xlii, 25;
xliv, 44;
&c.

P. xv, 4;
AP. 35.

^a var. Mss. and Edd. Λεύκιον Σίργιον καὶ Λεύκιον Βαίβιον καὶ Λεύκιον Φάβιον, Pol. xv, 1. (ed. SW.) ^b trieris F 1st.—trieres F 2d. cf. xxix, 9, 6. D. ^c ὑποχαρατρίτης, Pol. D.—superlabentem F. 1, 2 L. HV. ^d om. P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. C. D. ^e poterat. conj. C.—potuit. conj. D. ^f concitata VI. al. Mss.—enim ad. P. VI. F. V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. pr. cf. xxiii, 45, g. C. D. ^g quinto F 1st.—quanta 2 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. ^h maxima 2, 5 L. B. GA. V 2d. F 2d. ant. Edd.—maxime HV. 4 L. V 1st. ⁱ impoterant (in one word) F 1st.—vi poterant F 2d. 2, 4, 5 L. B. GA. HV. V. ^j legati si F 1st.—legatis si H. GA. V 1st.—legatis suis V 2d. 1 L. B. HF. al. Mss. ant. Edd.

been 'violated' by an act which tended to weaken or destroy that hope. RS. cf. xxii, 12, 11. R.

² Propter Uticam Bagrada amnis labitur, Strabo xvii, 832; et in altero sinu Utica, civium Romanorum, Catonis morte nobilis, flumen Bagrada, locus castra Cornelia, colonia Carthago, magnæ in vestigiis Carthaginis, Pliny v, 4; GL. Pol. i, 75. 5; (SW.) xv,

2, 8; (SW.) App. P. 34, p. 19; S. cf. HS, on Sil. vi, 140 sq; DU, on Fl. ii, 2, 20; OR, Th. G. BT, G. S. pt ii, i, 24, p. 485; D. SW, on A. B. C. ii, 45. R.

³ τριήρης. Pol. S.

⁴ 'Without any breach of faith on the part of the public.' R. Carthaginienses fraudulentis et mendaces, Cic. Agr. ii, 35.

⁵ Viz. that of Apollo; App. l. c. S.

dimissis bellum parabat. Hannibali jam terræ appropin- Cn. S. Cæp. C. S. Gemin.
 quanti jussus e^k nauticis^l unus^m 'escendere in malum, utⁿ
 'specularetur^o quam tenerent regionem,' cum dixisset Hannibal
 'sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare,' abominatus⁶, præ- lands at
 tervehi jusso gubernatore, ad Leptim⁷ appulit classem Leptis; Pl.
 atque ibi copias exposuit. v, 4; P. xv, 5; A P. 33; S. iii, 256; Pl.

26 Hæc eo anno in Africa gesta. insequentia excedunt
 in eum annum quo M. Servilius [Geminus]ⁿ, qui tum
 magister equitum erat, et Ti. Claudius Nero consules facti
 sunt. ceterum exitu superioris anni cum legati sociarum
 urbium ex Græcia questi essent 'vastatos agros ab regiis
 'præsidiis, profectosque^b in Macedoniam legatos ad res
 'repetendas non admissos ad Philippum regem;' simul x, 45, 7.
 nuntiâssent 'quattuor millia^c militum cum Sopatro duce
 'trajecta in Africam dici, ut essent Carthaginiensibus 42.
 'præsidio, et pecuniæ aliquantum una missum;' 'legatos An embassy
 'ad regem, qui hæc adversus fœdus facta videri patribus is sent from
 'nuntiarent, mittendos' censuit senatus. missi C. Terentius Rome to
 Varro C. Mamilius M. Aurelius. iis tres quinqueres Philip. xxvii, 35.
 datæ.

Annus insignis incendio ingenti, quo clivus Publicius ad xxvi, 10,
 solum exustus est^d, et aquarum magnitudine^e. sed^f annonæ 3; xxvii, 37.
 vilitas^g fuit, præterquam quod pace omnis Italia¹ erat

^k ex L.—est N.—in F 2d.—om. P. F 1st. ^l em. cf. xxviii, 7; xxix, 25; xli, 3;
 G. xxxix, 26. D.—nautis vulg.—nautico 1 P. V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. N.—enuticus P.—
 enuticos F 1st.—Utico F 2d. ^m P 1st. 3 P. ant. Edd. cf. cui ad Africanum litus
 propinquant jussus quidam e nauticis 'ascendere in arborem navis, atque inde speculari,
 'quam regionem teneret,' 'sepulcrum dirutum se prospexisse' respondit. abominatus dictum Han-
 nibal, deflexo cursu, ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit, Oros. iv, 19. D.—inus P 2d. F 1st.—
 sinus L.—sinu V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N. F 2d.—om. 1 P. ed. cf. 15, d. G. adv. C. ⁿ unus
 V. 1 L. H. HV. ^o om. V. 1 L. H. ^a om. PE. ME. F. 1—3, 5 L. H. B 2d.
 HV. L. N. but cf. xxix, 38, g. D.—Pulex Geminus in Fast. Cap. D. ^b 2 P. PE. V.
 F. pl. Mss of D. ant. Edd.—profectoque (and legato) cet. opt. Mss.—missosque 3 P. R. vulg.
 ed. FR 2. ^c cf. 2, h. ^d om. F. V. 1, 2 L. II. HV. ^e em. G.—magnitudine,
 vulg.—magnitudinem 1 P. P. ME. V. ^f 1, 5 L.—sed et 1 P. ME. V. 4 L. B. H. N.
 ant. Edd.—sed etiam 2 L.—sed ut GA.—et vulg. ed. FR 2.—si P. F 1st.—sine F 2d.
 g 1 P. P. ME. V.—vilitate cet. Mss. vulg. Edd.

6 'Deprecating the inauspicious omen;' C. 30; vi, 18; 40; xl, 4; cf. μή γίνετο,
 'God forbid!' St Luke xx, 16; &c. but
 abominatus Hannibal is passive in Hor. E. 16,
 8; cf. xxxi, 12; ix, 38; Plaut. Tri. iii, 2,
 82; Verr. in Prisc. viii, p. 791.

7 Little Leptis, near the lesser Syrtis and
 Adrumetum. GL.

1 'All the ports of Italy:' *Asiam Syriam-*
que et omnia regna imperio Romano aperire,
 xxxvi, 17; *aperire armis orbem terrarum,*
 xlii, 52; *clausam [Britanniam] aperit prin-*
cipum maximus, Mela iii, 6; cf. BKH, on
 T. i, 3, 36. In like manner seas, roads v,
 13, the Alpine passes xxvii, 36, and the
 country are said 'to be opened or thrown

Cn. S. Cæp. aperta, etiam quod magnam vim frumenti ex Hispania
C.S. Gemin. missam M. Valerius Falto^h et M. Fabius Buteo ædiles
curules quaternis æris² vicatim³ populo⁴ descripserunt⁵.

Death and
character of
Q. Fabius
Maximus;
V. viii, 13,
3; Pl. vii,
48.

Eodem anno Q. Fabius Maximus moritur, exactæ ætatis;
siquidem verum est augurem duos et sexaginta annos
fuisse, quod⁶ quidam auctores sunt. vir certe fuit dignus
tanto cognomine, vel si novum ab eo inciperet⁷. superavit
paternos honores, avitos æquavit⁸. pluribus victoriis et
majoribus præliis avus insignis Rullus: sed omnia⁹ æquare
unus hostis Hannibal potest. cautior tamen quam prom-
ptior hic habitus fuit¹; et sicut dubites utrum ingenio
cunctator fuerit, an quia ita bello proprie, quod tum gere-
batur, aptum erat, sic nihil certius est quam 'unum
CO. i, 24; CC. 4.
xxviii, 9, 1.
ait. augur in locum ejus inauguratus¹ Q. Fabius Maximus
filius; in ejusdem locum pontifex (nam duo sacerdotia
habuit) Ser. Sulpicius Galba.

Ludi Romani diem unum, plebei ter toti instaurati ab

^h Falto 1 P. F. V. 1, 2 L. HV.—var. al. Mss. but cf. xxix, 11. D.
¹ inau F, which ends here. D.

¹ om. F.

open; and, on the other hand, 'to be closed' by frost and snow in the winter: cf. Juv. vi, 154; R. ib. iv, 42 sq.

² 'Four asses.' C. und. in modios, xxxi, 50; 4. GL.

³ 'A certain quantity to each street, according to the number of inhabitants;' C. x, 4; Romæ per ricos xxxii, 26: but in ix, 13; x, 4; it means *κατὰ πόλιν* or *κατὰ πόλιν*. R.

⁴ For plebi, as in xxxi, 4; 50; xxxiii, 42; Suet. i, 41; (CS.) ii, 40; 42; (CS.) L. de Mag. Rom. ii, 12; and El. i, 8: RD, Pl. Ad. 24; DU. iii, 9; vii, 42; x, 13; &c; nn, on cxv, ep. R.

⁵ Describere is 'to apportion,' 'to regulate and settle the distribution,' 'to fix a scale according to which the division shall be made,' xxxiv, 56; Cic. Ver. v, 25; ad Q. Fr. i, 1, 11; Cæs. B. C. iii, 42; Just. xvi, 3; G. 37; i, 19; xxxi, 14; 34; xxxix, 38; xlv, 15; Q. Cic. de P. C. 5; ult. cf. DU, on Fl. i, 2, 2; CO, on Pl. E. ii, 6, 2; Suet. iii, 30; D. Cic. p. Quin. 45; Ver. v, 27. C.

⁶ Und. verum esse or ita fuisse. But since auctores sunt is a common phrase for tradunt, it is often joined, as here, to a simple accusative. RS.

⁷ It commenced with Q. Fabius Rullus,

ix, 46; C. V. Max. ii, 2, 9; Plut. Pomp. id. Fab. and A. Vict. de V. I. 32. Polybius, who was very intimate with the Fabii, seems to imply that Fabius Cunctator was the first to bear this name, iii, 87, 6. Perhaps the name, as applied to the elder Fabius, had not become so general, but that it fell into disuse after his death; and was revived, with more splendour, in the person of his grandson or great-grandson, whichever it was. SW. R. cf. PZ, A. H. 1, p. 37. DU.

⁸ His grandfather was Q. Fabius Rullus or Rullianus, master of horse 429 Y. R. consul (1) 432; (2) 444; (3) 445; (4) 455; (5) 457; dictator 439; censor 449: cf. viii, 29; 38; ix, 22; 33; 41; 46; x, 14; 24; xxiv, 9; V. Max. ii, 7, 8; iii, 2, 9; (nn.) Plut. Fab. p. 174; Pomp. p. 625; Pliny vii, 21; Zon. viii, 1; A. Vict. OU, on Fr. ii, 4, 2. His father was Q. Fabius Maximus f. Gurgæ, consul (1) 460; (2) 476; (3) 487: cf. x, 47. According to Plutarch, and Pliny xxxiv, 7; it was a son of Fabius Gurgæ, (GL thinks it might be Q. Fabius Maximus Pictor [C. Fabius Pictor? ED.] consul 483,) that was the father of this Fabius Verrucosus. cf. V. Max. viii, 14. GL S. C. DU. D. ED.

⁹ Viz. prælia et victorias. R.

ædilibus M. Sextio Sabino et Cn.^b Tremellio Flacco. ii Cn. S. Cæp.
ambo prætores facti, et cum iis C. Livius Salinator et C.S. Gemin.
C. Aurelius Cotta. comitia ejus anni utrum C. Servilius
consul habuerit, an, quia eum¹ in Etruria tenuerint quæ-
stiones ex senatus consulto^m de conjurationibus principum
habendæ^a, dictator¹⁰ ab eo dictus P. Sulpicius, incertum
ut sit^o diversi¹¹ auctores faciunt.

- 27 Principio insequentis anni M. Servilius et^a Ti. Claudius B. C. 202—
senatu in Capitolium vocato de provinciis rettulerunt. Y. R. 550.
Italiam atque Africam in sortem conjici, Africam ambo Consuls, M.
cupientes, volebant. ceterum Q.^b Metello maxime anni- Servilius
tente neque data neque negata est Africa. consules jussi Geminus,
cum tribunis plebis agere ut, ‘si iis videretur, populum Ti. Claudius
‘rogarent *quem vellet in Africa bellum gerere?*’ omnes tribus Nero.
‘P. Scipionem’ jusserunt. nihilo minus consules provin- Provinces.
ciam Africam (ita¹ enim senatus decreverat) in sortem
conjecerunt. Ti. Claudio Africa evenit, ut ‘quingenta
‘navium classem, omnes quinqueremes, in Africam traji-
‘ceret, parique imperio cum Scipione imperator^c esset.’
M. Servilius Etruriam sortitus. in eadem provincia et
C. Servilio prorogatum imperium, ‘si consulem^d manere ad
urbem senatui placuisset.’ prætores, M. Sextius Galliam
est sortitus, ut ‘duas legiones provinciamque traderet ei
‘P. Quintilius Varus;’ C. Livius Bruttios cum duabus
legionibus, quibus P. Sempronius proconsul priore anno

^k P. V. 2, 3 L. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. as in 27; xxix, 11. This was a common forename of the Tremellii; cf. xlv, 15; xlvii, ep. Var. R. R. i, 2. D.—C. L. PG, on 550 and 551 Y. R. pp. 224; 229. ed. GT 4. G. C. cf. xlii, 4; PG, on 585 Y. R. p. 381 &c. D.
¹ s ad. P.—res ad. 4, 5 L. D. N. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ‘business.’ DÆ. adv. G. ^m V.
3 L. em. S.—se H. from the abbreviation SC. cf. xxvii, 25, a. S.—sociis pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—
var. cet. Mss. ⁿ em. G.—habentem Mss. vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^o P. RE. HV. cf.
xxii, 13; Plaut. Am. i, 1, 141; G 2d. CO, on S. J. 14, 2. D.—ut (only) PE. V. 1 L. H.—
si ME.—sic 1 Ed. GA.—sit 2—5 L. B 1st.—id B 2d.—om. L. pr. G 1st. ^a P. S.
1 P. V. 1—3 L. H. B. GA. HV. N. ant. Edd. D.—om. al. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C.
^b P. V. 2—5 L. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd....GT 4. H. pr. DU. This Metellus had been
consul xxviii, 10; and dictator xxix, 11; and appears to have favoured Scipio, 23: whereas
the other Metellus had only been prætor xxviii, 10; and therefore was not so likely to have
influenced the senate in their decision. D.—M. al. Mss. ed. G 3. GL. C? ^c imperium
H.—imperatore conj. D.—om. conj. C. pr. DÆ. ^d 2 P. PE. 3—5 L. V. B. GA.
HV. HF. D. N.—si consules 1 Ed. A.—sicut 1 P. P. RE. ME. 1, 2 L. H. L.

10 This is confirmed by Fast. Cap. D.

11 That is, in *diversum trahentes*, ED.
xxv, 11, 6. RS. Cf. i, 28; xxxiv, 4; xlv, 43;
Cic. Or. i, 61; Tac. A. xii, 69.

1 The senate appears to have adopted the
following decree, as a modification of the
decision of the people, in consequence of the
continued importunities of the consuls. C.

M.S. Gemi. prae fuerat; Cn. Tremellius Siciliam, ut ' ab P. Villio
 Ti. Cl. Nero ' Tappulo praetore prioris anni provinciam et duas legiones
 ' acciperet; Villius proprætor viginti navibus longis,
 ' militibus mille oram Siciliae tutaretur: inde M. Pompo-
 ' nius viginti navibus reliquis mille et quingentos milites
 ' Romam deportaret.' C. Aurelio Cottæ urbana² evenit.
 ceteris ita uti quisque obtinebant provincias exercitusque,
 16 legions. prorogata imperia. sexdecim non amplius eo anno legio-
 nibus defensum imperium est. et ut placatis diis omnia
 inciperent agerentque, ludos quos M. Claudio Marcello
 T. Quintio consulibus T. Manlius dictator, quasque
 xxvii, 33, 6. hostias majores voverat³, si per quinquennium [illud]⁴ res
 publica eodem statu fuisset, 'ut ' eos ludos consules, prius-
 ' quam ad bellum proficiscerentur, facerent.' ludi in circo
 per quatrimum facti, hostiæque quibus votæ erant diis
 cæssæ.

Anxiety
 created at
 Rome by
 Hannibal's
 crossing
 over to
 Africa.
 xxviii, 12,
 2.

Inter hæc simul spes simul cura in dies crescebat; ' nec²⁸
 ' satis certum' constare apud animum¹ poterat ' utrum
 ' gaudio dignum esset Hannibalem post sextum decimum
 ' annum ex Italia decedentem vacuum possessionem ejus
 ' reliquisse populo Romano, an magis² metuendum quod
 ' incolumi exercitu in Africam transisset. locum nimirum,
 ' non periculum mutatum; cujus tantæ dimicationis vatem,
 ' qui nuper decessisset, Q. Fabium haud frustra canere³
 xxviii, 40. ' solitum *graviolem in sua terra futurum hostem Hannibalem*
 ' *quam in aliena fuisset.* nec Scipioni aut cum Syphace,
 ' *inconditæ barbariæ rege, cui^a Statorius^b semilixa^c ducere*
 ' *exercitus^d solitus sit, aut cum socero ejus Hasdrubale,*
 ' fugacissimo duce, rem futuram, aut tumultuariis exer-

* om. P. RE. ^a qui S. B. 3 L. ant. Edd. pr. S. ^b V. H. HV. 1, 2, 4 L. al.
 Mss. cf. xxiv, 48, 7. G, Obs. iv, 7.—*statorius* S. B. 3 L.—*stator ejus* 5 L.—*statoris* GA.—
statorius ant. Edd.—*statorium* conj. S. ^c S. 3—5 L. al. Mss. ed. G.—*semilixas* B.
 ant. Edd.—var. cet. Mss.—*semilixam* conj. S. ^d *exercitum* S. pr. S.

2 And the foreign jurisdiction as well: cf. xxv, 41, d. R.

3 The five years expired the year before this; and the consuls were then ordered to celebrate these games. Some delay therefore must have occurred in the execution of this order. C.

4 Und. *decretum fuit*. C.

1 The singular is used in speaking of the

minds of many men; vi, 36; vii, 30; viii, 13; Cic. T. Q. i, 40; iv, 16; Curt. iv, 5. G.

2 For *potius*, cf. ix, 22; nn, on Grat. Cyn. 90. D.

3 'To predict,' i, 7; v, 15: because predictions in ancient times were delivered in verse. R. cf. Pliny vii, 56; Hor. A. P. 403; Her. i, 46, n. 63.

' citibus, ex agrestium semiermi turba subito collectis, sed M. S. Gemi.
 ' cum Hannibale, prope nato in prætorio patris fortissimi Ti. Cl. Nero
 ' ducis, alito atque educato inter arma, puero quondam
 ' milite, vixdum juvene imperatore; qui senex⁴ vincendo
 ' factus Hispanias Gallias Italiam ab Alpibus ad fretum xxvi, 29, 4.
 ' monumentis ingentium rerum complêssët; duceret^e exer-
 ' citum æqualem stipendiis suis, duratum omnium rerum 18; J. vi,
 ' patientia qua vix fides fiat⁵ homines passos, perfusum 4; vii, 2;
 ' millies cruore Romano, exuvias⁶ non militum tantum sed xii, 4.
 ' etiam imperatorum portantem. multos occursuros Scipioni
 ' in acie qui prætores, qui imperatores, qui consules
 ' Romanos sua manu occidissent, muralibus vallaribusque
 ' insignes coronis, pervagatos capta castra, captas urbes
 ' Romanas. non esse hodie tot fascès magistratibus populi
 ' Romani, quot captos ex cæde imperatorum præferre
 ' posset Hannibal.' has formidines agitando animis ipsi
 curas et metus augebant, etiam quod cum assuêssent per
 aliquot annos bellum ante oculos aliis atque aliis in Italiæ
 partibus lenta spe in nullum propinquum debellandi finem
 gerere, erexerant omnium animos Scipio et Hannibal,
 velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces. iis^f quoque xxii, 27, 1.
 quibus ingens erat in Scipione fiducia et victoriæ spes, quo
 magis in propinquam eam imminebant animis⁷, eo⁸ curæ^h
 intentiores erantⁱ. haud dispar habitus animorum Cartha-
 giniensibus erat, quos modo petîsse pacem, intuentes
 Hannibalem ac rerum gestarum ejus magnitudinem,

^e em. G. pr. C. D. R. ed. CL. adv. DJ.—ducere Mss.—ducens or et duceret conj. R.
^f conj. G.—eis 5 L. HV. L.—licet enim ii RM.—ii pl. Mss. ed. G. C. D. ⁸ et conj.
 G. ^h 4, 5 L. B. GA. HF. R. RM.—curas Mss of G and C. pr. G. ⁱ 5 L.
 RM.—intentioris erant 4 L. B. GA. HF. R. ed. G. C. D.—intentiores (only) Mss of G
 and C. HV. L.—intenderat conj. G.

4 Cf. xxi, 2, 3; *senex in patriam revertens, unde puer profectus sum*, 30; *R. novem annorum a vobis profectus post trigesimum sextum annum redii*, 37; *sexto ac trigesimo post anno, quam puer inde profectus erat, rediit*, 35; Pol. xv, 19, 3. (SW.) As old age among the Romans was considered to commence at forty-six, xxiv, 7, 11; there is no very great rhetorical exaggeration here. C. In Isaiah lxv, 20; and Jeremiah vi, 11; the word "AGED" means only a man that has passed a certain time of life, which may be considered as his zenith, so as from thenceforth to be upon the

decline." BLA. It is difficult to reconcile the above passages of our author with xxi, 3 sq; where it is stated that Hasdrubal sent to Carthage for Hannibal to join him in Spain. C.

5 This is the passive form of *fidem facere*, RS. xxv, 38.

6 'The spoils.' R.

7 'In proportion as the object of their wishes was brought more nearly within their reach, and thereby excited the more avidity in their minds:' C. cf. Cic. Ver. ii, 54; p. Domo 6. The metaphor seems taken from a beast of prey.

M. S. Geni. **T. Cl. Nero** **pœnitebat;** modo cum respicerent bis sese acie victos, Syphacem captum, pulsos se Hispania, pulsos Italia, atque ea omnia unius virtute et consilio Scipionis facta, velut fatalem eum ducem in exitium suum natum horrebant.

P. xv, 5 ; Jam Adrumetum venerat Hannibal; unde, ad reficien- 29
AP. 33 ;
39. dum ex jactatione maritima militem paucis diebus sumptis, excitus pavidis nuntiis 'omnia circa Carthaginem obtineri

Str. xvii. p. Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest¹. inde
829 ; BC. præmissi speculatores^a cum excepti a custodibus Romanis
v, 91 ; SJ. deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribunis^b militum
67 ; CG. deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribunis^b militum
iv, 5, 115. jussosque 'omisso metu visere omnia per castra,' 'qua

Hannibal's 'vellent, circumduci' jussit; percunctatusque 'satin per?^c
spies dis- 'commodum^c omnia explorassent?' datis qui prosequerentur, retro ad Hannibalem dimisit. Hannibal nihil quidem eorum quæ nuntiabantur (nam et 'Masinissam cum sex millibus peditum, quattuor equitum venisse eo ipso forte die' afferebant) læto animo audit^d, maxime hostis fiducia, quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta esset, percussus. itaque quanquam et ipse causa^e belli erat et adventu suo turbaverat et pactas indutias et spem foederum, tamen si integer³, quam si victus peteret pacem, sequiora⁴ impetrari posse ratus, nuntium ad Scipionem misit ut 'colloquendi secum potestatem faceret.' id utrum sua sponte fecerit an publico consilio, neutrum cur affirmem habeo⁵. Valerius Antias 'primo prælio victum eum a

^a *tres conj. ad. from Pol. R.*

^b *tribuno S. D. pr. cf. Pol. S. R.*

^c *P. RE.*

ME. V. one P. 1, 2 L. H. HV. L. N. 'At their convenience,' *D.* as in x, 25; xxii, 57; xxxi, 11; xxxvii, 50; xlii, 18; *Cæs. in Cic. At. xiv, 1 sq. G.* This expression has sometimes a different meaning, cf. xxii, 33, 7. *R.—commode* (and om. *per*) vulg. from *gl.*
^d *5 L. ed. D. cf. xxix, 12, m. ED.—audit V. 1—3 L. H. GA. HV.—audivit ed. G. G.*
^e *em. G.—est Mss. adv. for it is not the assertion of our author, but what is passing in Hannibal's mind. G. The profecto, however, seems to indicate the sentiment as coming from Livy: if so concepta est means concipi solet; DCE. as the Greek aorist.*
ant. Edd....G. om. GR.

¹ Cf. *BO*, on *C. N.* xxii, 7, 3; *CE*, *G. A.* iv, 4, p. 88; *CO*, on *S. J.* 19, 1; *BT*, *G. S.* pt ii, i, 24, p. 478; *D. BKL*, on *Steph.*

² *Per* with a noun is a common periphrasis for an adverb, as *per otium* (for *otiose*) iv, 58; xxi, 28; 23; 55; xliv, 38; *per facinus* (for *facinorose*) *Ov.* II. 10, 6; (*HS. BU.*) *per tumultum* (for *tumultuose*) xliv,

45; *per luxum* (for *luxuriose*) *CO*, on *S. J.* 2; *D. per ignominiam* (for *ignominiose*) ii, 38; *per dedecus* iii, 42. *R.*

³ *Integer* is opposed to *vulneratus* [34 sq.; *ED.*] xxxv, 29; to *morbo affectus*, iii, 7; *R.* cf. xxii, 29, 3.

⁴ 'More favourable terms,' cf. 4, f. *GB.*

⁵ 'I have reasons.' *R.* but cf. *Hor. Ep.*

‘Scipione, quo duodecim millia armatorum in acie sint’ M. S. Gemi. Ti. Cl. Nero
‘caesa, mille et septingenti capti, legatum cum aliis decem’
‘legatis’ tradit ‘in castra ad Scipionem venisse.’ ceterum Conference of the generals with a view to peace.
Scipio cum colloquium haud abnuisset, ambo ex composito
duces castra protulerunt, ut coire ex propinquo possent.
Scipio haud procul Naraggara^b urbe¹, tum ad cetera loco
opportuno, tum quod aquatio intra teli conjectum erat⁶,
consedit. Hannibal tumulum a quattuor millibus inde, xxiv, 46, 1.
tutum commodumque alioquin, nisi quod longinquæ aqua-
tionis erat, cepit. ibi in medio locus conspectus undique,
30 ne quid insidiarum esset, delectus. summotis pari spatio
armatis cum singulis interpretibus congressi sunt, non suæ
modo ætatis maximi duces, sed omnis ante se memoriæ,
omnium gentium cuilibet regum imperatorumve pares.
paullisper alter alterius conspectu, admiratione mutua
prope attoniti conticuere. tum Hannibal prior “ si hoc ita Hannibal's speech; P. xv, 6 sq.
“ fato datum erat, ut qui primus bellum^a intuli populo
“ Romano, quique toties prope in manibus victoriam
“ habui^b, is ultro ad pacem petendam venirem, lætor te
“ mihi sorte potissimum datum a quo peterem. tibi quoque vi, 21 sq; xxxvi, 35.
“ inter multa egregia non in ultimis laudum¹ hoc fuerit,
“ Hannibalem, cui tot de Romanis ducibus victoriam dii
“ dedissent, tibi cessisse; teque huic bello, vestris prius^c

^a em. G.—sunt Mss. ed. G. C. D. ^b CA. P. ME. BS. V. cf. Anton. It. p. 41;
(SU. WE.) VA. R. Ptol. RB. ed. D.—Naraggara 1, 5 L.—Naraggaram HV.—Nataggaram
3 L. H.—Naragara conj. (Naraggara Pol. SW.) R.—Naraggata 1 P.—Maraggara N?—
Nargara S. (Naraggara Ptol.) S. pr. GB.—Narcara 3 P.—Harcara 2 P.—Vargara 4 L.—
Mergata L?—Nadaggara H.—Nadagara ed. G. C.—Nadagra ant. Edd.—Κίλλα App. P.
40. R. ¹ urbem 3 L. H. HV. ² in Italia conj. ad. and with *primus* und. *extero-*
rum, for Pyrrhus came into Italy, ostensibly, to aid the Tarentines. Otherwise, both here and
by his concluding words *bellum a me captum est*, Hannibal would seem to admit that he was
the aggressor; which is unlikely, especially as the Carthaginians held that they had just
grounds for the war; cf. xxi, 44. Yet this is the construction which Scipio puts on these
words; *vos lacessisse et tu ipse fateris* 31, 2. Unless *primus* can mean that ‘he struck the
first blow, while the Romans were hesitating how to act,’ which I doubt. DU. cf. *inferimus*
bellum,....*major est animus inferentis bellum quam arcentis*, xxi, l. c. ED.—in *Italiam* conj.
ad. ED. ^b intulissem...habuissem conj. B. ^c This is not the question; but which
of the two belligerent parties had been the greater sufferers. D.—*magis* 5 L.—*plus* pl. Mss.
ant. Edd. adv. G. D.—om. conj. cf. xxxiv, 49, 10. D.

16, 23; Her. i, 2, n. 59; v, 24, n. 31; 92, 1, n. 25; Xen. H. i, 7, 35; iv, 1, 32; Plato Phæd. 120; Rep. p. 60; 64 twice; 70; Dem. Ol. iii, p. 39 sq; Ph. i, p. 48; 92; 98; 103; 105; Æsch. P. V. 704; Soph. Œ. R. 119; 285 sq; Œ. C. 6; 1151; Eur. Or. 433; St Matthew xviii, 25; Chrys. Sac. p. 10; 20; 50; 66 thrice; 68 twice; 74.
6 ‘The watering place was within bow-shot of the camp.’ C.
1 Cf. οὐκ ἐν ὑστάτοις ἵσαι. Soph. Tr. 315; R. xxviii, 39, 4. D.

M. S. Gemi. "quam nostris cladibus insigni, finem imposuisse. hoc
 Ti. Cl. Nero "quoque ludibrium casus² ediderit fortuna⁴, ut cum patre
 "tuo consule ceperim arma, cum eodem primum Romano
 "imperatore signa contulerim⁵, ad filium ejus inermis ad
 "pacem petendam veniam. optimum quidem fuerat eam
 "patribus nostris mentem datam ab diis esse, ut et vos
 "Italiae et nos Africae imperio contenti essemus: neque
 "enim ne vobis quidem Sicilia ac Sardinia satis digna
 "pretia sunt pro tot classibus, tot exercitibus, tot tam
 "egregiis amissis ducibus. sed praeterita magis reprehendi
 "possunt quam corrigi. ita aliena⁴ appetivimus ut de
 "nostris dimicaremus, nec in Italia solum vobis bellum,
 "nobis in Africa esset; sed et vos in portis vestris prope
 "ac moenibus signa armaque hostium vidistis, et nos ab
 "Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus⁶.
 "quod igitur nos maxime abominaremur, vos ante omnia
 "optaretis, in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agitur.
 "agimus ii quorum et maxime interest⁷ pacem esse, et qui
 "quodcunque egerimus, ratum civitates nostrae habiturae
 "sint. animo tantum nobis opus est non abhorrente a
 28, 4. "quietis⁸ consiliis. quod ad me attinet⁴, jam aetas senem
 "in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum, jam
 "secundae, jam adversae res ita erudierunt⁹ ut rationem
 "sequi quam fortunam malim. tuam et adolescentiam et
 "perpetuam felicitatem, ferociora utraque quam quietis
 2, 2. "opus est consiliis, metuo. non temere⁶ incerta casuum

⁴ P.—var. cet. Mss.—*fortuna an casus ediderit* ant. Edd.—*fortunae casus ediderit* vulg. pr. DJ. adv. D. ⁵ *exaudivimus* V. 1, 2, 4 L. H. B. GA. D. N.—*videretis...exaudiremus* conj. P. pr. B.—*videritis...exaudiamus* conj. D. pr. but the indicative, though irregular, may be introduced to express the more forcibly the actual state of the case. RS. ⁶ *intereat* conj. B. ⁷ *attinebat* P. RE. ME. V. 1 L. H. L. N. ⁸ *erudiverunt* 5 L.—*formaverunt* 1, 2 P. V. 1—4 L. H. B 2d. HF. HV.—*formaverunt* conj. GB.

2 ' Fortune, as if in sport, has brought to pass this ludicrous event also.' *Fortuna* and *casus* (which is here the genitive) are often mentioned together, [the latter being attributed to the former, 31; D.] xviii, ep. Cic. Fam. x, 8; T. Q. iv, 17; At. viii, 1; Cæs. B. G. vi, 34; Sall. J. 56; Just. xxvii, 3; xlv, 4; Petr. 87; Flor. ii, 8; G. cf. BU, on Su. iii, 19. D. Events, which seemed to originate from no fixed plan and which no calculation could have anticipated, are ascribed to the caprice of this wayward

goddess; cf. Tac. A. iii, 18, 6; Juv. iii, 40 and vi, 608 nn. R. RS.

3 To avoid giving offence, Hannibal does not say "*quem vicerim*." BCH, de C. R. D. DU.

4 Viz. Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. RS. *amittit merito proprium qui alienum appetit*, Phæd. i, 4, 1.

5 'Cool, calm, sober, temperate, dispassionate;' opposed to *ferociora* below, and *calidiora*, xxii, 24, 1. R.

6 'Not easily, readily, or frequently,' ii, 61. C. R.

“ reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit. quod ego fui ^{M. S. Gemi.}
 “ ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, id⁷ tu hodie es¹. vixdum ^{Ti. Cl. Nero}
 “ militari ætate imperio accepto, omnia audacissime in-
 “ cipientem nusquam fefellit fortuna. patris et patrui
 “ persecutus mortem ab¹ calamitate vestræ domus decus
 “ insigne virtutis pietatisque eximie cepisti; amissas Hi- ^{xxviii, 18, 2.}
 “ spanias reciperasti, quattuor inde Punicis exercitibus
 “ pulsas; consul creatus, cum² ceteris ad tutandam Italiam
 “ parum animi esset, transgressus in Africam, duobus hic
 “ exercitibus cæsis, binis eadem hora captis simul incen-
 “ sisque castris, Syphace potentissimo rege capto, tot
 “ urbibus regni ejus, tot nostri imperii ereptis, me sextum ^{xxviii, 12, 2.}
 “ decimum jam annum hærentem in possessione Italiæ
 “ detraxisti. potest victoriam, inquam³, malle quam pacem
 “ animus. novi⁴ spiritus magis magnos quam utiles⁵. et
 “ mihi talis aliquanto fortuna affulsit. quodsi in secundis
 “ rebus bonam quoque mentem darent dii, non ea solum
 “ quæ evenissent, sed etiam ea quæ evenire possent,
 “ reputaremus. ut omnium obliviscaris aliorum, satis ego
 “ documenti⁶ in omnes casus sum. quem modo castris
 “ inter Anienem atque urbem vestram positis, ‘signa’
 “ inferentem⁷ ad⁸ moenia Romana, hic⁹ cernis¹⁰ duo-

¹ om. C. V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. HV. ² V.—a HV.—ad P. 1, 2 L. H?—at RE.—et ME. ed. MD.—ex 2, 3 P. PE. 3—5 L. B. H? ant. Edd. pr. GB. ³ here ends P.
⁴ 1, 2 P. V. ME. GA. HV. 4 L. ant. Edd. pr. C. Historians and other writers insert *inquam*, to give an air of seriousness to an assertion repeated, after some interval, in the same or similar words. This sentence refers to *tuam...metuo*, above. HS, on V. P. i, 17, 5. D. or *quem...decepit* may be referred to. DCE.—*in quam* H.—*in qua* 1, 2 L.—*inquies* B 2d.—om. FR 2. G. C. pr. PZ.—*ambiguum* conj. G.—*incertam* conj. R. ⁵ 1, 2 P. V. PE. ME. pl. Mss of D. pr. cf. *novi dis animos similes et pectora magnis nunquam angusta malis*, Sil. xi, 170 sq. G.—*vobis* ad. B. GA. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. ⁶ *documento* conj. DCE.
⁷ *ac* ad. B. ant. Edd. G. C. adv. R. PP om. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas. G. C. adv. Mss. cf. iii, 60; 70; iv, 18; 33; 47; ix, 32; x, 29; xxxiii, 36; &c; *inferre signa trepidantibus* iii, 18; *in aliquem* vi, 29; xxii, 29; xxvi, 6; *ad portam* vi, 28; *in portis vestris prope ac moenibus signa armaque hostium vidistis*, above; *D. vallum ad stationem Romanam inferre* viii, 38; xxxii, 24; xxxviii, 10. R.—*jum* ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas. G. C. ⁸ 1 P. PE. RE. ME. V. B. GA. 1, 5 L. H. HV. ant. Edd. D.—*prope scandentem* 2 P. 2—4 L. N. VI. cf. iii, 67; G. xxii, 14, i. C.—On comparing the above quotations, it appears not improbable that the original text was *positis, signa inferentem portis, ac jam prope scandentem moenia* &c. The eye of the copyist might easily skip from *positis* to *portis*. ED. ⁹ *Romæ* ed. GT 4. G. C.—*videras* ad. 2 P. B. GA. 4 L. ant. Edd. G. C. pr. C. adv. as unnecessary. G. DU, on Fl. ii, 7, 8. D. ¹⁰ *hi* 1 P. ¹¹ ed. FR.—

⁷ *Quod...id* for *qui...is*, or *qualis...talis*; cf. HS, on O. H. 12, 31. BU, on O. H. 18, 163; and Ph. v, 10, 9. D.

⁸ ‘Many, who have not being wanting in courage or confidence, but in whom these

qualities have been productive of no good effect:’ for instance, Sempronius, Flaminius, Minucius, Varro, &c. R. ‘There are ambitious spirits, which rather aspire to what is great, than acquiesce in what is useful.’ C.

M. S. Gemi-
Ti. Cl. Nero
"bus" fortissimis viris, fratribus clarissimis imperatoribus,
"orbatum, ante moenia prope obsessæ patriæ, ⁹ quibus terrui
"vestram urbem, ea pro mea deprecantem. maximæ
"cuique fortunæ minime credendum est¹⁰. in bonis tuis
"rebus, nostris dubiis, tibi ampla ac speciosa danti est
"pax, nobis petentibus magis necessaria quam honesta.
"melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria.
xxiv, 29, 4. "hæc in tua, illa in deorum manu est¹¹. ne tot annorum
"felicitatem in unius horæ dederis discrimen. cum tuas
xxviii, 19, 2. "vires, tum vim fortunæ Martemque belli communem
"proponere animo. utrinque ferrum¹², corpora¹³ humana
xxviii, 6, 4. "erunt. nusquam minus quam in bello eventus respondent.
"non tantum ad id quod data pace jam habere potes, si
"prælio vincas, gloriæ adjeceris, quantum ademeris, si
"quid adversi eveniat¹⁴. simul parta ac sperata decora
"unius horæ fortuna evertere¹⁵ potest. omnia in pace
"jungenda tuæ potestatis sunt, P. Corneli: tunc¹⁴ ea
"habenda fortuna erit quam dii dederint. inter pauca
"felicitatis virtutisque exempla M. Atilius quondam in
"hac eadem terra fuisset¹⁵, si¹ victor pacem petentibus
"dedisset² patribus³ nostris⁴: non⁵ statuendo⁶ felicitati
"modum nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto
"altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit¹⁵. est quidem ejus

cernas pl. Mss. ant. Edd.

⁹ tribus (i. e. III for II) conj. R. for Hannibal had lost 'three brothers,' viz. Hasdrubal xxvii, 49; Hanno xxix, 34; and Mago 19; and he would naturally make the most of his losses: but there are doubts whether Hanno was slain, cf. xxix, 35; GL. besides which he was but a cavalry officer, and not the general of an army. Otherwise, we may suppose that Hannibal had not yet received intelligence of the fate of Mago; who died of his wounds at sea, his fleet being dispersed by a storm, and some of his ships having fallen into the enemy's hands; 19. D. ^v om. 1 P. C. V. 1, 2, 4 L. HV.—et ad. 3 L.—utrinque ad. 2 P. pr. ED. ^w om. 2 L. ^x C? 3 L? RE. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—fuisse pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—om. conj. G.—fertur ad. BR. V. one P. ME. 1, 2, 4 L. B. N. HV. ant. Edd.—ferunt ad. 5 L. GA. ^y C? 3 L? RE. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—qui si pl. Mss.—qui sic al.—quasi N. ant. Edd. pr. G.—in...terre conj. tr. to this place. D. ^z C? 3 L. RE. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas.—abnuvit dedisset 4 L.—non abnuvit 5 L.—abnuvit cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. G. ^{aa} om. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. V. H. HV. pr. G. ^b pl. Mss. pr. C. ed. D.—sed non N. ant. Edd. ed. G. C. ^c C. 4 L. RE.—tantum 1—3 L.—tamen V. 5 L. H. GA. HV. three Mss of C. pr. C.

⁹ Und. pericula. R.

¹⁰ Fortuna vitrea est, quæ cum splendet frangitur, P. Syr. fr. 40.

¹¹ He is represented as destitute of all religious feeling, in xxi, 4. R.

¹² As if he had before his eyes, si timeret eorum aliquem, qui illi tantum addere jam non potest, quantum auferre, Cic. de Pr. C. 14.

G.

¹³ As was the case with Alnaschar the glass-merchant. ED. 32. GB.

¹⁴ 'If you hazard a battle.' RS.

¹⁵ His harshness to the vanquished enemy is mentioned as having merited the treatment which he afterwards experienced at their hands: Pol. i, 31. GL. cf. Her. vii, 10, 4.

“ qui dat, non qui petit, condiciones dicere pacis: sed M. S. Gémi.
 “ forsitan non indigni simus qui nobismet ipsi^d multam Ti. Cl. Nero
 “ irrogemus¹⁶. non recusamus quin omnia propter quæ
 “ bellum initum est, vestra sint, Sicilia, Sardinia, Hispania,
 “ quicquid insularum toto inter Africam Italiamque conti-
 “ netur mari. Carthaginienses inclusi Africæ littoribus
 “ vos, quando ita diis placuit, externa etiam terra marique
 “ videamus regentes imperia¹⁷. haud negaverim propter
 “ non nimis sincere petitam aut expectatam nuper pacem
 “ suspectam esse vobis Punicam fidem. multum, per quos
 “ petita sit, ad fidem tuendæ pacis pertinet¹⁸, Scipio.
 “ vestri quoque, ut audio, patres nonnihil etiam ob hoc,
 “ quia parum dignitatis in legatione erat, negaverunt
 “ pacem. Hannibal peto pacem, qui neque peterem nisi
 “ utilem crederem, et propter eandem utilitatem tuebor
 “ eam propter quam petii. et quemadmodum, quia a me
 “ bellum coeptum est, ne quem ejus pæniteret¹⁹, quoad xxiii, 26, 2.
 “ ipsi invidere²⁰ dei, præstiti, ita annitar ne quem pacis
 “ per me partæ pæniteat.”

- 31 Adversus^a hæc imperator Romanus in hanc fere sen- Scipio's
 tentiam respondit^b. “ non me fallebat, Hannibal, adventus reply; P.
 “ tui spe Carthaginienses et præsentem indutiarum fidem xv, 8.
 “ et spem pacis turbâsse. neque tu id sane dissimulas, qui
 “ de condicionibus superioribus pacis omnia subtrahas¹⁶.
 “ præter ea quæ jam pridem in nostra potestate sunt.
 “ ceterum sicut tibi curæ est sentire cives tuos quanto
 “ per te onere leventur, sic mihi laborandum est ne, quæ
 “ tunc pepigerunt, hodie subtracta ex condicionibus pacis
 “ præmia perfidiæ habeant. indigni quibus eadem pateat

^d RE. VI. pr. G. ed. C. D.—ipsis cet. Mss. ed. G. ^a ed. FR 2. cf. viii, 2; xxxv, 50; *respondere contra* Cic. de A. R. 8; Quint. I. O. ix, 4, p. 794. D.—ad ant. Edd.
^b om. ant. Edd. pr. WS, and CO, on S. C. 35. adv. cf. iii, 66; vi, 40; vii, 30; xxxviii, 47; or om. in...sententiam also. DU.

16 Imitated from *ἄλλοι ἰσχυροὶ ἴσως ὀφίως ἡγεμῶνες*, Her. ix, 76. G.

17 ‘Exercising sovereignty over foreign nations;’ *imperium Dido regit*, Virg. Æ. i, 340; as *ludere ludum*, *certare certamen*, and the like. C. Cf. xxvii, 36, 5; Her. i, 119, n. 67; vii, 34, n. 65.

18 ‘The fidelity wherewith a treaty of peace is observed, depends much on the cha-

racter of the individuals through whom it is negotiated.’ C.

19 ‘Have so conducted it, that no one can complain of it as an ill-advised step.’ C.

20 The gods were supposed to regard with envy the extraordinary prosperity of mortals: cf. v, 21; 27; nn, on Juv. xv, 96; and Sil. iii, 78; iv, 400; vi, 82 sq; 340; vii, 61; xv, 512 sq; xvii, 550; R. xxviii, 39, 3.

M.S. Gem. " condicio, ut etiam prosit vobis fraus petitis. neque patres
 Ti. Cl. Nero " nostri priores de Sicilia, neque nos de Hispania fecimus
 " bellum. et tunc Mamertinorum¹ sociorum periculum et
 x, 1; i, 32; " nunc Sagunti excidium^c nobis pia ac justa induerunt
 B. iv, p. 344. " arma. vos *laccessisse*² et tu ipse fateris et dei testes sunt,
 " qui et illius belli exitum secundum jus fasque dederunt,
 " et hujus dant et dabunt. quod ad me attinet, et humanæ
 " infirmitatis memini, et vim fortunæ reputo, et omnia
 30, 2. " quæcunque agimus subjecta esse mille casibus scio.
 " ceterum quemadmodum superbe et violenter me faterer
 " facere, si priusquam in Africam trajecissem, te tua
 " voluntate cedentem Italia et imposito in naves exercitu
 " ipsum venientem ad pacem petendam aspernarer, sic
 " nunc, cum prope manu conserta^d restitantiem^e ac tergi-
 " versantiem in Africam attraxerim, nulla sum tibi vere-
 " cundia obstrictus. proinde si quid ad ea^f quæ tum pax^g
 " conventura videbatur^h, quæ sitⁱ multa^j navium cum
 " com meatu per indutias expugnatarum legatorumque
 " violatorum, adjicitur, est quod referam ad consilium. sin
 " illa quoque gravia videntur, bellum parate, quoniam
 " pacem pati non potuistis."

The confer- Ita infecta pace, ex colloquio ad suos cum se recepissent,
 ence leads
 to no result. ' frustra verba¹ jactata¹ renuntiant^k: ' armis decernendum

^c excidium (and again in 32 and 33) ed. CL. C. adv. Mss. cf. v, 15, 9. D. ^d consertum
 pl. Mss. pr. DCE. as if alluding to the legal phrase, *ex jure manu consertum*, G. Enn. in Cic.
 p. Mur. 14; ED. cf. E, C. C. Gell. xx, 10; (nn.) R. adv. C. ^e eam B. pr. (i. e. ad
 eam pacem quæ tum &c.) D.—in ad. vulg. ed. G. DJ. C. D. R. adv. G. ^f videbantur
 Mss of G. ^g em. R. pr. ED.—quod sit conj. (but cf. xxi, 10, e; xxiv, 42, 6.) R.—
 quæ sint 4 L. ed. G. C. D.—quæ sunt 3, 5 L. B. GA.—quæ si V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. some Mss
 of G.—quasi al. Mss of G. pr. G. DJ. ed. BK. adv. B.—nosti ad. vulg. G. C. D. ^h HV.
 3—5 L. B. GA. some Mss of G. pr. G. C. D. ed. R.—multas cet. Mss of G. V. 1, 2 L. H.—
 multæ vulg. G. DJ. C. D. pr. B. DCE.—nomine conj. ad. B. ⁱ verbis S. pr. S. ^j em.
 G. pr. cf. i, 46; 50; viii, 29; ix, 45; xxii, 23; D. ib. 39, 7. R.—pacata S. 1, 3 P. RE.
 two other Mss of G. GA. R. D. ant. Edd.—peracta 2 P. pr. DJ.—peccata PE.—precata ME.
 V. C. five L. H. N. PR. pr. PR, on V. Æ. vii, 237.—temptata HV. B 2d.—om. L.—
 tentatam conj. S. ^k rem nuntiant conj. S.

¹ This was but the pretext: the real cause was their alarm at the growth of the Carthaginian power. The Mamertines were not ancient allies of Rome, and were undeserving of their aid: cf. xxviii, 28, 7; Pol. i, [7—12. ED.] C.

² *Priores facisse bellum* above; R. cf. 30, a.

³ 'Hanging back,' x, 19; D. vii, 39. R.

⁴ Cf. *sua cohorti, quam delectam munum*,

ii, 20; *alterius exercitus, quod subsidium*, vii, 23; *ea causa, quam ob rem*, Ter. An. v, 1, 18; *muros, quam urbem*, Virg. Æ. vii, 409; *judices, quo consilio*, Cic. At. i, 14; *ignot, quo lumine*, id. Ac. iv, 19; *quidnam, quo mercede*, Pers. ii, 29; *quis delecta munus, centeni cuique, forebant excubias*, Sil. xiii, 192. G. The construction will be 'if aught, by way of fine or compensation (for the ships that were captured during the truce, &c.

32 'esse, habendamque eam fortunam quam dii dedissent.' in M. S. Gemi.
 castra ut est ventum, pronuntiant ambo, 'arma expedirent' Ti. Cl. Nero
 'milites animosque¹ ad supremum certamen, non in unum Mutual
 'diem, sed in perpetuum, si felicitas adesset, victores. prepara-
 'Roma an Carthago jura gentibus darent', ante crastinam tions for
 'noctem scituros. neque enim Africam aut Italiam, sed battle.
 'orbem terrarum victoriæ præmium fore; par periculum
 'præmio, quibus adversa^b pugnae fortuna fuisset.' nam
 neque Romanis effugium ullum patebat in aliena ignotaque
 terra; et Carthagini supremo auxilio effuso adesse vide-
 batur^c præsens excidium. 31, c.

Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die duorum opulen-
 tissimorum populorum duo longe clarissimi duces, duo
 fortissimi exercitus, multa ante parta decora aut cumulaturi² 30, 13.

eo die aut eversuri. anceps igitur spes et metus miscebant
 animos³; contemplantibusque modo suam modo hostium
 aciem, cum oculis magis quam^d ratione pensarent vires,
 simul læta simul tristia obversabantur. quæ ipsis sua
 sponte non succurrebant, ea duces admonendo atque
 hortando subjiciunt. Pœnus 'sedecim annorum in terra xxix, 15, a;
 'Italia res gestas, tot duces Romanos, tot exercitus AP. 42; P.
 'occidione occisos: et sua cuique decora,' ubi ad insignem xv, 10 sq;
 alicujus pugnae memoria militem venerat, referebat; Scipio⁴ S. xvii, 293
 'Hispanias et recentia in Africa prælia et confessionem sq.
 'hostium, quod neque non petere pacem propter metum xxviii, 12, 2.
 'neque manere in ea præ insita animis perfidia potuissent, xxv, 7, 4.
 'ad hoc colloquium Hannibalis in secreto habitum ac xxi, 43.

^a V. C? 2, 4 L. D. L. N. Mss Gall. of G. ed. G. ('Rome or Carthage' being used col-
 lectively for 'Romans or Carthaginians'; cf. xxviii, 19, a.) D. adv. C.—daret V 2d.
 1, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. ed. C. ^b em. PZ. DU, on xxv, 40, j.—adversæ
 Mss. Edd. G. C. D. ^c patere...adesse (om. videbatur) conj. making this a continuation
 of the speech, as in Pol. xv, 10 sq; App. P. 42; cf. also xxi, 41; 43 sq; Thuc. vii, 64;
 Curt. iv, 14, 7. (FN. and al.) DU. ^d cum (and om. magis) conj. because 'reason'
 also would have presented 'both bright and sad imagery.' C.

DCE.), is added to those terms which were
 (or constituted) the peace apparently about
 to be agreed upon, when your embassy was
 sent to Rome.' RS. cf. xxiii, 39, c. R.

1 Expedire tela animosque, xxxviii, 25. R.

2 'To encrease by an accumulation.' RS.
 Psalm xxxix, 6.

3 'Mingled emotions of hope and fear
 divided their minds,' F.D. or 'Uncertain

hopes and fears combined to trouble them:'
 agitandum aliquil miscendumque xxxv, 12;
 cf. CO, on S. C. 38, 3; and S. J. 41, 10.
 R.

4 'Scipio mentions his conference with
 Hannibal; which, since it was a private one,
 it was easy for him to represent or misre-
 present just as might suit his purpose;' C.
 xxvi, 38, 4. DU.

M.S. Gemi. 'liberum fingenti, quo^c velit^f, flectit^a ominatur⁴, 'quibus
 Ti. Cl. Nero^c quondam auspiciis patres eorum pugnaverint ad Ægates
 'insulas, ea^b illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos⁴.
 'adesse finem belli ac laboris. in manibus esse prædam
 'Carthaginiæ, reditum domum in patriam, ad parentes,
 'liberos, conjuges, penatesque deos.' celsus⁷ hæc corpore,
 vultuque ita læto ut vicisse jam crederes, dicebat. instruit
 deinde primos hastatos, post eos principes; triariis postre-
 mam aciem clausit. non confertas autem cohortes ante sua³³
 quamque signa instruebat, sed manipulos aliquantum inter
 se distantes, ut esset spatium quo elephantum hostium ac-
 cepti¹ nihil ordines turbarent¹. Lælium, cujus ante

Scipio's
order of
battle.

^c L. BR. pr. R.—*quæ* 1, 4 L. H. R.—*quæ* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^f *sult*
 pl. Mss. ³ D. L. N. S. pr. DU. C.—*flectit* C. 1, 3—5 L. R. B. BR. ed. Rom.
 Parm. G. D. which concludes the speech at *potuissent*. C.—*flectitur* GA.—*flectit* V—
vultu dum corde minatur 2 L. ⁴ *cum, quibus...portenderint dii, conj.* R. S also connects
 ominatur with *adesse*. ^a cf. *iratos in aciem accipere*, 34. D.—*acti* V. five L. H. B 2d.

5 This verb usually relates to the future and not to the past. 'To raise the spirits of his soldiers by the propitious omen, Scipio bids them feel confident that the Gods had shewn the respective combatants who were now entering the field, such auspices as were shewn when they were formerly going into action off the Ægates.' C.

6 Und. auspiciis; C. which is here used for 'the future events portended by those auspices.' RS. But, properly speaking, the gods are not said *portendere auspicia* but *auspiciis*, as *dii auguriis auspiciisque ac per nocturnos etiam visus omnia lata ac prospera portendunt*, xxvi, 41: therefore the preceding expression may be elliptical for *quæ quondam portendissent iis auspiciis, quibus patres &c.* DU.

7 Status erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18; cf. BA, Adv. xlviii, 3; *celsi et spe haud dubia feroces in prælium vadunt*, vii, 16; where it may be used, metaphorically, of the mind, as *qui autem esse poterit celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens?* Cic. T. Q. v, 14; DU, nn, on Sil. xvii, 126; D. Cic. Or. i, 40; Sil. ii, 454. R.

1 The usual arrangement of a Roman army in the field of battle, was this;

V H H V V H H V V H H V
 V H H V V H H V V H H V

P P P P
 P P P P

T T T T
 T T T T

The *hastati* were in front, and, when repulsed, fell back through the open columns of the *principes*, who formed the second line. In opening and closing these columns consisted the great art of Roman tactics. L. In Livy's time the battle array was formed by dense cohorts of 500 men each, without any intervals: in Scipio's time the cohorts were maniples of 120 men each, and used to be drawn up with intervals. SM, de R. M. R. 2, p. 1301. Scipio now marshalled the *hastati* with their open columns in front, as usual; but in their rear he placed the *principes*, with their maniples directly, though not close, behind the other maniples, and not (as above) opposite the intervals between those maniples: Pol. xv, 9, 7; 11; xi, 11, 7. Thus the intervals, which were filled up by the *velites*, extended from front to rear of the line, so as to give these light troops an easy retreat when the elephants advanced upon them. C.

H H H V V V H H H
 H H H V V V H H H
 V V V
 P P P V V V P P P
 P P P P P P

T T T T T T
 T T T T T T

If Scipio had not adopted this unusual arrangement, the elephants on passing between the columns of the *hastati* would have broken the ranks of the *principes*. I., M. R. ii; iii; iv, 1. cf. SL, on H. p. 1053; DU. KE, p. Fr. ii, 3, 16. (TN.) D. App. P. 40 sq;

legati², eo anno quaestoris extra sortem³ ex senatus con- M.S.Gem.
sulto opera utebatur, cum Italico equitatu ab sinistro Ti.CL.Nero
cornu, Masinissam Numidasque ab dextro opposuit. vias AP. 41; 44.
patentes inter manipulos antesignanorum velitibus (ea tunc xxi, 55, 1;
levis armatura erat) complevit, dato praecepto ut 'ad impe- xxvi, 4, 7;
tum elephantorum aut post rectos refugerent ordines⁴, aut L, M. R.
' in dextram laevamque discursu applicantes se antesignanis⁵ iii, 4.
' viam, qua irruerent in ancipitia tela, belluis darent.' Han- Hannibal's
nibal ad terrorem primos⁶ elephantos (octoginta autem order of
erant, quot nulla unquam in acie ante habuerat) instruxit, battle.
deinde auxilia Ligurum Gallorumque, Baliaribus Mauris-
que admixtis; in secunda acie Carthaginienses Afrosque et
Macedonum⁶ legionem; modico inde intervallo relicto,
subsidiariam aciem Italicorum militum (Bruttii plerique
erant, vi ac necessitate plures quam sua voluntate deceden-
tem⁷ ex Italia secuti) instruxit⁸. equitatum et⁹ ipse¹ cir-
cumdedit cornibus: dextrum Carthaginienses, sinistrum
Numidae tenuerunt. varia adhortatio erat in exercitu inter
tot homines, quibus non lingua, non mos¹⁰, non lex, non

HF. HV. cf. *paucae bestiarum in hostem actae*, below; *manipulis inter se distantibus spatium dedit per quod elephantis ab hostibus acti facile transmitti possent*, Front. l. c. D. b C. RE. pr. C. cf. xxv, 27, c; xxxi, 45; xxiv, 47; x, 8; GR. xxxiv, 14; 39; i, 45; iv, 18; 20; xxix, 21, c; xxxi, 29; xxxii, 10; xxvi, 9; xlv, 19; xxxix, 38; nn, on Sil. ii, 235; D. viii, 26; G. vi, 11; 20. FB.—*primum* pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. c V. 2, 3, 5 L. B 2d. HV. two Mss of C. pr. C. ed. cf. ep. c. D.—*discedentem* ed. G. C.—om. B 1st. d om. conj. either here or above. C. But cf. *ostentatur...ostentantur...ostentatur*, below. D. e V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. H. GA. HV. cf. xxii, 47, h. D.—*etiam* vulg. ed. G. C. D. f 1, 2 L. H. HV. namely, 'as Scipio also was said to have done.' D.—*ipsum* vulg. ed. G. C. D. g C. V. G. five L. H. R. L. N. four Mss of C. pr. cf. xxviii, 12, 3; Cic. Off. iii, 17; GR.

GUI, M. M. i, 12; SW, on P. ll. cc. and xi, 23, 2; xv, 15, 7. R.

2 Which we learn from this passage; for he is called prefect of the fleet, xxvi, 42; xxix, 25; &c. DU. R.

3 M. Porcius Cato was quaestor the year before this; but he never was on good terms with Scipio, Nep. xxiii, 1; therefore, in all probability, he returned home at the expiration of the year; and Lælius, at Scipio's request, was appointed quaestor by the senate without casting lots. As we are not told that Lælius went to Rome to stand for the office, he might have been elected in his absence; and this particular province might be assigned him by law or decree of the senate; which was sometimes done in the case of quaestors as well as of governors of provinces. S, A. J. P, ii, 3; MN, on C. F. ii, 19. DU.

4 'Behind the columns.' C. Thus:

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| HHH | | HHH |
| HHH | E | HHH |
| VVV | | VVV |
| PPP | | PPP |
| PPP | | PPP |
| VVV | | VVV |
| TTT | | TTT |
| TTT | | TTT |

5 Thus:

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|
| HHH | V | V | HHH |
| HHH | V | V | HHH |
| | V | E | V |
| PPP | V | V | PPP |
| PPP | V | V | PPP |
| | V | V | |
| TTT | | | TTT |
| TTT | | | TTT |

M. S. Gemi. arma, non vestitus habitusque, non causa militandi eadem
Ti. Cl. Nero esset. auxiliariis et praesens⁷ et multiplicata merces ex

J. xi, 9. praeda ostentatur. Galli proprio atque insito in Romanos odio accenduntur. Liguribus campi uberes Italiae, deductis ex asperrimis montibus, in spem⁸ victoriae ostentantur. Mauros Numidasque Masinissae impotenti futuro dominatu terret. aliis aliae spes ac motus jactantur. Carthaginiensibus moenia patriae, dii penates, sepulcra majorum, liberi cum parentibus, conjuges pavidae, aut excidium servitiumque aut imperium orbis terrarum, nihil aut in metum aut in spem medium⁹ ostentatur.

Battle of Zama. Cum maxime haec imperator apud Carthaginienses, duces suarum^h gentium inter populares, pleraqueⁱ per P. xv, 12; interpretes inter immixtos^j alienigenis^k agerent^l, tubae AP. 43. cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt, tantusque clamor ortus ut elephantis in suos, sinistro maxime cornu, verterentur^m, Mauros ac Numidas. addidit facile Masinissa percussis terrorem, nudavitque ab ea parte aciem equestri auxilio. paucae tamen bestiarum, intrepidae in hostem actae, inter

Cic. Or. i, 196; C. αἱ οὐ νόμος, οὐκ ἴθις, οὐ λόγος, οὐχ ἴσμεν οὐδὲ ἢ καὶ ἐν ταῖς φέρονται εἰς ἀλλήλους. Pol. xi, 19, 4; tot dissona lingua agmina, barbarico tot discordantia vii corda virum mansere gradu, Sil. xvi, 19. D.

^h viz. Mauri Maurorum, Hispani Hispanorum, Galli Gallorum, Macedones Macedonum. G.—variarum conj. FN, on Q. C. iii, 10, 4.

ⁱ ant. Edd. C. adv. D. The meaning is not, that 'what each chief said was, for the most part, obliged to be interpreted;' but that 'what the chiefs said was, in the greater number of cases, obliged to be interpreted;' ED. 'because, in the greater number of cases, the troops were not entirely of one nation, but had a large admixture of foreigners.' G.—plerique conj. FN. ed. G. D. R.

^j PE. RE. ME. V. C. 1, 3, 4 L. H. HV. cf. xxvi, 37; xxvii, 18. G.—inter mixtos al. Mas. ant. Edd. FN. ^k alienigenas conj. FN. ^l em. FN. G.—ageret Mas. ant. Edd.

^m verteretur 4 L.—converteret B.—converterentur ant. Edd.—verterent ed. FR 2. cf. ii, 3; 27; 52; xxx, 18; RH. ii, 7; 31; 62; iii, 36; 64; iv, 6; 20; v, 18; vii, 2; Curt. vii, 1; GB. v, 49; vii, 38; viii, 30; ix, 38; x, 27; xxii, 1; xxvi, 6; 40; xxvii, 23; xxviii, 25; xxxii, 12; xxxvii, 12; 27; xxxix, 48; xlii, 20; xlv, 10; xlv, 25; Tac. A. vi, 46; [vii, 30; ix, 17; 40. R.] Other transitives are used in a neuter sense, as (1) abolere i, 23; iii, 55; viii, 11; ix, 36; D. Gell. xx, 1; PZ, on SA, M. iv, 14, 23; (2) augere iii, 6 v. l. Cat. Or. in Gell. xviii, 12; Sall. H. i, in PM, Sp. p. 870; V. Pat. i, 8, 6; (AI. adv. HS. BU.) Tac. A. xi, 19; (L. adv. ME.) Cat. 63, 323; (PM. STA. adv. ME.) Ter. Hec. iii, 1, 53; Lucr. ii, 1163; (CRE.) DU. (3) finire i, 17 v. l. Tac. A. vi, 50; (4) inclinare i, 27; ii, 20; iii, 61; iv, 26; 37; vi, 32; vii, 19; 32; xxiii, 33, 3; xxiv, 8; 28; xxviii, 25, c; xxxii, 16; xxxvii, 43; (5) mutare ii, 52; iii, 10; v, 13; xxix, 3; xxxix, 51; Gell. xviii, 12; Sall. J. 38; (CO.) Tac. A. xii, 29; GI, "mutans" ind. Lucr. (6) praecipitare xxv, 11, c; [v, 18; vii, 6; GB.] cf. CO, on S. J. 20; and exc. 6; BA, on Gr. C. 9; VH, H. i, 1, 6; ii, 3, 5. D.

6 Cf. 42; xxxi, 1; Front. These suc- *ferre* or *numerare*, 'to pay in ready money,'
cours are not mentioned by Pol. or App. xxxvi, 4; xxxviii, 8; xlv, 25; R. 38.
R.

8 'In the event of victory.' B.

7 ii, 41, 7; praesens multa x, 37; praesentia talenta xxxvii, 45; praesens dare or 9 'Ordinary, moderate, of a light nature;'
ii, 49; v, 37; vi, 14. R.

velitum ordines cum multis suis vulneribus ingentem stragem edebant. resiliences enim ad manipulos velites, cum viam elephantis, ne obtererentur, fecissent, inⁿ ancipites¹⁰ ad ictum utrinque conjiciebant hastas, nec pila ab antesignanis cessabant, donec undique incidentibus telis exacti ex Romana acie hi quoque in suo dextro cornu ipsos Carthaginiensium equites in fugam verterunt. Lælius ut turbatos vidit hostes, addit percussis terrorem.

- 34 Utrique equite nudata erat Punica acies, cum pedes concurrat, nec spe nec viribus jam par. ad hoc¹ dictu parva², sed magni eadem in re gerenda momenti³, congruens clamor a Romanis eoque major et terribilior, dissonæ illis, ut gentium multarum discrepantibus linguis, voces; pugna Romana stabilis et suo et armorum pondere incumbentium in hostem, concursatio et velocitas illinc

ⁿ V. RE. five L. H. D. L. al. Mss. ed. A in er. Co. Car. Sa. C. D.—*cas* ad. B. GA. N. al. Mss. ant. Edd. und. *bestias*. G.—*cas* ad. and und. *elephantos*. G. ^a magna... momenta three P. RE. ME. PE 1st. V. Mss of D.—*res* ad. GA. D. N. ed. G. C. D. adv. DCE. R. pr. C.

10 SL (who admits the pronoun) refers *ancipites* to *hastas*, and interprets it, not 'pointed at both ends as the cavalry spears were,' but 'so light that they could easily be thrown to the right or to the left or backward,' whereas the heavier spears could not be hurled without much effort and turning the whole body; on P. 14. But it would, then, rather mean 'cast from both sides,' as *ancipitia tela* above; xxxvii, 11: whereas it here applies to the elephants, and means 'exposed to the weapons on both sides, so as not to know which way to turn themselves;' Virg. *Æ.* v, 654. Cf. xxi, 28, 4; and to those examples add v, 1; 41; xxxv, 27; xxxvii, 41; Ov. M. xiv, 334; Sall. C. 29; Pliny xxii, 23; Juv. v, 146; Claud. G. iv C. II. 292. The elephant, when galled by the skirmishers, would naturally turn upon them; and, as they fled into the intervals of the heavy troops, it would follow them, and so not break the Roman line. "Dans la colère l'éléphant n'attaque jamais que ceux qui l'ont offensé:" "il est dangereux de leur faire la moindre injure", ils vont droit à l'offenseur, et quoique la masse de leur corps soit très-pesante, leur pas est si grand qu'ils atteignent aisément l'homme le plus léger à la course, ils le percent de leurs défenses ou le saisissant avec la trompe, le lancent comme une pierre et achèvent de le tuer en le foulant aux pieds; mais

ce n'est que lorsqu'ils sont provoqués qu'ils font ainsi mainbasse sur les hommes, ils ne font aucun mal à ceux qui ne les cherchent pas:" ("S'ils rencontrent quelqu'un, ils ne lui font aucun mal, pourvu qu'il ne les attaque point; mais ils deviennent furieux lorsqu'on leur tire dessus et qu'on ne les blesse pas à mort;" Voyage de Guinée par Bosman, p. 245; "L'éléphant sauvage est venu en poursuivant un homme qui lui disoit des injures, et il s'est trouvé pris au trébuchet;" Voyage de Siam, par l'Abbé de Choisy, p. 242: "Quand il est dans son état naturel, les douleurs les plus aiguës ne peuvent l'engager à faire du mal à qui ne lui en a pas fait. Un éléphant, furieux des blessures qu'il avoit reçues à la bataille d'Hambour, couroit à travers champs et pousoit des cris affreux; un soldat qui, malgré les avertissements de ses camarades, n'avoit pu fuir, peut-être parce qu'il étoit blessé, se trouva à sa rencontre: l'éléphant craignit de le fouler aux pieds, le prit avec sa trompe, le plaça doucement de côté, et continua sa route:" M. le Marquis de Montmirail; "Il n'attaque personne à moins qu'on ne l'offense; le P. Vincent Marie.) Buffon, H. N. t. xi, pp. 7; 11 sq; 78 sq; 81. cf. also GUI, M. M. t. i, p. 183.

1 Und. accesserunt. RS.

2 In the neuter plural, to agree with *clamor* ...*voces*...*pugna*...*concursatio* et *velocitas*; cf. xxiv, 5, f. G, on ii, 18, 2. adv. C. but pr. D.

M. S. Gemi: major quam vis. igitur primo impetu extemplo movere
Ti. Cl. Nero loco hostium aciem Romani. ala³ deinde et umbonibus^b
 iv, 19; v, pulsantes, in summos gradu illato, aliquantum spatii
 47; Cu. iii, velut nullo resistente incessere, urgentibus et novissimis
 10. S. ii, primos, ut semel motam aciem sentire; quod ipsum vim
 256; xiv, magnam ad pellendum hostem addebat. apud hostes auxi-
 135; xv, liares cedentes secunda acies, Afri et Carthaginienses, adeo
 797; Mr. non sustinebant⁴, ut contra etiam, ne resistentes pertinaci-
 iii, 46, 5. ter primos cædendo ad se perveniret hostis, pedem refer-
 P. xv, 13, 1; rent. igitur auxiliares terga dant repente; et in suos versi
 AP. 45. partim refugere in secundam aciem, partim non recipientes
 33, m. cædere, uti paullo ante non adjuti et tunc exclusi. et prope
 duo jam permixta prælia erant, cum Carthaginienses simul
 cum hostibus simul cum suis cogerentur conserere manus.
 non tamen ita perculosos iratosque in aciem acceperere, sed
 xxxiii, 8. densatis ordinibus in cornua vacuumque circa campum
 extra prælium ejecere, ne pavido^c fuga vulneribusque mi-
 lite^d siuceram^e et^f integram aciem miscerent. ceterum
 29, 3. tanta strages^g hominum armorumque locum in quo stete-
 rant paullo ante auxiliares compleverat^h, ut prope difficilior
 transitus esset quam per confertos hostes fuerat. itaque qui
 primi erant, hastati per cumulos corporum armorumque et
 tabem⁵ sanguinis, qua quisque poterat, sequentes hostem
 et signa et ordines confuderunt. principum quoque signa
 fluctuariⁱ coeperant vagam ante se cernendo^j aciem. quod
 Scipio ubi vidit, 'receptui propere canere hastatis⁶ jus-

^b Cf. ix, 41. C.—umbone RE. HV. al. Mss.—umboni one P. ME. V. 1, 2 L. N.
^c 1 P. V. RE. pr. G. C. D. ed. R.—pavidos vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^d RE. V. pr. G. C. D.
 ed. R.—milites vulg. ed. G. C. D. ^e RE. pr. G. ('without any admixture of foreigners')
 C. D. ed. cf. 11, i. R.—in certam 2 P. ed. G. C. D.—certam in 3 L.—in ceteram 1 P. V.
 ME. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. HF. HV.—in H. ^f om. 1 P. V. five L. H. HF. HV. ^g strages
 1 P. 1, 2, 3, 5 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. cf. 6; ix, 41. D. ^h comple-
 verant 1 P. five L. V. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. pr. GB. ⁱ fluctuare B. D. but
 Livy always uses the deponent form, cf. xxxiii, 33; xxxii, 13; xl, 32; nn, on V. Max. viii,
 1 sq; ix, 8, 1; and Curt. iv, 12, 21; BU, on S. v, 4; SM, on Sol. p. 38; D. xxix, 2, 4. R.
^j cernentium 2 L. from gl. B.—cernentes V. 1 L. H. B. GA.

3 'The shoulder or upper part of the arm;'
 which was thrown forward, as by soldiers of
 the present day when they charge bayonets.
 B. ix, 41; C. ala, summi humeri pars posterior
 Isid. Or. 11; cf. Pol. xv, 13, 1; (SW.) 15,
 8; 16, 3; L. M. R. iii, 2; ST. nn, on Sil.
 iv, 352 sq; ix, 322 sq. R.

4 The order is apud hostes secunda acies
 (Afri et Carthaginienses) adeo non sustinebant

(xxvii, 12 marg. D.) auxiliares (Ligures,
 Gallos, Baliares, Maurosque) cedentes, &c. R.
 RS.

5 Cf. xxi, 36, j; Ov. H. 9, 144; HS, on
 S. iii, 342; fluctus Pol. xv, 14; 'the slip-
 periness caused by the blood which was shed.'
 D. cf. Virg. Æ. v, 328—335; 356 sq.

6 'To recall the hastati,' C. 'for the has-
 tati to retreat.'

sit⁷; et sauciis in postremam aciem subductis principes tria-
 riosque in cornua inducit, quo tutior firmiorque media ha-
 statorum acies esset. ita novum de integro praelium ortum
 est: quippe ad veros⁸ hostes perventum erat, et armorum
 genere et usu militiæ et fama rerum gestarum et magnitu-
 dine vel spei vel periculi pares. sed et numero Romanus
 superior erat et animo, quod jam equites, jam elephantos
 35 fuderat, jam prima acie pulsa in secundam pugnabat. in
 tempore Lælius ac Masinissa, pulsos per aliquantum spatii
 secuti equites, revertentes in aversam hostium aciem in-
 currere. is demum equitum impetus fudit hostem. multi
 circumventi in acie cæsi; multi per patentem circa cam-
 pum fuga sparsi, tenente omnia equitatu, passim interie-
 runt. Carthaginiensium sociorumque cæsa eo die supra
 millia viginti; par ferme numerus captus est cum signis
 militaribus centum triginta tribus, elephantis undecim.
 victores ad duo millia⁹ cecidere.

M. S. Gem.
Ti. Cl. Nero

Victory de-
clares in
favour of
the Ro-
mans; P.
xv, 14; AP.
45 sq; 48.

Hannibal cum paucis equitibus inter tumultum elapsus
 Adrumetum perfugit, omnia et ante aciem et in praelio^b,
 priusquam excederet pugna, expertus, et confessione etiam
 Scipionis omniumque peritorum militiæ illam laudem ade-
 ptus, singulari arte aciem eo die instruxisse: elephantos¹ in
 prima fronte, quorum fortuitus impetus atque intolerabilis
 vis signa sequi et servare ordines, in quo plurimum spei
 ponerent, Romanos prohiberet: deinde auxiliares ante
 Carthaginiensium aciem, ne homines mixti ex^c colluvione
 omnium gentium, quos non fides teneret sed merces, libe-
 rum receptum fugæ haberent, simul primum ardorem
 atque impetum hostium excipientes^d fatigarent, ac si nihil

^a em. cf. ὑπὲρ τοῦ χιλίου πεντακοσίους, Pol. xv, 14; S. διαχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, App. p. 27. D.—x 1 P. or x̄ or decem Mss of D.—mille et c 3 P.—x (or decem) millia ant. Edd. —mille et sexcenti (∞ dc) conj. (in 36, where md is in 4 L. decem or x is in V. 1, 2 L. H. HV. N.) ED. ^b em. DU. pr. cf. Hannibal omnia et ante praelium et in praelio expertus, cum paucis, id est vix quattuor, equitibus inter tumultum elapsus, Adrumetum confugit, Oros. iv, 19. D.—et in praelio et ante aciem tr. Mss. ed. G. C. D.—et ad Mss. ed. G. C. D. pr. DU. adv. and em. conj. D. ^c pl. Mss. ant. Edd. ed. D.—et V. 1, 4 L. H.—et ex 3 L.—om. FR 2. G. C. but cf. xxii, 43; xxvi, 40; xxviii, 12. D. ^d Mss. Edd.—acipientes BK.

⁷ Und. tubicines or signa, cf. xxiii, 16, 6. R. After jubere the accusative of the person is often omitted, where it may easily be understood; as in Cic. Br. 4; Tac. H. i, 38; Hor. O. ii, 3, 14. RS.

⁸ 'The Carthaginians, who deserved the name of enemies from their courage, skill, and animosity.' B.

¹ This and the accusatives in the following clauses, depend on instruxisse. R.

M.S. Gemi. aliud^c, vulneribus suis ferrum hostium^f hebetarent: tum,
 Ti. Cl. Nero ubi omnis spes esset, milites Carthaginienses Afrosque, ut
 29, 3. omnibus rebus aliis pares, eo quod integri cum fessis ac

A.P. 47; N. opere, Hannibal cum Adrumetum refugisset, accitusque
 xxii, 6. inde Carthaginem sexto ac trigesimo post anno quam puer
 inde profectus erat redisset, fassus in curia est 'non praelio
 'modo se sed bello victum, nec spem salutis alibi quam in
 'pace impetranda esse.'

Scipio confestim a praelio expugnatis hostium castris 36
 direptisque cum ingenti praeda ad mare ac naves rediit,
 nuntio allato 'P.^a Lentulum cum quinquaginta rostratis,
 'centum onerariis, cum^b omni genere commeatus ad Uti-
 'cam accessisse.' admovendum igitur undique terrorem
 A.P. 48. percussae Carthagini ratus, misso Laelio¹ Romam cum^c vi-
 ctoriae nuntio, Cn. Octavium 'terrestri itinere ducere legio-
 'nes Carthaginem' jubet, ipse ad suam veterem nova
 Lentuli classe adjuncta profectus ab Utica portum Cartha-
 ginis petit. haud procul aberat, cum velata infulis ramis-
 que oleae Carthaginiensium occurrit navis. decem legati
 The Car- thaginians beg peace; AP. 49 sq. erant principes civitatis, auctore Hannibale missi ad
 xxiv, 30, 7. petendam pacem. qui cum ad puppim praetoriae navis
 9; 16; CG. accessissent velamenta supplicum porrigentes, orantes im-
 iv, 4, 99. plorantesque fidem et misericordiam Scipionis, nullum iis
 aliud responsum datum quam ut 'Tuneta venirent: eo se

* RE. C. B. ant. Edd. cf. ii, 43; xxii, 29; xlv, 37; D. xxiii, 3: und. *facere*. R.S.—
 ac...aliud om. 1, 4 L. GA.—*fatigarent*...aliud om. pl. Mss. pr. referring *hebetarent* to all
 the accusatives: (cf. Just. vi, 8; δ σιδηρος αὐτοῖς ἡμβλύνθη πτείνουσι καὶ αἱ χεῖρες παρέρχονται.
 Joseph. xiii.) G. and taking it metaphorically with the former and literally with the latter: cf.
 DU, on Fl. i, 9, 1. D.—*alii missilibus*, alii ad. 1 P. 1, 4 L. B. GA. ant. Edd. pr. G. adv.
 because there is no mention of 'missiles' in Pol. xv, 16. C. D. f C. V. 2, 4 L.
 H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd.—*hostile* al. Mss. ed. FR 2. G. C. D. g incertum conj.
 AN. cf. viii, 17, 10; FN, ind. Fl. "dubium." But the word is here to be taken in a
 passive sense: ["UNCERTAIN: doubtful; not certainly known. That sacred pile, so vast,
 so high, That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky, Uncertain seems; and may be thought
 a proud Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. Denham." Dr Johnson] cf. xxvii, 37;
 xxxi, 12; nn, on Sil. ii, 98. D. a Mss. ed. G. C. D.—Cn. conj. S. PG. PZ. adv. cf.
 xxix, 38, h. DU. D. b pl. Mss. ant. Edd. cf. 24; xxxv, 43. D.—om. FR 2. G. C.
 c conj. om. cf. xxvi, 51; xxviii, 17; ix, 36; xxxvi, 20; xlv, 32; 45; vi, 22. GR. pr. C.

1 Yet we find three other envoys sent, in rejoicings at Rome by the account which he
 38; and that one of these excited the greatest gave, 40. GL.

‘moturum castra.’ ipse ab^d contemplando^e situ ‘Carthagini-
 nis, non tam noscendi in præsentia quam deprimendi² hostis causa, Uticam, eodem et Octavio revocato, rediit.
 inde procedentibus ad Tuneta nuntius allatus ‘Verminam
 ‘Syphacis filium, cum equitibus pluribus quam peditibus,
 ‘venire Carthaginensibus auxilio.’ pars exercitus cum
 omni equitatu Saturnalibus³ primis agmen aggressa
 Numidas levi certamine fudit. exitu quoque fugæ inter-
 cluso, a parte omni circumdatis equitibus⁴, quindecim
 millia hominum cæsa, mille et ducenti vivi capti sunt, et
 equi Numidici mille et quingenti, signa militaria duo et
 septuaginta. regulus ipse inter tumultum cum paucis
 effugit. tum ad Tuneta eodem quo antea loco castra posita,
 legatique triginta Carthagine ad Scipionem venerunt. et
 illi quidem multo miserabilius quam ante, quo magis coge-
 bat fortuna, egerunt: sed aliquanto minore cum miseri-
 cordia ab recenti memoria perfidiæ auditi sunt. in consilio
 quanquam justa ira omnes ad delendam stimulabat Car-
 thaginem, tamen cum et quanta res esset et quam longi
 temporis obsidio tam munitæ^f et tam^h validæ urbis re-
 putarent, et ipsum Scipionem expectatio successoris ven-
 turi ad paratam alterius labore ac periculo finiti belli

M. S. Gemi.
 Ti. Cl. Nero

Their Nu-
 midian suc-
 cours
 routed.

A second
 embassy
 from Car-
 thage to
 Scipio; 16;
 P. xv, 17;
 AP. 49—
 53.
 25; xxii,
 3, 7.

^d ad pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—om. 3, 4 L.

^e conj. G. cf. xxiv, 14, 7. D.—contemplato

ed. FR. G. C. D.—contemplandum pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—contemplatus 3, 4 L.—complendum C.

^f ed. FR. G. C. D.—situm Mss. ant. Edd. ^g invictæ B. GA. ant. Edd. ^h C. V.

G. 5 L. HV. B. GA. Mss. of C. ant. Edd. A. D.—jam H.—om. al. Mss. FR 2. G. C.

2 Opposed to *extollere*, iii, 65; xxxvii, 53; [Cic. Pis. 18; R.] cf. also Sen. V. B. 22; Flor. iv, 4. G.

3 An omen was given, early in the war, that it should terminate at this season of the year, cf. xxii, 1, 24. Τῆς Κρονίης ἑορτῆς καὶ Περσείας καθυστέρου, Plut. Pom. p. 637; *ipsis Liberalibus fusi fugatique*, Auct. de B. H. 31: *Quinquatribus ultimis*, xlv, 20. The origin of these games is ascribed to king Tullus (by Dion. iii;) who vowed a temple to Saturn; but, according to Varro, L. Tarquin gave the contract for building this temple, which was dedicated at the Saturnalia by T. Lartius the dictator. They were instituted in memory of the golden age; and celebrated at first for one day, to which Cæsar when dictator added two, Augustus a third, Caligula a fourth. Macr. i, 8. L. S. i, 2—5. Yet here we have ‘the first day of the Satur-

naliam’ mentioned; this day was also called *Calendæ Saturnales*, cf. Stat. S. i, 6. ‘the second’ and ‘the third’ by Cic. Att. xiii, 52; v, 20; IN . SATURNALIA . SECUNDA . MAG . ANNUM . INSTITVERUNT. a Marble in GT, cxxiv, 1; (GH is mistaken in interpreting this of the *Matronalia*, which fell on the 1st of March, de J. P. iii, 14; for Martial, in saying *scis vestra jam venire Saturnalia*, *Martius Calendas*, v, 84, 10 sq; speaks catachrestically, as that was the period when presents were sent to the Roman ladies. Otherwise these, from coming first in the year, would be called *priora*; as we have *Vinalia priora* and *altera* in the old calendar.) G. ‘seven days’ by Non. and Mum. Perhaps the rejoicings were continued for several days, though the sacred rites were not. R.

4 ‘The Roman cavalry surrounding them.’ C.

M.S.Gemi. famam sollicitaret, ad pacem omnium animi versi sunt.
 Ti.Cl. Nero postero die revocatis legatis, et cum multa castigatione 37

Terms offered by Scipio; P. xv, 18; AP. 54. perfidiae monitis ut 'tot cladibus edocti tandem deos et 'jusjurandum esse crederent,' condiciones pacis dictae, ut 'liberi legibus suis viverent; quas urbes quosque agros,

xxv, 16, 6. 'quibusque finibus ante bellum tenuissent¹, tenerent, po-
 16, 6. 'pulandique finem eo die Romanus faceret. perfugas fugi-

'tivosque et captivos omnes redderent Romanis, et naves
 'rostratas² praeter decem triremes traderent³, elephantos-
 'que quos haberent domitos; neque domarent alios. bellum
 'neve in Africa neve extra⁴ Africam injussu populi Ro-

xxviii, 16, 1. 'mani gererent. Masinissae res redderent, foedusque cum
 'eo facerent. frumentum stipendiumque auxiliis, donec
 'ab Roma legati redissent, praestarent. decem millia talen-

26, 6. 'tūm argenti, descripta pensionibus⁵ aequis in annos quin-
 'quaginta, solverent. obsides centum⁶ arbitrato Scipionis
 'darent, ne minores quattuordecim annis neu triginta
 'maiores. indutias ita se daturum, si per priores indutias
 'naves onerariae captae, quaeque fuissent in navibus, resti-
 'tuerentur. aliter nec indutias nec spem pacis ullam esse.'

Hannibal prevents Gisco from opposing the peace. Has condiciones legati cum domum referre^b jussi in con-
 cione ederent, et Gisco ad dissuadendam pacem proces-
 sisset, audireturque a multitudine inquieta eadem et imbelli,
 indignatus Hannibal dici ea in tali tempore audirique,

P. xv, 19; AP. 55. arreptum Gisgonem manu sua ex superiore loco⁶ detraxit.
 quae insueta liberae civitati species⁷ cum fremitum populi
 movisset, perturbatus militaris vir urbana libertate "novem"
 inquit "annorum a vobis profectus post sextum et tricesi-

^a quinquaginta conj. ad. from App. [cf. centum redditus obsides; de ceteris spes facta, xxxii, 2; GL.] but only 100 are mentioned by Pol. S. The hostages mentioned by Appian were to be restored on the completion of the treaty. So that Livy, who has followed Polybius here, seems elsewhere to have followed other authorities: for 100 hostages are first restored, xxxii, 2; then 100 more, xl, 34; and even then he does not say omnes or reliquas [or ceteras, ED.] but, merely, centum. D. ^b S. two P. 2, 4, 5 L. HV. L. N. ant. Edd. C. D.—referri V. 1, 3 L. H. B. GA. ant. Ed.—ferre FR 2. G.

1 Namely, 'in Africa;' Pol. C.

2 Τὰ μακρὰ πλοῖα Pol. naves longas 43; S. cf. SF, M. N. ii, 2, 6 sq; 96. D.

3 Reddere and tradere are distinguished, xxxiii, 30; xxxviii, 38; as ἀποδοῦναι and παραδοῦναι in Pol. G.

4 'War out of Africa' was absolutely prohibited: Pol. BB, S. C. D. t. i, 1, p.

344. D.

5 Portionibus aequis persolvere, vi, 35; E. xxix, 16, 2. R.

6 'The raised stage from which speaker addressed the assembly,' ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος. Pol. R.

7 'Sight, scene, spectacle.' DCE. non tulit hanc speciem furiosa mente Corabus, Virg. AEn. ii, 407.

“*num* annum redii. militares artes, quas me a puero M. S. Gemi. Ti. Cl. Nero
 “*fortuna nunc privata nunc publica docuit, probe videor*

“*scire. urbis ac fori jura leges mores vos me oportet*

“*doceatis.*” excusata imprudentia de pace multis verbis

disseruit, quam nec iniqua et necessaria esset. id omnium

maxime difficile erat, quod ex navibus per indutias captis

nihil præter ipsas⁸ comparebat naves; neque inquisitio

erat facilis, adversantibus paci qui arguerentur. placuit The Cartha-

‘naves reddi et homines⁹ utique inquiri: cetera quæ ginians ac-

‘abessent, æstimanda Scipioni permitti, atque ita^c pecunia^d cept the

‘luere Carthaginienses.’ sunt qui ‘Hannibalem ex acie ad

‘mare pervenisse, inde præparata nave ad regem Antiochum

‘extemplo profectum’ tradant; postulantique ante omnia

Scipioni ut ‘Hannibal sibi traderetur,’ responsum esse

‘Hannibalem in Africa non esse.’

38 Postquam redierunt ad Scipionem legati, quæ publica¹
 in navibus fuerant, ex publicis descripta rationibus² quæ-
 stores, quæ privata, profiteri³ domini jussi; pro ea summa
 pecuniæ^a viginti quinque millia pondo argenti præsentia 33, 7.

exacta; indutiæque Carthaginiensibus datæ in tres menses. Armistice for three months.

additum ‘ne per indutiarum tempus alio usquam quam

‘Romam mitterent legatos; et quicumque legati Carthagi-

‘nem venissent, ne ante dimitterent eos quam Romanum

‘imperatorem, *qui et quæ petentes venissent*, certiore face-

‘rent.’ cum legatis Carthaginiensibus Romam missi L.

Veturius Philo et M. Marcius Ralla et L. Scipio impera-

toris frater. per^b eos dies commeatus ex Sicilia Sardiniaque

tantam vilitatem annonæ effecerunt, ut pro vectura fru-

mentum^c mercator nautis relinqueret.

^a *ac publica* conj. G. but ita means ‘according to Scipio’s valuation.’ cf. nn, on Tac. A. xiii, 21, 1. R. ^d *pecuniam* Mss of G and C. (exc. T.) V. 2, 3 L. H. ^a conj. om. DCE. ^b Mss. ant. Edd. cf. iii, 29; vi, 17; xxiv, 38; xxvi, 11; xlii, 55; xliv, 1; per illa tempora vi, 1. D. xxii, 15, a. R.—post GT 4. G. ^c *veturumentum* V. 1 L.—

8 According to the terms of the peace, all that was on board of those ships was to be restored: but this property had now got into various hands. And such was the power and the pertinacity of these parties, that, rather than relinquish their plunder, they would have again plunged their country into war by exciting the populace. Therefore the peace party did not dare press the enquiry with a view to

restitution, but proposed that a pecuniary compensation should be made to the Romans out of the treasury: this satisfied all parties. G.

9 ‘The men who were captured in the ships.’ R.

1 Und. *bona*. DCE.

2 ‘Accounts.’ DCE.

3 ‘To send in a statement.’ RS.

M. S. Gemi.
Ti. Cl. Nero

Romæ ad nuntium primum rebellionis Carthaginensium
trepidatum fuerat; jussusque erat Ti. Claudius 'mature in
' Siciliam classem ducere atque inde in Africam trajicere,'
et alter consul M. Servilius 'ad urbem morari donec quo
' statu res in Africa essent sciretur.' segniter omnia in
comparanda deducendaque classe ab^d Ti. Claudio consule
facta erant, quod patres 'de pace Scipionis potius arbitrium
' esse, quibus legibus daretur, quam consulis' censuerant.

Prodigies.

xxii, 1.

C. ii, 83.

xxix, 32.

Expiatory
rites.

xxxv, 9; 21;

HO. i, 2;

C. i, 240.

C. i, 453.

C. i, 390.

prodigia quoque nuntiata sub ipsam famam rebellionis ter-
rorem attulerant. Cumis solis orbis minui visus et pluit
lapideo imbri, et in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus caver-
nis consedit, arboresque in profundum haustæ. Ariciæ
forum et circa tabernæ, Frusinone murus aliquot locis et
porta de cælo tacta; et in Palatio lapidibus pluit. id pro-
digium more patrio novendiali sacro, cetera hostiis majori-
bus expiata. inter quæ etiam aquarum insolita magnitudo
in religionem versa: nam ita abundavit Tiberis ut ludi
Apollinares circo inundato extra portam Collinam ad
ædem Erycinæ Veneris⁴ parati sint. ceterum ludorum ipso
die subita serenitate orta, pompa duci cœpta ad portam
Collinam revocata deductaque in circum est, cum 'cessisse'
'inde aquam' nuntiatum esset; lætitiâque populo et ludis
celebritatem addidit sedes sua sollenni spectaculo reddita.

Claudius's
fleet dis-
persed by a
storm.

C. i, 196;

ii, 16.

Claudium consulem, profectum tandem ab urbe, inter 39
portus Cosanum Lauretanumque^a atrox vis tempestatis
adorta in metum ingentem adduxit. Populonium inde cum
pervenisset, stetissetque ibi dum reliquum tempestatis

vecturamentum H.—*vectura merita* 4 L.—*vectura ventium* C.—*vectura mercem* (cf. xxii, 5: *frumentum* being gl.) conj. GR. ^d pl. Mss. ed. GR. C. D.—*pro* PG. ed. GT 4. G. pr. (for the blame rested with the senate) PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. adv. for 'the consul shewed no activity, because the senate chose that Scipio, and not he, should settle the terms of the peace.' DU. ^e V. 2—5 L. H. HV. cf. Pliny H. N. xxxi, 10. D.—*decessisse* B. ant. Edd. ed. cf. Pliny H. N. ix, 57 twice. D.—*discessisse* ed. HN. G. C. ^a *Loretanumque* three P. V 1st. 4 L. B. HV. D. afterwards called *portus Trajanus*: cf. Ptol. GL.—*Lorentanumque* 5 L. L.—*Loritanumque* 3 L. GA. N.—*Locritanum* V 2d. 1 L.—*Laurentanumque* (at the mouth of the Tiber) conj. SB. adv. GL.—*Scopritanumque* conj. CV, I. A. ii, 2, p. 476.—*Falerianumque* conj. DJ.—*Salcbritanumque* (i. e. *Lacus Prilis*) conj. (cf. CR, i, 190 sq.) ED.

4 The temple, which Fabius vowed when dictator, xxii, 9 sq; and dedicated when duumvir, xxiii, 31; was in the Capitol; cf. RQ, de C. 41. That without the Colline gate (Ov. F. iv, 871 sq; Strabo vi, 272; App. B. C. i, 93; DN, de U. R. iii, 15;

NA, R. V. iv, 4;) was not consecrated till upwards of 20 years after this time, by L. Porcius Licinus the duumvir, xl, 34. Perhaps Livy designates this spot by anticipation. Ovid has also made a mistake, F. iv, 875. (NP.) D.

exsæviret, ^b Ilvam insulam et ab Ilva ^b Corsicam, a Corsica ^{M. S. Gemi.} in Sardiniam trajecit. ibi superantem Insanos montes ^{Ti. Cl. Nero} multo et sævior et infestioribus locis tempestas adorta ^{C. i, 210.} disjecit classem. multæ quassatæ armamentisque spoliatæ ^{xxv, 27, 4; VE, viii, 6.} naves, quædam fractæ. ita vexata ac lacerata classis ^{F. ii, 6, 35;} Carales tenuit. ubi dum subductæ reficiuntur naves, hiems ^{S. xii, 317; Pt. iii, 3;} oppressit, circumactumque anni tempus, et nullo proro- ^{CSa. i, 496.} gante imperium privatus Ti. Claudius classem Romam reduxit. M. Servilius ne comitiorum causa ad urbem revocaretur¹, dictatore² dicto C. Servilio Gemino^c in provinciam est profectus. dictator magistrum equitum P. Ælium Pætum dixit. sæpe comitia indicta perfici tempestates prohibuerunt. itaque cum pridie idus Martias veteres^d magistratu^d abissent, novi suffecti non essent, res publica sine curulibus magistratibus erat⁴.

T.^c Manlius Torquatus pontifex eo anno mortuus: in locum ejus suffectus C. Sulpicius Galba⁵. ab L. Licinio Lucullo et Q. Fulvio ædilibus curulibus ludi Romani ter²⁶; xxviii, toti instaurati. pecuniam ex ærario scribæ⁶ viatoresque ^{10 twice; xxxi, 4;} ædilicii clam egessisse per indicem comperti damnati sunt, ^{50; xxxiii, 25.} non sine infamia Luculli ædilis. P. Ælius Tubero et L. Lætorius ædiles plebis vitio creati⁷ magistratu se abdi-

^{b b} in...in conj. ad. D. ^c om. S. Fast. Cap. pr. S. ^d 3 P. 5 L. conj. cf. ii, 31; [iii, 51; R.] *abire honore* v, 9; *flaminio* [xxvi, 23; R.] V. Max. i, 1. G. pr. C. magistratu ii, 27; 54; iii, 35; 38; 64; ix, 34; *honore* iv, 7; *dictatura* vii, 3. ed. D.—magistratus cet. Mss. Edd. G. C. ^e 5 L. R. D. This person has been often mentioned; he was consul twice and censor, and was candidate for the high pontificate xxv, 5; in the room of L. Cornelius Lentulus who was succeeded as pontiff by M. Cornelius Cethegus xxv, 2. The pontifical college being completed to the number of 15, one of them was elected high pontiff: therefore T. Manlius was a pontiff at that time. D.—L. cet. Mss. Edd. G. C.

1 Und. 'if he went away.' GL.

2 From this time to that of Sylla, there was no dictator: cf. PG, 551 Y. R. p. 228. DU.

3 Und. *magistratus curules*. G.

4 That is 'ordinary magistrates,' (consuls, prætors, and ediles; RS.) for the dictator was an 'extraordinary' magistrate. DU.

5 L. Sulpicius Galba had been appointed in the room of Q. Fabius Maximus, 26. GL. So that there were two pontiffs at the same time, not only of the same clan but even of the same family; and they both died the same year; xxxii, 7. D.

6 Scribes were either private or public. The former were the slaves of the individual who employed them in that capacity. The latter were either free plebeians or freed-men,

who were classed in companies of ten and paid from the treasury. They were distributed by lot among the different magistrates, and appointed originally by the quæstors of the city, xl, 29; but afterwards by the prætors and ediles; cf. Cic. p. Cl. 45. Their respectability (which is impugned by S. A. I. C. R. ii, 9; 15; FE, O. R. in GV, Th. t. i, p. 14 sq; SN, U. P. N. t. i, p. 705; but defended by GH, J. P. ii, 13; FBR, Ins. 6, p. 458 sq; GV, on Cic. Dom. 28;) may be judged of from Cic. Ver. ii, 3, 78 sq. cf. ES, D. A. p. 257 sq. E.

7 The same is said of plebeian tribunes, x, 47; though plebeian magistrates were not elected with auspices; [xxii, 33, 9; R.] but cf. GC, de C. ii, 4; DU. and p. 842. R.

M. S. Gemi. Ti. Cl. Nero *cârunt, cum ludos ludorumque causa epulum Jovi fecissent, et signa tria ex multatio argento facta in Capitolio posuissent. Cerealia ludos^a dictator et magister equitum ex senatus consulto fecerunt.*

The Carthaginian embassy arrives in Rome : 38 ; 36, 1.

Legati ex Africa Romani simul Carthaginiensesque cum 40 venissent Romam, senatus ad ædem Bellonæ habitus est. ubi cum L. Veturius Philo ‘pugnatum cum Hannibale ‘esse suprema^a Carthaginiensibus^b pugna¹ finemque tandem lugubri bello impositum’ ingenti lætitia patrum exposuisset, adjecit ‘Verminam etiam Syphacis filium,’ quæ^c parva bene gestæ rei accessio² erat, ‘devictum.’ ‘in concionem inde prodire’ jussus, ‘gaudiumque id populo ‘impartire.’ tum patuere, facta^d gratulatione³, omnia in urbe templa, supplicationesque in triduum decretæ. legatis Carthaginensium et Philippi regis (nam ii quoque venerant) petentibus ut ‘senatus sibi daretur,’ responsum jussu patrum ab dictatore est ‘consules novos eis senatum

B.C. 201—Y. R. 551. Consuls, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, P. Ælius Pætus. Provinces.

‘datores esse.’ comitia inde habita. creati consules Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Ælius Pætus, prætores M. Junius Pennus, cui^e sors urbana⁴ evenit; M. Valerius Falto Bruttios, M. Fabius Buteo Sardiniam, P. Ælius Tubero Siciliam est^f sortitus⁵. ‘de provinciis consulum nihil ante’ placebat ‘agi quam legati Philippi regis et Carthaginensium auditi essent:’ belli finem alterius, principium alterius prospiciebant animis. Cn. Lentulus consul cupiditate flagrabat provinciæ Africæ, seu bellum foret, facilem victo-

^a FR 2. pr. C.—cum ad. cet. Mss. ant. Edd. pr. GL. DJ.—et conj. ad. GL. pr. G. ^b om. either cum Hannibale or cum Carthaginiensibus as gl. and retain the other: conj. R. ^c pl. Mss. pr. GB. G. D.—qui conj. HS. adv. cf. xxxii, 30, 5. D. DU.—quæ non S. B 2d. HV. BR. pr. cf. 36. DCE. ED. ^d pl. Mss. ant. Edd.—patuere faciendæ (and gratulationi without the comma) conj. G. pr. D. DCE.—patuere edicta conj. cf. xxii, 12, 2; xxxii, 1. R.—patefacta 3 L. GA. D. L. ed. FR 2. Ba. Gr. Vas. ^e Of the concluding part of this sentence the integrity is doubtful. GL.—urbanam (instead of cui...evenit) conj. G. ^f om. conj. G. pr. R. ⁵ sortiti fuere conj. G. adv. R.

⁸ C. MEMMIUS C. F. QVIRINVS. MEMMIUS AED. CEREALIA PRIMVS FECIT. Inscr. on silver coins. S. cf. RN, de C. L. v, 14; C. xxix, 14, 11. R.

¹ ‘This was the last battle to the Carthaginians, as they were now conquered in the war.’ C.

² Cf. xxxi, 7; xxxvi, 7; xxxviii, 54; Just. vii, 3; GB. G, on xiv, 7, 2; HS, on V. P. ii, 26. D.

³ Either (1) ‘thanksgiving to the gods;’ cf. Cic. F. xi, 18; G. agendi grates 17: D. or (2) ‘congratulations on good fortune;’ xxv, 35; xlv, 22; G. pr. RS. or (3) ‘rejoicing;’ cf. Cic. Ver. iv, 34; or (4) ‘a day of festivity and rejoicing.’ R. With the 1st or 4th sense, facta will mean ‘instituted.’ RS.

⁴ ‘Together with the foreign department.’ R.

riam, seu jam finiretur, finiti tanti belli^b se consule gloriam Cn.C. Lent.
P. Æl. Pæt.
petens. negare itaque ‘prius quicquam agi passurum quam
‘sibi Africa decreta esset,’ concedente collega, moderato
viro et prudenti, qui gloriæ ejus certamen cum Scipione,
præterquam quod iniquum esset, etiam impar futurum
cernebat. Q. Minucius Thermus et M’.¹ Acilius Glabrio
tribuni plebis ‘rem priore anno nequicquam tentatam ab²⁷; 39.
‘Ti. Claudio consule Cn. Cornelium tentare’ aiebant. ‘ex
‘auctoritate patrum latum ad populum esse, cujus vellent
‘imperium in Africa esse. omnes quinque et triginta
‘tribus P. Scipioni id imperium decrêsse¹.’ multis conten-
tionibus et in senatu et ad populum acta res postremo eo
deducta est, ut ‘senatui permitterent.’ patres igitur jurati^k xxvi, 33.
(ita¹ enim^m conveneratⁿ) censuerunt uti ‘consules provin-
‘cias inter se compararent sortirenturve, uter Italiam, uter
‘classem navium quinquaginta haberet. cui classis obve-
‘nisset^o, in Siciliam navigaret; si pax cum Carthaginien-
‘sibus componi nequisset, in Africam trajiceret; consul
‘mari, Scipio eodem quo adhuc jure imperii terra rem
‘gereret. si condiciones convenirent pacis, tribuni plebis
‘populum rogarent *utrum consulem an P. Scipionem juberent*
‘*pacem dare? et quem, si deportandus exercitus victor ex Africa*
‘*esset, deportare?* si pacem per P. Scipionem dari, atque ab
‘eodem exercitum deportari jussissent, ne consul ex Sicilia
‘in Africam trajiceret. alter consul, cui Italia evenisset^p,
41 ‘duas legiones a M. Sextio prætore acciperet.’ P. Scipioni

^b a conj. ad. cf. xxxii, 32; for he wished to put the finishing stroke to the war; otherwise his going to Africa is quite irrelevant to his wish. PZ. pr. C. cf. App. P. 56. R. ¹ M. or Marcus pl. Mss. Edd. adv. (from F. Cap.) S. None of the clan occurs with this forename at this period: HV affirms that none ever bore it; (on Mor. Thes. t. i, p. 3 :) but this is very questionable, as it would be rash to accuse various coins and marbles of being erroneous. The other forename was very common in this clan. D. ¹ S. 1 P. RE. ME. V. 2, 4 L. ed. S. This contraction is frequent; ii, 27; iii, 45; 47; xxv, 4; xxvi, 29; xxxiv, 24; xxxvi, 3; xxxviii, 32; xli, 7 v. l.; xlii, 28; *delesse* xxvii, 40; *flesse* 44; *complexse* 28; *implesse* viii, 26; *quiesse* xxxvii, 11; xlv, 36; *conquiesse* 13, h; *requiesse* xxvi, 22; *assuesse* 28; ii, 2; xlii, 17; *consuesse* vi, 23; xxxi, 11; xlv, 20; 41; Cic. Fam. i, 1. D. RH. G. ED. ^k juravit RE. C.—om. 1 P. H. 2 L. HV. L. N. ¹ 3 P. G. D. 3—5 L. ed. G. C. D.—*itaque* GA.—om. 1 P. RE. C. H. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N.—*id* conj. GR. und. cf. xxiii, 39, c. R. ^m 3 P. RE. C. G. 3—5 L. D. ed. D.—om. 1 P. H. 1, 2 L. HV. L. N. ed. G. C.—*qui* ad. 1 P. G. HV. L.—*H. igitur* (and om. above) GA. ⁿ 3 P. RE. C. 3—5 L. GA.—*convenerant* 1 P. G. HV. L. D.—*convenerunt* H. 1, 2 L. N. ^o pl. Mss. cf. vii, 16; xxv, 13; GB. ix, 31; xl, 35; xli, 9; 15; x, 12; xliii, 15; Cic. Ver. ii, 6. D.—*obveniret* 5 L.—*evenisset* B. cf. viii, 1; 29; GB. v, 12; 29; ii, 40; vii, 6; 11; 19; 38; xxxvi, 40; iv, 43; xxvi, 29; xxvii, 22; xxxix, 40. (RV, on S. J. 35. adv. DU.) D. see p. P pl. Mss.—*obvenisset* 4 L. HV. see o.

Cn.C. Lent. ' cum exercitibus quos haberet in provincia Africa' proro-
 P. Æl. Prætor. gatum imperium. ' prætori' M. Valerio Faltoni duæ legiones
 ' in Bruttis,' quibus C. Livius priore anno præfuerat, decretæ.
 ' P. Ælius prætor duas legiones in Sicilia ab Cn. Tremellio
 ' acciperet. legio una M. Fabio in Sardiniam, quam P.
 ' Lentulus pro prætore habuisset,' decernitur. M. Servilio
 prioris anni consuli, ' cum suis duabus item legionibus, in
 ' Etruria' prorogatum imperium est. ' quod ad Hispanias
 ' attineret, aliquot jam annos ibi L. Cornelium Lentulum et
 ' L. Manlium Acidinum esse;' uti^c ' consules cum tribunis
 ' agerent, si eis videretur, ut plebem rogarent *cui juberent*
 ' in Hispania imperium esse? is ex duobus exercitibus in
 ' unam legionem conscriberet Romanos milites et in quin-
 ' decim cohortes socios Latini nominis, quibus provinciam
 ' obtineret; veteres milites L. Cornelius et L. Manlius
 ' in Italiam deportarent.' Cornelio consuli ' quinquaginta
 ' navium classis ex duabus classibus, Cn. Octavii, quæ in
 ' Africa esset, P. Villii,' quæ Siciliæ oram tuebatur, decreta,
 ut ' quas naves vellet deligeret. P. Scipio quadraginta'
 ' longas naves haberet, quas habuisset. quibus si Cn.
 ' Octavium, sicut præfuisset¹, præesse vellet, Octavio pro
 ' prætore in eum annum imperium esset: si Lælium præ-
 ' ficeret, Octavius Romam decederet, reduceretque naves²
 ' quibus^a consuli¹ usus³ non esset.' et M. Fabio in Sardi-
 niam decem longæ naves decretæ. et consules ' duas
 14 legions; ' legiones urbanas scribere' jussi, ' ut quattuordecim legio-
 100 ships. ' nibus eo anno, centum^b navibus longis res publica admi-
 ' nistraretur.'

Tum de legatis Philippi et Carthaginensium actum. 42

^a *prætoribus* pl. Mss.—*prætorum* (a partitive genitive) conj. G. cf. ix, 27; xliii, 15; xliv, 17; xxiv, 23, a. D. ^b here C ends. cf. G, on xl, 36, 13; DU, on xxvi, 18, b. D.
^c em. PG, on 552 Y. R. p. 239. ed. G 3. cf. xxxi, 5, 3. D.—ut 5 L. ed. G 1 sq.—ut ii pl. Mss. pl. ant. Edd.—ut hi S. VI. 2, 3 L. D. L. 1 Ed.—ut hii GA. R.—esse...consules om. V. (with *Acidinum*) 1 L. H. HV. ^d 1—3 L. HV. GA. L. N. ed. D. cf. xxix, 26, e. R.—L al. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. cf. g. D. ^e *quarum* conj. PG. But the construction of *usus* is similar to that of *opus*. PZ, on SA, M. iv, 15, 8. cf. VO, Gr. vii, 8. D. ^f B. ant. Edd.—*consulibus* 1, 2, 4 L. GA. R. HV.—*proconsuli* ed. A in er. pr. PG, 552 Y. R. p. 236. adv. D. ^g *et decem* conj. ad. C. but cf. d. D.

1 Either (1) und. Scipio; or (2) Octavius, but then the verb will refer not to this fleet but to his own. D.

2 Villius had twenty ships, 27; Octavius

had forty, 2; 27; of these the consul was to keep fifty; and Octavius was to return home with the remaining ten. D.

3 Virg. Æ. viii, 441 sq; Cic. Off. i, 26.

‘ priores Macedonas introduci’ placuit; quorum varia oratio fuit, partim purgantium quæ questi erant missi ad regem a Roma legati de populatione sociorum, partim ultro accusantium quidem¹ et socios populi Romani, sed multo infestius M. Aurelium, ‘ quem ex tribus ad se missis legatis delectu habito substitisse et se bello laces- sisse contra foedus et sæpe cum præfectis suis signis collatis pugnâsse,’ partim postulantium ut ‘ Macedones duxque eorum Sopater, qui apud Hannibalem mercede militâssent captique in vinculis essent, sibi restituerentur.’ adversus ea M. Furius, missus ad id ipsum ab Aurelio ex Macedonia, disseruit, ‘ Aurelium relictum, ne socii populi Romani fessi populationibus atque injuria ad regem deficerent, finibus sociorum non excessisse; dedisse operam ne impune in agros eorum transcenderent popu- latores. Sopatrum ex purpuratis² et propinquis regis esse: eum cum quattuor millibus Macedonum et pecunia missum nuper in Africam esse Hannibali Carthaginien- sibusque auxilio.’ de his rebus interrogati Macedones cum perplexe responderent, ipsi † ante^a responsum tulerunt, ‘ bellum quærere regem, et si pergat, prope diem inven- turum. dupliciter ab eo foedus violatum, et quod sociis populi Romani injurias fecerit, bello armisque laccessierit, et quod hostes auxiliis et pecunia juverit. et P. Scipionem recte atque ordine videri fecisse et facere, quod eos qui arma contra populum Romanum ferentes capti sint^b hostium numero in vinculis habeat; et M. Aurelium e re publica facere, gratumque id senatui esse, quod socios populi Romani, quando jure foederis non posset, armis tueatur.’

Cum hoc tam tristi responso dimissis Macedonibus legati Carthaginenses vocati; quorum ætatibus dignita-

Cn.C. Lent.
P. Æl. Pæt.

Embassy
from Philip,
26;

dismissed
with a
sharp
answer.

xxvii, 11, k.

Carthagi-
nian em-
bassy.

^a ‘ What they said, could not be considered any answer; so that the Romans anticipated them by giving a direct answer to the preceding speech of the ambassadors.’ *DJ.* adv. *D.* ‘ Before any explicit answer was given.’ *C.* ‘ Before they came to the point.’ *DCE.* The passage is corrupt, *G.* and none of the interpretations satisfactory. *RS.*—*anceps* conj. *G.* but it is called *triste* below. *D.*—*acre* conj. *P.*—*tale* conj. *B.*—*aperte* conj. al.—tr. the comma after *ipsi*, *G. C. D.* ^b em. *DU.* *C. B.*—*sunt* *Mss.* ed. *G. C. D.*

1 Properly, this should follow *socios. B.*

2 These were the nobles of the Macedonian court, so called from their dress. They are

often mentioned in the following books, and by *Q. Curtius. C. xxxvii, 59; φεινιστῆ βασιλῆος, Xen. A. i, 2, 20.*

Cn.C.Lent. tibusque conspectis (nam longe primi civitatis erant) tum
P.Æl. Pæt. pro se quisque dicere 'vere de pace' agi.' insignis tamen
inter ceteros Hasdrubal erat (Hædum³ populares cognomine appellabant), pacis semper auctor adversusque factioni Barcinæ. eo tum plus illi auctoritatis⁴ fuit belli culpam in paucorum cupiditatem a re publica transferenti. qui cum varia oratione usus esset, nunc purgando crimina, nunc quædam fatendo, ne impudenter⁵ certa negantibus difficilior venia esset, nunc etiam monendo patres conscriptos ut
HO. ii, 10. 'rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uterentur: si se
xxvi, 12, 8. 'atque Hannonem audissent Carthaginienses et tempore
'uti voluissent, daturus fuisse pacis condiciones, quas tunc⁶
'peterent. raro simul hominibus bonam fortunam bonam-
'que mentem dari⁷. populum Romanum eo invictum esse,
'quod in secundis rebus sapere et consulere meminerit. et
'hercule mirandum fuisse, si aliter facerent⁸. ex insolentia,
'quibus nova bona fortuna sit, impotentes lætitiæ insanire⁶.
VÆ. vi, 'populo Romano usitata ac prope jam obsoleta ex victoria
851—853. 'gaudia esse, ac plus pene parcendo victis quam vincendo
xxvii, 39, 8. 'imperium⁷ auxisse.' ceterorum miserabilior⁸ oratio fuit,
commemorantium 'ex quantis opibus quo recidissent'
'Carthaginensium res! nihil eis, qui modo orbem prope

* imprudenter 1 L. HV. but cf. GB, on C. F. vii, 5; GV, on C. Ag. iii, 2; nn, on Cæs. B. C. ii, 31. D. ^d nunc conj. R. * faceret V. 1—3, 5 L. H. B 2d. but *populus*, being a collective, admits of a plural verb, cf. x, 13, 11; [xxii, 7, 8; R.] even although *meminerit* in the singular precedes, as [*alia manus, cum transcendisset, considunt*, v, 35; *civitas descendit...versi circumspectant*, xxvi, 18; *exercitus...devectus esset, ...vetiti erant, ...fungebantur*, ib. 25; DU.] *vis...concurrit et...ostentabant*, viii, 28; *nobilitas...deseruere neque...poterant*, xxvi, 12; *frequentia...effudit, ...obsederunt*, xxxiv, 8; *plebs creavit...creant*, iv, 16; *tulit populus...absolveruntque*, i, 26; *juventus discurrit...sumsere*, iii, 27; *plebes vicit ut...crearent*, iii, 29; *hostis retulit...et...reliquerant*, vi, 24; *senatus...occurrit, negant*, viii, 19; *cuneus...fecerat, ...vidit, ...discurrunt*, xxv, 34; *exercitus...esset, ...erant, ...fungebantur*, xxvi, 21; *exercitus...erat: ...eos...ut adessent*, xlv, 35; xxvi, ep. si *senatus vellet...juberent*, xxxvi, 39 sq; *pars mansit...conjungunt*, xxxviii, 41; *censuit senatus...mandant*, xxxix, 14; *legatio discesserat...si venissent*, ib. 33; BU, on V. Æ. ii, 32; cum supra "*juventus ruit*" dixerit, subjungit "*certant*:" quod figuratum est; quia "*juventus*" enuntiatione singulare est, intellectu plurale; SV, on V. Æ. ii, 64. D. ^f cf. iv, 2. D. *hei mihi! quo Latiæ vires Urbisque potestas decedit*, [recidit? cf. Juv. xii, 54 n.] in *qualem paullatim fluximus umbram?* Claud. B. G. 44 sq. GB. ED.—*recidisset* 5 L. *res* may be singular cf. xxvii, 40, 2; or plural, as in Virg. Æ. iii, 1. (SV.) D.—*recedissent* H.—*recessissent* 2 L.—*retroissent* 2 P. GA.—*retroisset* HV.

3 Τὸν Ἐγίφον, App. S. He was also at the head of the embassy sent to Scipio; Pol. 34; 49 sq. R.

4 'His speech was therefore more in character and had greater weight.' C.

5 Imitated from Demosthenes. VC, V. L. xxv, 3.

6 Imitated from Thuc. iv, 17. VC. 'From being unaccustomed to good fortune, they are unable to control their joy, and do not act sensibly or rationally.' C.

7 Und. *eum*; cf. xxviii, 43, m. R.

8 'More of an appeal to pity.' C. Cf. Hor. O. i, 33, 2.

‘ terrarum obtinuissent armis, superesse præter Carthaginis
 ‘ mœnia. iis inclusos non terra, non mari quicquam sui
 ‘ juris cernere. urbem quoque ipsam ac penates ita habi-
 ‘ tuos, si non in ea quoque, quo nihil ulterius sit, sævire
 ‘ populus Romanus velit.’ cum flecti misericordia patres
 appareret, senatorum unum infestum perfidiæ Cartha-
 giniensium succlamasse ferunt, ‘ per quos deos foedus
 ‘ icturi essent, cum eos per quos ante ictum esset fefel-
 ‘ lissent⁹?’ “per eosdem” inquit Hasdrubal, “qui tam infesti
 “ sunt foedera violantibus.”

- 43 Inclinatorum^a omnium ad pacem animis Cn. Lentulus^{xxii}, 39, 5.
 consul, cui classis provincia¹ erat, senatus consulto inter-^{AP. 57—}
 cessit. tum M'. Acilius^b et Q. Minucius tribuni plebis ad^{65.}
 populum tulerunt, ‘ vellent juberentne^c senatum decernere^{Decree of}
 ‘ ut cum Carthaginensibus pax fieret; et quem eam pacem^{the people}
 ‘ dare, quemque ex Africa exercitum^d deportare juberent?’
 ‘ de pace^e uti rogassent,’ omnes tribus jusserunt; ‘ pacem
 ‘ dare P. Scipionem, eundem exercitum^f deportare.’ ex^{Decree of}
 hac rogatione senatus decrevit ut ‘ P. Scipio ex decem^{thesenate to}
 ‘ legatorum^g sententia pacem cum populo Carthaginensi,^{the same}
 ‘ quibus legibus ei videretur, faceret.’ gratias deinde
 patribus egere Carthaginenses, petieruntque ut ‘ sibi in^{effect.}

^a inclinantibus 5 L. but the verb is transitive in xxii, 58; and passive in i, 51; iii, 2; xxii, 22; xxxi, 32. D. ^b em. S. PG, 552 Y. R. p. 237. cf. 40. GR.—M. Actilius or Attilius or Atilius Mss. ant. Edd. ^c juberent (cf. xxxi, 6; [xxxviii, 54; but cf. also xxxiii, 25; ED.]) or juberentve or juberentque conj. R. ^d V. 1, 2, 4, 5 L. B. ed. FR. cf. 40. D.—exercitus pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^e S. 1, 2 P. al. Mss. ant. Edd.—rogatum 2 L.—rogatæ ed. FR 2.—rogas V. 4 L. pr. cf. vi, 38; x, 8; xxxiii, 25; Att. i, 14; and read the same in xxxi, 8; xxxviii, 54. Affirmative votes were at first given by word of mouth, in the above form; (*suade igitur istam ipsam legem, ut ego “ uti rogas ” possim dicere*, Cic. Leg. ii, 10;) afterwards by giving a tablet on which the words themselves, (*tabellæ ministrabantur ita ut nulla daretur “ VTI ROGAS,”* Cic. Att. i, 14;) [or the initial letters “ v. r.” cf. xxv, 4, 4; R.] were written. S. cf. BR, ii, p. 133. D. It is most probable that Livy did introduce the actual words, wherever the construction of the context admitted of them; but, wherever it would not, that he altered the formulæ to suit the construction of the passage. With *uti rogas* we are to supply *tu*, with the name of the individual, who put the question, in the vocative case: [and to understand *fiat* “ Let it be done, as thou *m* or *n* proposest.” C. Hence this form is only admissible in direct speech. G. ^f V. 1—4 L. H. B. GA. HV. ant. Edd. till FR 2.—exercitus pl. Mss. ant. Edd. G. C. D. ^g om. (and again after *capti*) B. Cicero uses the preposition after *introire*, Suetonius omits it. BU, on S. i, 18. D.

9 Those who commit perjury are said *fallere deos*; Hor. O. ii, 8, 9 sqq; (MI.) HS, on O. H. 2, 37; D. ii, 45; R. xxi, 45. Cf. also DR, on H. O. ii, 8, 1 sqq.

1 Cf. xxii, 39, 5.

2 Und. ita fieri. ‘ All the tribes voted in

favour of the question, which the tribunes put respecting the peace.’ RS. ED.

3 It appears to have been the custom to send ten commissioners to assist the general on such occasions; cf. xxxiii, 24; xxxvii, 55; xlv, 37; COR, on C. A. xiii, 4. D.

Cn.C. Lent. 'urbem⁴ introire et colloqui cum civibus suis liceret, qui
P. Æl. Pæt. 'capti in publica custodia essent: esse in iis partim
'propinquos amicosque suos, nobiles homines, partim ad
'quos mandata a propinquis haberent.' quibus⁵ conventis^b,
cum rursus peterent ut 'sibi quos vellent ex iis redimendi
'potestas fieret,' jussi 'nomina edere;' et cum ducentos
ferme ederent, senatus consultum factum est ut 'legati
'Romani ducentos ex captivis, quos Carthaginienses
'vellent, ad P. Cornelium Scipionem in Africam depor-
'tarent, nuntiarentque ei ut, *si pax convenisset, sine pretio*
'eos Carthaginiensibus redderet.' fetiales cum in 'Africam ad
'foedus feriendum^c ire' juberentur, ipsis postulantibus sena-
tus consultum in hæc verba factum est, ut 'privos⁶ lapides
xxiv, 3, 3. 'silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent;' uti 'prætor⁷
'Romanus his imperaret ut *foedus ferirent*, illi prætorem
'sagmina⁸ poscerent.' herbæ id genus ex arce sumptum
dari fetialibus solet.

Ita dimissi ab Roma Carthaginienses cum in Africam
16, 5; 37. venissent ad Scipionem, quibus ante dictum est legibus,
pacem fecerunt. naves longas, elephantos, perfugas, fugi-
tivos, captivorum quattuor millia tradiderunt, inter quos

^b concessis 2 P. from gl. cf. xxiii, 39, c; and below. R.—conjectis 1 P. V. 1, 4 L. H.
^c cf. ii, 33, 4. D.—ferendum 3 L. from gl. D.—fuerendum B. GA. ant. Edd. cf. i, 13, 4. D.

4 The audience had been granted in the temple of Bellona, 40. R.

5 'After a conference with whom;' as *convento Valerio* xlii, 17; c. *Octavio* xlv, 28. DCE. pr. RS. but this would imply that a second audience was granted by the senate: R. unless it means, 'This being granted, they then asked, that after conferring with them &c.'

6 'Each with one for himself.' R. cf. GI, on L. iv, 260; and C. L. "privus;" SM, on S. p. 61; BY, on H. A. P. 60; BH, on C. T. Q. i, 23, p. 269; BU, on O. M. ix, 20. D.

7 The ancient title for 'general;' R. xxi, 3, 5.

8 Sagmina [perhaps for sancimina, R.] and verbenæ are synonymous, and the same as *pura graminis herba ex arce*, i, 24; *non aliunde sagmina in remediis publicis fuere, et in sacris legationibusque verbenæ: certe utroque nomine idem significatur, hoc est, gramen ex arce cum sua terra evulsum*, Pliny xxii, 2; *gramen* being used generically, [cf. Virg. G. ii, 219; Hor. O. iv, 7, 1; Quint. I. O.

viii, proem. ED.] as its derivative *gramineus* is (Virg. Æ. vi, 642; Ov. F. iii, 519;) for *herbidus* or *herbosus*. *Sagmina vocantur verbenæ, hoc est, herbæ puræ, quia ex loco sancto secantur*, Fest. *sagmina sunt quædam herbæ, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret*, Marc. in l. viii, §. 1, w. de Div. Rer. (BD.) *nulla Romanæ nobilitatis plus habet quam hierobotane [iupâ florân 'holy herb']*; *aliqui peristereon, nostri verbenam vocant: hæc est quam legatos ferre ad hostes indicavimus, hac Jovis mensa verritur, domus purgantur lustranturque*, Pliny xxv, 9; *verbenarius* id. xxii, 2. *Verbena propriè est herba sacra sumta de loco sacro Capitolii, qua coronabantur facialis et pater patratus, fœdera facturi vel bella indicturi*, SV, on V. Æ. xii, 120. This word is also applied catachrestically, *verbenæ, quasi herbenæ, sunt omnes herbæ frondesque festæ ex aliquo puro loco decerpæ ad aras coronandas*, Don. on Ter. An. iv, 4, 5; where it is put for the 'myrtle' of Menander: cf. also Virg. E. viii, 65; *verbenatus infulatusque*, Suet. iv, 27. DN. xxiv, 30, 7. R.

Q. Terentius Culleo⁹ senator fuit. ‘naves provectas in Cn.C. Lent. P.Æl. Pæt. altum incendi’ jussit: (‘quingentas fuisse omnis generis, 500 African quæ remis agerentur,’ quidam tradunt¹⁰:) quarum con- gallies burnt. tum repente incendium tam lugubre fuisse Poenis quam si tum ipsa Carthago arderet. de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum; nominis Latini qui erant, securi percussi, Romani in crucem sublatis¹¹.

- 44 Annis ante quadraginta¹ pax cum Carthaginiensibus postremo facta erat, Q. Lutatio A. Manlio consulibus². bellum initum annis post tribus et viginti, P. Cornelio Ti. Sempronio consulibus, finitum est septimo decimo anno, Cn. Cornelio P. Ælio Pæto consulibus. sæpe postea ferunt Scipionem dixisse ‘Ti. Claudii primum cupiditatem³, 27; 39; ‘deinde Cn. Corneliū fuisse in mora quo minus id bellum 40; AP. 56. ‘exitio⁴ Carthaginis finiret⁵.’

Carthagini cum prima collatio pecuniæ diutino bello Hannibal is said to have laughed, when all his fellow-countrymen were in tears. exhaustis difficilis videretur, mæstitiaque et fletus in curia esset, ridentem Hannibalem ferunt conspectum. cujus cum Hasdrubal Hædus ‘risum’ increparet ‘in publico fletu, ‘cum ipse lacrimarum causa esset,’ “si quemadmodum “oris habitus cernitur oculis” inquit, “sic et animus intus “cerni posset, facile vobis appareret non læti sed prope “amentis malis cordis hunc quem increpatis risum esse. “qui tamen nequaquam adeo est intempestivus quam “vestræ istæ absurdæ atque abhorrentes⁴ lacrimæ sunt. “tunc flēsse decuit, cum adempta nobis arma, incensæ

¹ tunc 3 L. H.—om. al. Mss. FR 2. G. C.

² exitium V. 2, 4 L. H. two Mss of G.

³ finiretur 3 L. ant. Edd. exc. Rom. Parm. but und. either ipse or se. R. ⁴ 3 L. al. Mss of G. cf. xxviii, 26, a. D.—Carthaginis H. 2, 4 L. al. Mss of G. pr. C.—Carthaginiensibus cet. Mss. ed. G. C.

⁹ Scipio would listen to no terms till Terentius was liberated, Plut. Ap. t. ii, p. 196. S. cf. xxxviii, 15. D. Orosius confounds him with the comedian. R.

¹⁰ This seems to intimate that some authors gave a different account; and that, according to them, ‘every oared vessel (whether a ship of war or not) was surrendered and burnt;’ RS. 37, 2; cf. SM, Obs. ad J. A. et R. 28, p. 730. DU.

¹¹ Cf. 16, 5; FAB, S. i, 18. R.

¹ Cf. RR, C. S. L. 4; GL, Chron. Liv. 522 Y. R. S, Schol. on Chron, 519 Y. R. D.

² In 511 Y. R. The war was terminated

by C. Lutatius Catulus and A. Postumius Albinus the consuls of the preceding year, xxiii, 13; GL. xxi, 10, 13. This war began in 534 and ended in 551. ED. By not attending to the surname of Catulus, R. and to the circumstance of computations being sometimes inclusive, at others exclusive, confusion has arisen with respect to the dates: cf. 19, 3; 28. S.

³ ‘Their coveting the glory of putting the finishing stroke to this war, and thereby defrauding Scipio of the honour which was his due.’ RS.

⁴ ‘Unbecoming and ill-timed,’ ‘in bad taste;’ xxvii, 37, 9. RS.

Cn.C. Lent. "naves, interdictum externis bellis. illo enim vulnere
 P. Æl. Pæt "concidimus. nec^d esse^d in^e vos odio^f vestro^g consultum
 37. "ab Romanis credatis". nulla magna civitas diu quiescere
 "potest. si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit, ut præ-
 "valida corpora ab externis causis tuta videntur, sed suis
 "ipsa viribus^h onerantur. tantum nimirum ex publicis
 "malis sentimus, quantum ad privatas res pertinet; nec
 "in eis quicquam acrius quam pecuniæ damnum stimu-
 "lat. itaque cum spolia victæ Carthagini detrahebanturⁱ,
 "cum inermem jam ac nudam destitui^j inter tot armatas
 "gentes Africæ cerneretis, nemo ingemuit. nunc quia
 "tributum ex privato conferendum est, tanquam in publico
 "funere comploratis. quam vereor ne prope diem sentiat
 "levissimo in malo vos hodie lacrimâsse!" hæc Hannibal
 apud Carthaginienses.

Scipio, concione advocata, Masinissam ad regnum pater-

^d *necesse* 1 P.—*necesse est*, conj. see 5. D.—*ne* *esse* conj. see 5. R 2d. ^e *ut* 1 P.—*in* *vos* conj. om. RS. ^f *odio* conj. see 5. RS. which harmonizes well with the context. ED. ^g *vestri* conj. GL. pr. DJ. adv. for *odium Hannibalis* is 'the hatred entertained towards Hannibal,' xxxiii, 47; so in *a. populi Romani* xli, 23; *injuriæ vestræ* v, 3; *tue* Sall. J. 14; (CO.) *sue* ib. 20; (CO.) *iræ sue et paternæ* ii, 61; *victoria sua* vi, 28; *amicitia vestra* CO, on S. J. 14; *amor genitoris* Virg. Æ. i, 716; (BU.) *a. noster* Ov. H. 17, 204; *Sinopensium clades* xl, 2; *verecundia ætatis* i, 3; 6; *majestatis* ii, 36; xxiv, 44; *ordinis hujus* iv, 45; *magistratum* iv, 56; *deum* vi, 33; xxxix, 11; *legum* x, 13; *pudor patris* Ter. An. i, 5, 27; [the adjunct denotes the object, and is not used possessively: it points out the whither, and not the whence, as in xxvii, 1, 4. ED.] As, however, it admits of the other interpretation, its actual sense must be determined by the context; as [iii, 38 quoted in 7; ED.] *rex venatorum*, BU, on Ph. ii, 8, 6; *strages deum*, id. on V. F. ii, 179: cf. xxvi, 9, 13; Gell. ix, 12. D.—*non* conj. ad. see 5. R 1st. ^h *tradatis* 1 P. ⁱ *detraherentur* HV. probably on account of *cerneretis* following; but Livy often connects different moods, as *haud invidet...nec velim* xxii, 59; *et quod videbatur...et quod esset* xxviii, 33; *non quia vellet...sed quia nolebat* xxxviii, 33; *nec quemadmodum perierit...nec quid facturum fuerat* xli, 24; *cur jubetis potius quam ponatis* vi, 15; *ut plures decederint quam ceciderant* ix, 32; *non his modo quæ habeant, sed iis etiam quæ tenentur* Cic. Fam. xiii, 29; *quia et peperit et paritura sit* Col. præf. *sive offert sive attulerit* Auct. de Caus. Cor. El. 6; (see Suppl. Act. Erud. Lips. t. x, p. 228) cf. MK, on H. f. 148; BU, on Ph. iv, 25, 19; CO, on Pl. v, 8, 1. D. By attending to the proper force of the moods, the reason for such variation will generally be perceived: as here the former verb expresses what actually did occur, the latter denotes what might have been expected to occur, RS. and is used potentially, 'you might have seen.'

5 'Not out of hatred towards you, but of necessity, to prevent your resuming arms against them; for you will not be able to remain quiet.' P. 'They have rather done you a kindness in depriving you of that power, which was inconsistent with your own peace and tranquillity.' This palliation of the enemy's severity seems out of character as coming from Hannibal. C. Or (see d, f, and g.) 'By restricting you from foreign wars,

they have provided for your falling a prey to domestic enemies.' D. R. RS.

6 *Prævalentis populi vires se ipsæ conficiunt*, i, pr. *frangitur ipsa suis Roma superba bonis*, Prop. iii, 11, 60; *in sua victricem convertit viscera dextram* Luc. i, 3; Hor. Ep. 16, 1 sqq; R. 7, 9 sq.

7 *Destitui inter patrum et plebis odia*, iii, 38; R. cf. Virg. quoted in xxiii, 10, 4; Pliny H. N. ix, 4.

num Cirta oppido et ceteris urbibus agrisque, quæ ex regno Syphacis in populi Romani potestatem venissent, adjectis donavit. Cn. Octavium ‘ classem in Siciliam ‘ ductam Cn. Cornelio consuli tradere’ jussit, legatos Carthaginiensium ‘ Romam proficisci, ut quæ ab se ex decem ‘ legatorum sententia acta essent, ea patrum auctoritate
 45 ‘ populique jussu confirmarentur.’ pace terra marique parta, exercitu in naves imposito, in Siciliam Lilybæum trajecit. inde magna parte militum in navibus missa, ipse per lætam pace non minus quam victoria Italiam, effusus non urbibus modo ad habendos^a honores, sed agrestium etiam turba obsidente vias, Romam pervenit, triumphoque omnium clarissimo urbem est invecus. argenti tulit in ærarium pondo centum millia viginti tria. militibus ex præda quadringenos^b æris divisit. morte subtractus spectaculo magis hominum quam triumphantis gloriæ Syphax est, Tibure haud ita multo ante mortuus, quo ab Alba traductus fuerat. conspecta mors tamen ejus fuit, quia publico funere est elatus. ‘ hunc regem in triumpho ‘ ductum’ Polybius, haudquaquam spernendus¹ auctor, tradit.

Cn.C. Lent.
P. Æl. Pæt.

The domi-
nions of
Syphax are
given to
Masinissa.

Scipio re-
turns in
triumph to
Rome; P.
xvi, 23;
(SW.) AP.
65 sq.

AP. 28.

xxii, 24, 4.

P. xvi, 12.

^a This phrase occurs, i, 39; xxiii, 11; xxxi, 15; 49; particularly in decreeing thanksgivings to the gods, as xxxvii, 54; [59; ED.] xxxviii, 44; 48; xxxix, 38; xl, 35; xli, 6; 17; &c. *D.*—*exhibendos* 1 P. 5 L. from gl. *D.*—*agendos* 2, 3 L. but cf. iii, 14, 5; *GT*, on S. ii, 8; *BU*, on S. ii, 35. *D.* ^b *em.* as some copies [i. e. printed copies; but none which I have consulted; *D.*] have. *GL* conj. *P.* pr. *HT*, de R. N. p. 80.—*quadringenos* *Mss.* *Edd.* *G. C. D. BD*, de A. ii. But the soldiers of Livius had more than half as much again, where the public prize money was much less and the triumph not on so grand a scale; *GL* see likewise xxxi, 20; xxxiii, 23; 27. *DU*.

1 Many censure our author for this cold approval of Polybius; others defend him, and shew that he is here using the figure called *λυσίτης*. To those named by *FBC*, B. G. iii, 30, 5; add on the vituperative side, *VC*, V. L. xxi, 1; *PV*, R. T. iv, 2; *PER*, C. F. ii, 32, 301: on the exculpatory side, *BA*, Adv. xxvi, 1; *BCH*, de C. R. D. i, 6; *BKH*, on P. i, 12, 16; *WS*, on pr. to Thuc. *VO*, de H. L. CS, on fr. Pol. p. 1547. Livy's own words are sufficient to decide the question; *nos Polybium secuti sumus, non incertum auctorem cum omnium Romanarum rerum, tum præcipue in Græciæ gestarum*, xxxiii, 10. *DU*. C, præf. p. xxx. The figure is also called *μίσσις*, (for the words mean ‘ of the highest authority,’ as in iv, 20;) *FB*. and is of frequent occurrence, as *inutilis* ‘ most pernicious,’ iii, 33; v, 5; *ἀχρεστος* *Æn. Tact.* *laudes haud immeritæ* ‘ most richly deserved,’

iv, 13; 57; *non tutissimus* ‘ most dangerous,’ xxviii, 25, y; *non minimus* ‘ the greatest,’ xxxiii, 6; *Cic. Fam.* iv, 12; *Hor. O.* iii, 19, 2; *non omnes* ‘ none,’ v, 42; *Rut. It.* i, 393; 446; (*BU*.) *οὐ πᾶς* *St Matthew* xxiv, 22; *St Luke* i, 13; cf. *VR*, H. N. T. 25, 102; *GG*, V. N. T. iii, 4, 12; *D. minime opportunus vir* ‘ a most impracticable man,’ iv, 13; *non ita æger* ‘ by far too much disordered,’ iii, 20; *nullus vehementior* ‘ none so violent,’ iii, 21; *non magis* ‘ not so much,’ xxv, 15; *inutilis* ‘ noxious’ *Cic. Off.* i, 10; *Virg. G.* i, 88; “ which cannot profit,” 1 *Samuel* xii, 21; (*PK*.) *ἀχρήσιος*, *Her.* iii, 81, n. 52; *ἀσύμφορος καὶ ἀνωφελὴς καὶ ἀλυσίτιλος καὶ ἀπειρὴς*, *Plato Crat.* id. *Rep.* ii; *Xen. H.* vi, 3, 1; *Hes. O. D.* 18; *Æsch. Ctes.* *οὐ σύμφορος*, *Theog.* 457; *Soph. Cē. C.* 585; *ἀνάρετος*, *Her.* i. 114, n. 35; iii, 10, n. 32; 74, n. 87; v, 89, n. 7; *ἀνθίλητος*,

Cn.C. Lent. secutus Scipionem triumphantem est pileo capiti imposito
 P. Æl. Pmt. **Q. Terentius Culleo**; omnique deinde vita, ut dignum
 xxiv, 16, 11. erat, libertatis auctorem coluit. Africanum^c cognomen
 militaris prius favor an popularis aura celebraverit, an,
 sicuti Felicis Sullæ² Magnique Pompeii³ patrum memoria,
 coeptum ab assentatione familiari sit, parum compertum
 habeo. primus certe hic imperator nomine victæ ab se
 gentis est nobilitatus. exemplo deinde hujus nequaquam
 victoria pares insignes imaginum titulos claraque cogno-
 mina⁴ familiæ fecere.

^c *Africani* 2—4 L. HV. but the name itself, if not put in apposition to the person, as
mansit Silviis postea omnibus cognomen i, 3; *cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit* i, 39; *cui Superbo*
cognomen facta indiderunt i, 48; 50; *cui Appio Claudio nomen* ii, 16; &c; [cui nomen
Amello Virg. G. iv, 271. ED.] is usually put in apposition to nomen or cognomen, as
Ascenium dixere nomen i, 1; *L. Tarquinium Priscum edidere nomen* i, 34; *Flaccumque*
Patitumque cognomen invenio viii, 18; *quidam Cæsonem, alii Caium nomen adjiciunt* vii, 22;
filiis duobus Philippum atque Alexandrum, et filie Apamiam nomina imposuerat xxxv, 47.
 When the clan or family is signified the name becomes an adjective, as *to nomen Tarquinium*
creat vocatque regem i, 47; *invisum erat plebi Fabium nomen* ii, 42 twice. G.

vii, 88, n. 47; *ὁ φίλος*, Thuc. i, 136; *ἀβού-
 λητος*, Chrya. Sac. iii, 17, 138; *ἄχαρις*, Her.
 i, 41, n. 17; vi, 9, n. 40; *ὁ παλός*, 106, n.
 79; *ἀδύνατος* vi, Thuc. i, 132, 7; (BF.) *ὁ
 ἐν ἀγαθῷ*, id. i, 131; "not good," PK,
 on i Sam. xxvi, 16; *non bene* Virg. E. iii,
 94; 'disgracefully,' Hor. O. ii, 7, 10; *ὁ
 παρὰ λόγον*, Hom. Il. Θ 12; [cf. B 264;
 TR.] CK, on B 269; "not convenient,"
 Ephesians v, 4; Romans i, 28; "not ashamed,"
 ib. 16; "not far," Acts xvii, 27; *non semel*
 'repeatedly,' Hor. O. iv, 2, 50; *non unus*
annus 'many a year,' ib. 9, 39; *quantum non*
 'far more than,' id. ii, 5, 17; *ὁ ἐν ἴσος*, Æsch.
 Th. 348; Thuc. i, 132; 143; *ὁ ἐν ἀβρός*,

ib. 140; *μὴ πρὸς ἀμῶν*, ib. 141; *ὁ ἐν
 ἀδυνατώτατος*, ib. 5, 4; (BF.) *non levis*, Hor.
 O. i, 18, 9; *non humilis*, ib. 37, 32; *nec*
minimum, A. P. 286; *ὁ ἐν ἰσότητι*, Her. vii,
 210, n. 70; viii, 18; cf. also iii, 36, n. 81;
 vii, 88, n. 47; 101, n. 70; "negantia verba
 pro contrariis affirmantibus" POL, S. C. ind.
 2dus. Where this figure substitutes a mild for
 a harsh expression, it is called *εὐφρατισμός* or
χαριεντισμός. See, however, NI, i, 533, 1182.

² Cf. lxxxix, ep. (nn.) R.

³ Cf. ciii, ep. (nn.) R. Scipio had also the
 surname of *Magnus*. P2, A. H. 1.

⁴ As L. Cornelius Scipio, his brother, had
 the surname of *Asiaticus*, xxxvii, 58.

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